

TIGHT BINDING BOOK

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

OU_164513

UNIVERSAL
LIBRARY

A DICTIONARY
OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

PRONUNCIATION, DERIVATION, AND DEFINITION OF
TERMS IN BIOLOGY, BOTANY, ZOOLOGY, ANATOMY,
CYTOLOGY, EMBRYOLOGY, PHYSIOLOGY

BY

I. F. HENDERSON, M.A.

AND

W. D. HENDERSON, M.A., B.Sc., PH.D., F.R.S.E.

THIRD EDITION

REVISED BY

J. H. KENNETH, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.E.

OLIVER AND BOYD
EDINBURGH: TWEEDDALE COURT
LONDON: 98 GREAT RUSSELL STREET, W.C.

1939

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
OLIVER AND BOYD LTD., EDINBURGH

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

THIS compilation was undertaken as it was thought desirable that there should be available to students and scientists an up-to-date work somewhat on the lines of Stormonth's *Manual of Scientific Terms* (1879, republished 1903). It contains definitions of about ten thousand terms, including several hundred lately coined expressions, many of which have not hitherto appeared in a dictionary. The work is expected to supply a want felt by many students and other readers of the Biological Sciences, as the usual handy-sized dictionary contains comparatively few purely scientific terms. The subjects selected for treatment are Biology and its allies, Anatomy, Botany, Zoology, Embryology, Cytology, Physiology; some terms in Bacteriology and Palaeontology are included.

In a first edition of a book of this kind, errors of omission are inevitable, as few people have convenient access to each text-book and treatise, even in one subject, as it makes its appearance. Suggestions for additions will be welcomed and noted for future use, and should be accompanied by the name of the work in which the original definition is to be found; derivation offers no difficulty as a rule, but pronunciation might be indicated by coiners of entirely new terms.

In the etymological section, Greek words have been transliterated, as science and medical students are seldom acquainted with that language, and on the advice of an authority on Greek, the transliteration of certain combinations of letters represents the sound rather than the exact letters of the original: hence the frequent occurrence of such words as *brangchia*, *hydor*, etc.

This work was begun by Mr J. H. Kenneth, who compiled most of the primary lists from which the whole has been elaborated. Mr Kenneth had completed upwards of three hundred terms when ill-health prevented his continuing the work, and it was handed over to the present authors.

We have to acknowledge our indebtedness to Professor J. H. Ashworth of Edinburgh University, who has very kindly read over the manuscript and given us some suggestions for additions.

I. F. H.

1920.

PREFACE TO SECOND EDITION

THE Second Edition of this work might have been issued in the form of a Supplement appended to the First Edition, but with the generous consent of the Publishers the book has been entirely reset, in order to retain that facility of reference afforded by an unbroken alphabetical arrangement, and to allow of revision, compression, or amplification of the original text. The new issue has also given the desired opportunity for inserting, in proper order, about fifteen hundred new terms, either in fresh paragraphs, or with definitions inferred by inclusion under other terms.

A few words, more or less obsolete, have been retained ; some occur in the Classics of the Sciences, others are employed in old text-books which have survived competition with later publications. The thousands of specific, generic, ordinal, and other systematic names of plants and animals have necessarily been omitted. The limitations of space alone would render the inclusion of such an extensive list quite impossible.

The method of spelling is in the main that used in this country, exceptions being terms culled from American text-books, and of necessity reproduced in the original lettering. Pronunciation, upon which there can never be universal agreement, is the least satisfactory section, and is likely to remain so.

Grateful thanks are tendered to many who assisted in the accumulation of fresh material ; full advantage has been taken of helpful criticisms of the previous edition ; numberless volumes have been scrutinised for new words, but a work of this nature must inevitably remain subject to limitations of time and resources.

I. F. H.

1929.

PREFACE TO THIRD EDITION

THE terms used in biological literature, continually increasing, are too numerous to be incorporated in their entirety in this small volume. Anatomical terminology alone would more than fill its pages. When all the different aspects of Biology are involved, omissions are inevitable, both deliberate omissions and the omission of new terms which may appear in any of the thousands of current scientific papers. However, a few terms have been added, mainly words of recent appearance, and some of the older terms have acquired additional meaning since publication of the last edition of this Dictionary.

As regards orthography, space unfortunately does not permit full references to alternative spelling, American and English for example. Moreover, spelling is not static, as may be illustrated by the tendency to substitute *e* for the diphthongs *ae* and *oe*, and by compound words which may be written as two separate words, or be hyphenated, or written as one word, not only by different authors, but by the same author.

Pronunciation, as indicated in the Preface to the Second Edition, remains debatable, quite apart from legitimate differences in Scottish, English, and American usage.

A list of some abbreviations commonly occurring in biological literature has been added.

My thanks are due particularly to I. F. and W. D. Henderson, and I am also indebted to other friends who have facilitated the work of revision. The helpful co-operation of the Publishers is likewise gratefully acknowledged.

J. H. K.

1939.

NOTE AS TO PRONUNCIATION

ALTERNATIVE methods are given in many cases, as different centres of learning have different fashions of pronunciation ; also, as it is usage which determines correctness, and as many of the terms are more frequently written than spoken, it will be long before a word, which lends itself equally well to two methods, will be fixed down to one only. Some alternatives offered will doubtless be regarded by the purist as faulty or definitely wrong, but as they are frequently employed in Science teaching, their inclusion seems justified by the law of common usage. Even so, it is not supposed that the variety will cover all individual tastes, as pronunciation is subject to continual, if slowly-working fluctuations.

In the case of many anatomical and other purely Latin terms, students will probably follow the type of pronunciation taught them at school, with a likely tendency in the near future towards the Continental, now more prevalent, and hence more intelligible and more acceptable to the beginner in Science or Medicine. The *ch* combination common in derivatives from Greek words has been given a *k*-sound in this as in other Dictionaries, but the *loch*-sound may prevail where it is so pronounced in the teaching of Greek. Words ending in *-ase* and *-ose* have the phonetic equivalent usually found in English Dictionaries, although a more distinctly *z*-sound is often heard.

In correlation with the ever-increasing amount of subject-matter to be dealt with in limited periods of time, enunciation tends towards clipping and shortening as far as possible, and it is obvious to the listener that in quite a number of words long deliberate vowel sounds will gradually give place to shorter and less cumbersome ones ; for example, *lor'ica* of the previous edition retains its place (though severely criticised) along with numerous comparable formations. A colloquial habit of speaking in contractions will probably assist in this tendency

towards ignoring long middle vowels. "Anarchy," possibly, but is the onus to be placed on the mere recorder?

The accepted position of the accent also varies from one generation to another. The newer English Dictionaries are already replacing the older, no doubt more strictly correct, *max'illary* and *med'ullary* by the commonly used *maxill'ary* and *medull'ary*; other similarly-formed terms will have to be granted the same latitude.

The sound-symbols have been made as simple as possible, only the broader differences in vowel-sounds being included. The phonetic spelling following each term represents a general indication of the prevailing varieties of pronunciation rather than a critically exact reproduction, as the key-words themselves have by no means a universal interpretation.

SOUND-SYMBOLS USED IN PRONUNCIATION

ā	<i>as in</i>	rate.	ō	<i>as in</i>	no.
ă	"	rat.	ö	"	not.
â	"	far.	ô	"	form.
ch	"	church.	ö	"	anatomy.
ē	"	he.	oi	"	toy.
ĕ	"	hen.	oo	"	good.
è	"	her.	ow	"	cow.
g	"	go.	s	"	so.
gw	"	guano.	sh	"	fish.
ī	"	pine.	th	"	thin.
î	"	pin.	ū	"	pure.
j	"	gem.	ũ	"	nut.
k	"	cat.	y	"	yard.
kw	"	queen.	z	"	maize.
ng	"	sing.	zh	"	vision

ABBREVIATIONS

a.	anode	F ₁ , F ₂ , etc.	1st, 2nd, etc. filial genera- tion
a.	anterior	Fe	iron
a.	adjective	F.S.H.	follicle - stimulating hor- mone
adv.	adverb	g.	gram, grams
aet.	age	Ger.	German
Ag	silver	Gk.	Greek
Al	aluminium	gm.	gram, grams
Å	Ångström unit	gr.	grain, grains
A.P.L.	anterior pituitary lobe	gt., gtt.	drop, drops
appl.	applied to	H	hydrogen
aq.	water ; aqueous solution	Hb	haemoglobin
Ar.	Arabic	Hg	mercury
As	arsenic	I	iodine
A.S.	Anglo-Saxon	Icel.	Icelandic
Au	gold	i.e.	that is
B	boron	It.	Italian
B.	Bacillus	I.U.	international unit
B.M.R.	basal metabolic rate	K	potassium
B.N.A.	Basle anatomical nomenclature	ka.	kathode
B.P.	British Pharmacopoeia	kg.	kilogram
b.p.	boiling point	L.	Latin
Br	bromine	L., Linn.	Linnaeus
C	carbon	l.	litre
C.	centigrade ; Celsius	L.H.	luteinising hormone
c., ca.	about ; approximately	Li	lithium
Ca	calcium	L.L.	Late Latin
ca.	cathode	m.	metre
c.c.	cubic centimetre	m.	minim
cf.	compare	m.	musculus
Cl	chlorine	m-	meta-
c.l.	corpus luteum	ma.	milliampère
cm.	centimetre	Mal.	Malaysian
Co	cobalt	M.E.	Middle English
Cu	copper	Mg	magnesium
D	deuterium	mg., mgm.	milligram
d.	(dexter), right	ml.	millilitre (c.c.)
dim.	diminutive	mm.	millimetre
Dut.	Dutch	Mn	manganese
e.g.	for example	mol.	gram-molecule
F	fluorine	m.p.	melting point
F.	Fahrenheit	N	nitrogen
F.	French		

n.	. . .	nervus	Ra	. . .	radium
<i>n.</i>	. . .	noun	R.E.S.	. . .	reticulo-endothelial system
Na	. . .	sodium	Rn	. . .	radon
n.g.	. . .	new genus	R.Q.	. . .	respiratory quotient
n.sp.	. . .	new species	Russ.	. . .	Russian
O	. . .	oxygen	S	. . .	sulphur
o-	. . .	ortho-	s.	. . .	(sinister), left
O.F.	. . .	Old French	Se	. . .	selenium
O.H.G.	. . .	Old High German	Si	. . .	silicon
<i>opp.</i>	. . .	as opposed to	<i>sing.</i>	. . .	singular
Os	. . .	osmium	Sn	. . .	tin
P	. . .	phosphorus	Sp.	. . .	Spanish
p.	. . .	posterior	sp., spp.	. . .	species
p-	. . .	para-	Sr	. . .	strontium
P ₁ , P ₂ , etc.	1st, 2nd, etc.,	parental generation	Sw.	. . .	Swedish
Pb	. . .	lead	t°	. . .	temperature
<i>pert.</i>	. . .	pertaining to	Tl	. . .	thallium
pH	. . .	hydrogenion concentration	U.S.P.	. . .	United States Pharmacopoeia
<i>plu.</i>	. . .	plural	U.V.	. . .	ultra-violet
<i>q.v.</i>	. . .	which see	V	. . .	vision
R.	. . .	Réaumur	v.	. . .	volt
r	. . .	correlation coefficient	<i>v.</i>	. . .	verb
r.	. . .	roentgen	Zn	. . .	zinc

A DICTIONARY OF SCIENTIFIC TERMS

ABA-

abactinal (ăbăk'tînăl, ăbăktî'năl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; Gk. *aktis*, ray.]

Appl. area of echinoderm body without tube-feet and in which madreporite is usually included; abambulacral; antambulacral.

abambulacral (ăb'ămbulă'krăl *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *ambulare*, to walk.] Abactinal, *q.v.*

abapical (ăbăp'îkăl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *apex*, summit.] *Pert.* or situated at lower pole.

abaxial (ăbăk'sîăl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *axis*, axle.] *Pert.* that surface of any structure which is remote or turned away from the axis.

abaxile (ăbăk'sîl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *axis*, axle.] *Appl.* embryo whose axis has not the same direction as axis of seed.

abbreviated (ăbré'viătéd) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *brevis*, short.] Shortened; curtailed.

abdomen (ăbdôm'mên) *n.* [L. *abdomen*, belly.] The belly; in Vertebrates, part of body containing digestive organs; in Arthropoda and certain Polychaeta, posterior part of body; in Synascidia, part of zooid below thorax.

abdominal (ăbdôm'inăl) *a.* [L. *abdomen*, belly.] *Pert.* abdomen; *appl.* structures, organs, or parts of organism situated in, on, or closely related to, the abdomen.

abdominal pores,—single or paired openings leading from coelom to exterior, in Cyclostomes and certain Fishes.

abdominal reflex,—contraction of abdominal wall muscles when skin over side of abdomen is stimulated.

abdominal regions,—nine areas into which the abdomen is divided by two horizontal and two vertical

ABR-

imaginary lines, viz., hypochondriac (2), lumbar (2), inguinal (2), epigastric, umbilical, hypogastric.

abdominal ribs,—ossifications occurring in fibrous tissue between skin and muscles of certain Reptiles.

abdominal ring,—one of two openings in fasciae of abdominal muscles through which passes spermatic cord in male, round ligament in female; inguinal ring.

abducens (ăbdŭ'sênz) *n.* [L. *abducere*, to lead away.] The sixth cranial nerve, supplying rectus externus of eyeball.

abduct (ăbdŭkt') *v.* [L. *abductus*, led away.] To draw away from median axis.

abductor (ăbdŭk'tôr) *n.* [L. *abductus*, led away.] A muscle that draws a limb or part outwards.

aberrant (ăbér'ânt) *a.* [L. *aberrare*, to wander away.] *Appl.* species with characteristics not strictly in accordance with type.

abiogenesis (ăbiôjên'êsis) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *bios*, life; *genesis*, birth.] The production of living from non-living matter; spontaneous generation; *opp.* biogenesis.

abiology (ăbiôl'ôji) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The study of non-living things.

abomasum (ăbômă'zŭm) *n.* [L. *ab*, from; *omasum*, paunch.] The third or fourth chamber of stomach of ruminants.

aboral (ăbô'răl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from; *os*, *oris*, mouth.] Away from, or opposite to, the mouth.

abortion (ăbôr'shŭn) *n.* [L. *abortus*, premature birth.] Premature birth; arrest of development of an organ.

abranchiate (ăbrăng'kiăt) *a.* [Gk. *a*,

- without ; *brangchia*, gills.] Without gills.
- abrupt** (äbrüpt') *a.* [L. *ab*, from ; *rumpere*, to break.] Appearing as if broken, or cut off, at extremity.
- abruptly - acuminate**, — having a broad extremity from which a point arises, *appl.* leaf.
- abruptly-pinnate**,—having main axis of epipodium not winged, but bearing a number of secondary axes which are winged.
- absciss** (äb'sis) *a.* [L. *abscindere*, to cut off.] *Appl.* abscissile layer of cells just outside cork-layer, to whose disorganisation fall of leaf is due.
- abscission** (äbsish'ün) *n.* [L. *abscindere*, to cut off.] The separation of parts.
- absorption** (äbsörp'shün) *n.* [L. *absorbere*, to suck in.] Intussusception of fluid by living cells or tissues ; passage of nutritive material through living cells.
- abstriction** (äbstrik'shün) *n.* [L. *abstringere*, to cut off.] The process of detaching spores (conidia) by rounding off of tips of sporophores, as in Mildews.
- abterminal** (äbtër'minäl) *a.* [L. *ab*, from ; *terminus*, end.] Going from the end inwards.
- abyssal** (äbis'äl) *a.* [Gk. *abyssos*, bottomless.] *Pert.* depths of ocean ; *appl.* organisms or material usually found there. Abysmal.
- acanaceous** (äkänä'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *akanos*, thorn.] Bearing thorns or prickles, as leaves.
- akantha** (äkän'thä) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Prickle ; spinous process.
- acanthaceous** (äkänthä'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Bearing prickles.
- acanthin** (äkän'thîn) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] Substance forming skeleton of Radiolarians.
- acanthion** (äkän'thion) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn.] The most prominent point on the nasal spine.
- acanthocarpous** (äkän'thökâr'püs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn ; *karpos*, fruit.] Having fruit covered with spines or prickles.
- acanthocephalous** (äkän'thökëf'älüs, -sëf-) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn ; *kephale*, head.] With hooked proboscis.
- acanthocladous** (äkänthök'lädüs) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn ; *klados*, branch.] Having spiny branches.
- acanthocyst** (äkän'thösist) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn ; *kystis*, bladder.] A sac containing lateral or reserve stylets in Nemertea.
- acanthophore** (äkän'thöfö) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn ; *pherein*, to bear.] A conical mass, the basis of median stylet in Nemertea.
- acanthosphenote** (äkän'thösfe'nöt) *a.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn ; *sphen*, wedge.] *Appl.* echinoid spine made of solid wedges separated by porous tissue.
- acanthozoid** (äkän'thözö'id) *n.* [Gk. *akantha*, thorn ; *zoon*, animal ; *eidos*, form.] Tail part of prosclex of Cestodes ; *opp.* cystozoid.
- acapnia** (äkâp'niä) *n.* [Gk. *akapnos*, without smoke.] Diminution or want of carbon dioxide.
- acaulescent** (äkölës'ënt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *kaulos*, stalk.] Having a shortened stem.
- accelerator** (äksël'ërätör) *n.* [L. *accelerare*, to hasten.] *Appl.* muscle or nerve which increases rate of action.
- acceptor** (äksëp'tör) *n.* [L. *accipere*, to accept.] Body or substance which receives and unites with another substance or gas introduced.
- accessorius** (äksësö'riüs) *n.* [L. *accedere*, to go to.] A muscle aiding in action of another ; spinal accessory or eleventh cranial nerve.
- accessory bud**,—an additional axillary bud.
- accessory chromosomes**,—sex chromosomes, *q.v.*
- accessory food factors**,—vitamins, *q.v.*
- accessory glands**,—tubular or sac-like glands in relation with genital ducts in most Insects.
- accessory pulsatory organs**,—sac-like structures of Insects, variously situated, pulsating independently.

accommodation (ākōmōdā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *commodus*, fitting.] Adjustment of eye to receive clear images of different objects; adaptation to a different stimulus.

acrescent (ākrēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *acrescere*, to increase.] *Appl.* plants that continue to grow after flowering, or calyx growing after pollination.

accretion (ākrē'shūn) *n.* [L. *acrescere*, to increase.] Growth by external addition of new matter.

accumbent (ākūm'bēnt) *a.* [L. *accumbere*, to lie on.] *Appl.* embryo having cotyledons with edges turned towards radicle, as in Cruciferae.

acentrous (āsēn'trūs) *a.* [L. *a*, without; *centrum*, centre.] With no vertebral centra, but persistent notochord, as certain Fishes.

acephalous (ākēf'ālūs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *kephale*, head.] Having no structure comparable to head, as some Molluscs.

acerate (ās'ērāt) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp.] Needle-shaped; pointed at one end, *appl.* monaxon or oxeote spicules.

acero (ās'ērōs) *a.* [L. *acer*, sharp.]
• Narrow and slender, with sharp point; as leaf of Pine.

acervuline (āsēr'vūlīn) *a.* [L. *acervus*, heap.] Irregularly heaped together, *appl.* foraminiferous tests.

acervulus (āsēr'vūlūs) *n.* [L.L. *dim.* of *acervus*, heap.] A small heap or cluster; especially of sporogenous mycelium.

acervulus cerebrī,—brain sand, *q.v.*

acetabulum (āsētāb'ūlūm) *n.* [L. *acetabulum*, vinegar-cup.] The socket in pelvic girdle for head of femur; in Insects, cavity of thorax in which leg is inserted; large posterior sucker in Leeches; one of the cotyledons of Ruminant placenta; sucker on arm of Cephalopod.

acheilary (ākī'lārī) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *cheilos*, lip.] Having labellum undeveloped, as some Orchids.

achene (ākēn') *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chainein*, to gape.] A monospermal seed-vessel which does not open or crack.

Achillis tendo (ākil'is tēn'dō) *n.* [Gk. *Achilles*. L. *tendo*, tendon.] The hamstring; the united strong tendon of gastrocnemius and solaeus muscles.

achlamydeous (āk'lāmīd'ēūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having neither calyx nor corolla.

achondroplasia (ākōn'drōplā'ziā) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chondros*, cartilage; *plasis*, a moulding.] Heritable dwarfism due to disturbance of ossification in the long bones of the limbs during gestation, the individual having normal body but stunted limbs, and broad high-vaulted head; *cf.* ateleiosis.

achroglobin (āk'rōglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chros*, colour; *globos*, sphere.] A colourless respiratory pigment of some Tunicates and Molluscs.

achromasie (āk'rō'māsī) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *chroma*, colour.] Emission of chromatin from nucleus; *cf.* chromasie.

achromatin (āk'rō'mātīn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chroma*, colour.] The non-staining ground substance and linin of the nucleus.

achromatinic (āk'rō'mātīn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *chroma*, colour.] *Pert.* achromatin, or resembling achromatin in properties.

acicular (āsīk'ūlār) *a.* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] Like a needle in shape; sharp-pointed.

aciculum (āsīk'ūlūm) *n.* [L. *acicula*, small needle.] A stiff basal seta in parapodium of Chaetopods.

acid-fast,—*appl.* Bacteria remaining stained with aniline dyes on treatment with acids.

acidic (āsīd'īk) *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour.] *Appl.* stains whose colour determinant plays the part of an acid, acting on protoplasm; *cf.* basic.

acidophil (āsīd'ōfil) *a.* [L. *acidus*, sour; Gk. *philein*, to love.] Oxyphil, *q.v.*

acinaciform (āsīnās'īfōrm) *a.* [L. *acinaces*, short sword; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a sabre or scimitar; *appl.* leaf.

acinarius (äsīnā'riūs) *a.* [L. *acinus*, berry.] Having globose vesicles, as some Algae.

acinus (äs'inūs) *n.* [L. *acinus*, berry.] One of pulpy drupes composing fruit of bramble or raspberry; sac-like termination of branched gland.

acoelomate (äsē'lōmāt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *koilos*, hollow.] *Appl.* animals not having a true coelom; acoelous; acoelomatous.

acone (ākōn') *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *konos*, conc.] *Appl.* insect compound eye without crystalline or liquid secretion in cone cells.

acontia (ākōn'tiā, ākōn'shiā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *akontion*, small javelin.] Threadlike processes of mesenteric filaments armed with stinging cells, in Actinians.

acotyledon (ā'kōtilē'dōn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kōtyledon*, a cup-shaped hollow.] A plant without a cotyledon.

acoustic (ākoo'stik) *a.* [Gk. *akouein*, to hear.] *Pert.* organs or sense of hearing; *appl.* meatus, nerve; *pert.* science of sound.

acquired character,—a modification or permanent structural or functional change effected during the lifetime of the individual organism and induced by use or disuse of a particular organ, by disease, trauma, or other functional or environmental influences.

acraspedote (āk'rās'pēdōt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kraspedon*, border.] Having no velum.

acroblast (āk'rōbläst) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *blastos*, bud.] A body in spermatid which gives rise to acrosome.

acrobryous (āk'rōb'riūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *bryein*, to swell.] Growing at the tip only.

acrocarpic (āk'rōkār'pik), **acrocarpous** (āk'rōkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *karpos*, fruit.] Having the fructification terminating the axis.

acrochordal (āk'rōkōr'dāl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *chorde*, cord.] *Appl.* a chondrocranial unpaired frontal cartilage in Birds.

acrocoracoid (āk'rōkōr'ākoid) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *korax*, crow; *eidōs*, form.] A process at dorsal end of coracoid in Birds.

acrocyst (āk'rōsist) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *kystis*, bladder.] The spherical gelatinous cyst formed by gonophores at maturation of generative cells.

acrodont (āk'rōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* teeth ankylosed by their base to the summit of a parapet of bone.

acrodrome (āk'rōdrōm), **acrodromous** (āk'rōd'rōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *dromein*, to run.] *Appl.* leaf with nerves converging at its point.

acrogenous (āk'rōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *genos*, offspring.] Increasing in growth at summit or apex.

acromegaly (āk'rōmēg'ālī) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *megalon*, great.] Gigantism, due to excessive activity of part of pituitary gland.

acromial (āk'rō'miāl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] *Pert.* acromion, *appl.* artery, process, ligament, etc.

acromio-clavicular (āk'rō'miō-klāvīk'-ūlār) *a.* [Gk. *akromion*, shoulder-summit; L. *claviculus*, *dim.* of *clavis*, key.] *Appl.* ligaments covering joint between acromion and clavicle.

acromion (āk'rō'miōn) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] Ventral prolongation of scapular spine.

acron (āk'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip-] Preoral region of Insects.

acropetal (āk'rōp'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; L. *petere*, to seek.] *Appl.* leaves or flowers developing from an axis so that youngest arise at apex.

acropodium (āk'rōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *pous*, foot.] Digits,—fingers or toes; metapodium.

acrorhagus (āk'rōrā'gūs) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *rhax*, grape.] A tubercle on the margin of certain Actiniaria, containing nematocysts.

acrosarc (āk'rōsārċ) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *sarx*, flesh.] A pulpy berry resulting from union of ovary and calyx.

acrosopic (äk'rösköp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *skopein*, to view.] Facing towards the apex.

acrosome (äk'rösöm) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *soma*, body.] Body at apex of spermatozoon; apical body; perforatorium.

acrospire (äk'röspir) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, summit; *speira*, something twisted.] The first shoot or sprout, being spiral, at end of germinating seed.

acrospore (äk'röspör) *n.* [Gk. *akros*, tip; *sporos*, seed.] The spore at end of a sporophore.

acroteric (äk'rötë'r'ik) *a.* [Gk. *akroterion*, topmost point.] *Pert.* outermost points, as tips of digits, nose, ears, tail.

actinal (äk'tinäl, äktinäl) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] *Appl.* area of echinoderm body with tube-feet; *appl.* oral area with tentacles in Actinaria.

actine (äk'tin) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] A star-shaped spicule.

actinenchyma (äk'tinëng'kimä) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *en*, in; *chein*, to pour.] Cellular tissue having a stellate appearance.

actinoblast (äktin'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *blastos*, bud.] The mother-cell from which a spicule is developed.

actinocarpous (äk'tinökär'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *karpos*, fruit.] *Appl.* plants with flowers and fruit radially arranged; *actinocarpic*.

actinodrome (äktin'ödröm) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *dromos*, running.] Veined palmately.

actinogonidial (äk'tinögönid'ial) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *gonos*, offspring.] Having radiately arranged genital organs.

actinoid (äk'tinoid) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *eidōs*, shape.] Rayed, star-shaped.

actinomere (äktin'ömër) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *meros*, part.] A radial segment.

actinomorphic (äk'tinömör'fik), **actinomorphicous** (äk'tinömör'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *morphe*, shape.] Radially symmetrical.

actinost (äk'tinöst) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *osteon*, bone.] Basal bone of fin-rays in Teleost.

actinostome (äk'tinöstöm) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *stoma*, mouth.] Five-rayed oral aperture of Starfish.

actinotrichia (äk'tinötrik'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *thrix*, hair.] Delicate unjointed horny fibres at edge of fins in adult Teleostomes.

actinotrocha (äk'tinötrö'kä) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray; *trochos*, wheel.] Free-swimming larval form of Phoronis.

actinula (äktin'ülä) *n.* [Gk. *aktis*, ray.] A larval stage in some Hydro-medusae.

activator (äktivä'tör) *n.* [L. *agere*, to act.] Substance on whose presence enzyme action depends.

aculeate (äkü'lëät) *a.* [L. *aculeus*, prickle, thorn.] Having prickles or sharp points.

aculeiform (äkü'lëiförm) *a.* [L. *aculeus*, prickle; *forma*, shape.] Formed like a prickle or thorn.

aculeus (äkü'lëūs) *n.* [L. *aculeus*, prickle.] A prickle growing from bark, as in rose; a sting; a hair-like projection.

acuminate (äkü'minät) *a.* [L. *acumen*, point.] Drawn out into a long point; tapering; pointed.

acuminiferous (äkü'minif'erūs) *a.* [L. *acumen*, point; *ferre*, to carry.] Having pointed tubercles.

acuminulate (äk'ümīn'ülät) *a.* [L. *acuminulus*, *dim.* of *acumen*, point.] Having a very sharp tapering point.

acute (äküt') *a.* [L. *acutus*, sharpened.] Ending in a sharp point.

acyclic (äšk'lik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *kyklos*, circle.] *Appl.* flowers with floral leaves arranged in a spiral.

adamantoblast (äd'ämän'töbläst) *n.* [L. *adamas*, diamond; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] Enamel cell; ameloblast, *q.v.*

adambulacral (äd'ämbülä'kräl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *ambulare*, to walk.] *Appl.* structures adjacent to ambulacral areas in Echinoderms.

adaptation (ädäptä'shün) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *aptare*, to fit.] The process by which an organism becomes fitted to its environment; a structure or habit fitted for some special environment; the fitting of cutaneous and other sensations to a point when discomfort ceases.

adaxial (ädäk'siäl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *axis*, axle.] Turned towards axis.

adduction (ädük'shün) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *ducere*, to lead.] Movement towards the median axis.

adductor (ädük'tör) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *ducere*, to lead.] A muscle which brings one part towards another.

adeciduate (ädēsīd'üät) *a.* [L. *a*, away from; *de*, from; *cadere*, to fall.] Not falling, or coming away, *appl.* evergreens; *appl.* placenta.

adelocodonic (äd'elöködön'ik, ädē'löködön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *adelos*, concealed; *kodon*, bell.] *Appl.* undetached medusome of certain Gymnoblaster, which degenerates after discharging ripe sexual cells; *opp.* phanerocodonic.

adelomorphic (äd'elömôr'fik, ädē'lömôr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *adelos*, concealed; *morphe*, shape.] Indefinite in form; *appl.* central cells of peptic glands.

adelphous (ädēl'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *adelphos*, brother.] Joined together in bundles; *cf.* monadelphous, diadelphous.

adendritic (ädēndrit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *dendron*, tree.] Without dendrites or branches; *appl.* cells.

adenocheiri (äd'ēnōkī'rī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *cheir*, hand.] Elaborate accessory copulatory organs, outgrowths of atrial walls in a Turbellarian.

adenodactyli (äd'ēnödäk'tili), *n. plu.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *daktylos*, finger.] Adenocheiri, *q.v.*

adenoid (äd'ēnoid) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* or resembling a gland or lymphoid tissue.

adenophore (äd'ēnōfōr') *n.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *pherein*, to carry.] The stalk of a nectar gland.

adenophyllous (äd'ēnōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing glands on leaves.

adenopodus (ädēnōp'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *pous*, foot.] Bearing glands on peduncles.

adenostemonous (äd'ēnōstēm'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *aden*, gland; *stemon*, spun thread.] Having glands on stamens.

adesmy (ädēs'mi) *n.* [Gk. *adesmos*, unfettered.] A break or division in an organ usually entire.

adetopneustic (äd'ētōpnū'stik) *a.* [Gk. *adetos*, free; *pnein*, to breathe.] Having dermal gills occurring beyond abactinal surface, as in certain Stelleroids.

adfrontal (ädfrün'täl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* oblique plates beside frons, of certain insect larvae.

adherent (ädhē'rēt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *haerere*, to stick.] Exhibiting adhesion, *q.v.*

adhesion (ädhē'zhün) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *haerere*, to stick.] Condition of having united together parts normally separate.

adhesive cells,—various glandular or specialized cells for purposes of attachment; as on tentacles of Ctenophores, on epidermis of Turbellarians, on pedal disc of Hydra.

adipocellulose (äd'ipösēl'ülōs) *n.* [L. *adepts*, fat; *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose with a large amount of suberin, as in cork tissue.

adipose (äd'ipōs) *a.* [L. *adepts*, fat.] *Pert.* animal fat; fatty.

aditus (äd'itūs) *n.* [L. *aditus*, way.] Anatomical structure forming approach or entrance to a part, *e.g.* to antrum, larynx, etc.

adlacrimal (ädläk'rīmäl) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *lacrima*, tear.] Lacrimal bone of Reptiles.

adminicula (äd'minik'ülä) *n. plu.* [L. *adminiculum*, support.] Locomotory spines of certain pupae.

adnasal (ädnä'zäl) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *nasus*, nose.] A small bone in front of each nasal in certain Fishes.

adnate (ădnât') *a.* [L. *ad*, do; *gnatus*, born.] *Pert.* or designating the condition of being closely attached to side of petiole or stalk, as stipules or leaves; designating condition of anther with back attached throughout its length to filament, or to its continuation the connective.

adnexa (ădněk'să) *n. plu.* [L. *ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind.] Structures or parts closely related to an organ.

adnexed (ădněkst') *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *nectere*, to bind.] Reaching to the stem only.

adoral (ădō'rāl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *os*, mouth.] Near or *pert.* mouth.

adpressed (ăd'prěst) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *pressus*, pressed.] Closely applied to a surface.

ad-radius (ădră'diūs) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *radius*, radius.] The radius in Coelenterates midway between perradius and interradius, a radius of third order.

adrectal (ădrěk'tāl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *rectum*, rectum.] Near to or closely connected with rectum.

adrenal (ădrě'nāl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys.] Suprarenal; situated beside kidneys.

adrenal glands,—suprarenal glands, endocrine glands secreting hormones affecting sympathetic nervous system and blood pressure.

adrenaline (ădrě'nālīn, ădrě'nālēn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys.] A

crystalline substance obtained from extract of suprarenal medulla; adrenalin; adrenin; $C_9H_{13}O_3N$.

adrenotropic (ădrěnōtrōp'ik) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *renes*, kidneys; Gk. *trope*, turn.] Adrenotrophic; *appl.* a pituitary hormone acting on the adrenal medulla.

adrostral (ădrōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *rostrum*, beak.] Near to or closely connected with beak or rostrum.

adsorption (ădsōrp'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *sorbere*, to suck in.] The adhesion of molecules to solid bodies.

aduncate (ădūng'kāt) *a.* [L. *aduncus*, hooked.] Crooked; bent in the form of a hook.

advehent (ad'věhěnt) *a.* [L. *advehere*, to carry to.] Affrent; carrying to an organ.

adventitious (ădvěntish'ūs) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *venire*, to come.] Accidental; *appl.* organs arising in abnormal positions.

aecidiospores (ěsīd'jōspōrz') *n. plu.* [L. *aecidium*, cup; Gk. *sporos*, seed.] The spores contained in an aecidium or clustercup.

aecidium (ěsīd'jūm) *n.* [L. *aecidium*, cup.] A cup-shaped structure containing simple sporophores, bearing rows of spores.

aedeagus (ědē'ăgūs) *n.* [Gk. *aidoia*, genitals.] The male intromittent organ of Insects; also aedocagus.

aegithognathous (ě'jithōg'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *aegithos*, hedge-sparrow; *gnathos*, jaw.] With maxillo-palatines separate, vomers forming a wedge in front and diverging behind; *appl.* a type of palate found in Carinatae.

aeolian (ěōl'īān) *a.* [L. *Aeolus*, god of the winds.] Wind-borne; *appl.* deposits.

aerenchyma (ăērěng'kimă) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *engchyma*, infusion.] Aerating cortical tissue in floating portions of some aquatic plants.

aerial (ăē'rīāl) *a.* [L. *aer*, air.] Inhabiting the air; *appl.* roots growing above ground, *e.g.* from stems of ivy, for purposes of climbing; also to small bulbs appearing in leaf-axils.

aerobe (ă'ērōb) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] An organism which grows only in presence of oxygen; *opp.* anaerobe.

aerobic (ă'ērōb'ik) *a.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] Thriving only in abundance of oxygen.

aerobiosis (ă'ērōb'īsīs) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] Existence in presence of oxygen.

aerocyst (ă'ērōsist) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *kystis*, bladder.] An air vesicle of Algae.

aerophyte (ă'ērōfit) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing attached to an aerial portion of another plant; epiphyte.

aerostat (ā'ēröstāt) *n.* [L. *aer*, air; *stare*, to stand.] An air-sac in insect body or in bird-bone.

aerostatic (ā'ēröstāt'ik), *a.* [L. *aer*, air; *stare*, to stand.] Pneumatic; containing air-spaces.

aerotaxis (ā'ērötāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *taxis*, arrangement.] The movement of Bacteria and other micro-organisms towards or away from oxygen.

aerotropic (ā'ērötröp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ towards a higher concentration of oxygen.

aerotropism (ā'ēröt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *aer*, air; *trope*, turn.] Reaction to gases, generally oxygen.

aesthacyte (ēs'thāsīt) *n.* [Gk. *aisthesis*, sensation; *kytos*, hollow.] A sensory cell of primitive animals.

aesthesia (ēsthē'ziā) *n.* [Gk. *aisthesis*, sensation.] Sensibility.

aestival (ēs'tivāl, ēstivāl) *a.* [L. *aestas*, summer.] Produced in, or *pert.* summer.

aestivation (ēs'tivā'shūn) *n.* [L. *aestas*, summer.] The mode in which different parts of flower are disposed in flower-bud; prefloration; torpor during summer as in some animals.

aethalium (ēthāl'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *aithalos*, soot.] An aggregation of plasmodia to form a compound fruit in Mycetozoa.

Aetiology (ētiöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *aitia*, cause; *logos*, discourse.] A branch of Biology dealing with causes; also Etiology.

afferent (āf'ērēnt) *a.* [L. *afferre*, to bring.] *Appl.* nerves carrying impulses to nervous centres; *appl.* blood-vessels carrying blood to an organ or set of organs.

aflagellar (ā'flājēl'ār) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; L. *flagellum*, whip.] Without a flagellum.

afterbirth (āf'tərbērth) *n.* [A.S. *aefter*, behind; *beran*, to bring forth.] Placenta and foetal membranes expelled after offspring.

aftershaft (āf'tērshāft) *n.* [A.S. *aefter*, behind; O.E. *sceaft*, shaft.]

A small tuft of down near superior umbilicus of a feather.

agamete (āg'āmēt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gametes*, spouse.] An amoeba which develops directly into an adult without syngamy.

agametoblast (āgāmē'töbläst) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *gametes*, spouse; *blastos*, bud.] A cytomere, *q.v.*, of Caryotropha.

agamic (āgām'ik), **agamous** (āg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage.] Asexual; parthenogenetic; cryptogamic; youthful.

agamobium (āg'āmō'biūm) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *bios*, life.] The asexual stage in metagenesis; the sporophyte.

agamogenesis (āg'āmōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, descent.] Parthenogenesis; asexual reproduction.

agamogenetic (āg'āmōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, descent.] Produced asexually.

agamogony (āg'āmōg'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *gonos*, offspring.] Schizogony, or reproduction without sexual process.

agamont (āg'āmōnt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gamos*, marriage; *on*, being.] A schizont or stage which gives rise to agametes.

ageotropic.—apogeotropic, *q.v.*

agglomerate (āglōm'ērāt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *glomus*, ball.] Clustered, as a head of flowers; *appl.* adhering mass of Protozoa as in agglomeration of Trypanosomes.

agglutination (āglōotīnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *glutinare*, to glue.] The formation of clumps or floccules by Bacteria, erythrocytes, spermatozoa, and some Protozoa.

agglutinin (āglōot'inin) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *glutinare*, to glue.] A substance which causes agglutination.

agglutigen (āglōotīn'ōjēn) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *glutinare*, to glue; Gk. *genos*, descent.] Substance that produces agglutinin.

aggregate (äg'rägāt) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *gregare*, to collect into a flock.] Formed in a cluster.

aggregate fruit,—a fruit formed from apocarpous gynoeceum of a single flower, as raspberry.

aggregation (ägrägä'shün) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *gregare*, to collect.] The movement of protoplasm in tentacle or tendril cells of sensitive plants, which causes tentacle or tendril to bend towards the point stimulated.

aggressin (ägrēs'in) *n.* [L. *aggressus*, attacked.] Toxic substance produced by pathogenic organisms, inhibiting defensive reactions of host.

aglossate (äglös'āt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *glossa*, tongue.] Having no tongue.

agminated (äg'mīnātēd) *a.* [L. *agmen*, herd.] Clustered; *appl.* glands, Peyer's patches.

agnathostomatous (ägnäth'östöm'-ätūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *gnathos*, jaw; *stoma*, mouth.] Having mouth unfurnished with jaws, as Lamprey; agnathous.

Agrostology (äg'röstöl'oji) *n.* [Gk. *agrostis*, grass; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Botany dealing with Grasses.

aheliotropism,—apheliotropism, *q.v.*

air-bladder (är'-bläd'er) *n.* [L. *aer*, air; A.S. *blædre*, bladder.] The swim-bladder, an air-sac formed by outgrowth from alimentary canal in many Fishes.

air-cells,—thin-walled cavities in ethmoidal labyrinth; numerous cavities in mastoid.

air-sacs,—spaces filled with air and connected with lungs in Birds.

akaryote (äkär'iöt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *karyon*, nut.] A cell in which nucleoplasm has not collected together to form a nucleus; a non-nucleated cell; condition present in many Protists.

akinete (äk'inēt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *kinein*, to move.] A resting cell in certain green Algae, which will later reproduce.

ala (äl'lā) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Any winglike projection, *e.g.* of vomer; lateral petal of papilionaceous flower; membranous expansion on some seeds.

alar (äl'lār) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Wing-like; *pert.* alae; axillary; *appl.* ligaments, cartilages, etc.

alary (äl'lārī) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Wing-like; *pert.* wings.

alate (äl'lāt) *a.* [L. *ala*, wing.] Broad-lipped, *appl.* shells; *appl.* a spicular system in Calcareia which is sagittal because of inequality of angles.

albescent (älbēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *albescere*, to grow white.] Growing whitish.

albicant (äl'bikānt) *a.* [L. *albicare*, to grow white.] Becoming white.

albinism (äl'binizm) *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] Absence of pigmentation; state of having colourless chromatophores.

albino (älbī'nō, älbē'nō) *n.* [Sp. *albino*, white, from L. *albus*.] A person with congenital deficiency of pigment in skin, hair, and eyes; any animal with similar deficiency of pigment; a plant with colourless chromatophores, due to absence of chloroplasts or undeveloped chromatoplasts.

albumen (älbū'mēn) *n.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] White of egg; nutritive material stored in seed.

albumin (älbū'mīn) *n.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] A protein occurring in blood serum, milk, and many animal and vegetable tissues.

albuminous (älbū'minūs) *a.* [L. *albumen*, white of egg.] *Pert.*, or of nature of, albumen or albumin.

albumum (älbūr'nūm) *n.* [L. *albus*, white.] Sapwood or splintwood, soft white substance between inner bark and true wood; outer young wood of Dicotyledon.

alecithal (älēs'ithāl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *lekithos*, yolk.] *Appl.* ova with little or no yolk.

aleurone (älūr'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *aleuron*, flour.] *Appl.* proteid grains found in general protoplasm and used as reserve food-material.

alexin (ălĕk'sin) *n.* [Gk. *alexein*, to ward off.] A substance in blood serum which combines with an amboceptor to produce lysis; complement.

algin (ăl'jin) *n.* [L. *alga*, seaweed.] A substance of a gelatin character obtained from certain Algae.

algoid (ăl'goid) *a.* [L. *alga*, seaweed; Gk. *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* resembling or of the nature of an Alga.

Algology (ălgöl'oji) *n.* [L. *alga*, seaweed; Gk. *logos*, discourse.] The study of seaweeds or Algae.

Algonkian (ălgŏng'kiän) *a.* [Algonquian tribe of Indians.] *Pert.* late Proterozoic era.

alima (ăl'imä) *n.* [Gk. *halimos*, *pert.* sea.] A larval stage of certain Crustacea.

alimentary (ăl'imĕn'täri) *a.* [L. *alere*, to nourish.] *Pert.* nutritive functions; *appl.* canal, tract, system.

alisphenoid (ăl'isfĕ'noid) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing; Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] Wing-like portion of sphenoid forming part of cranium; ala temporalis.

alitrunk (ăl'itrŭngk) *n.* [L. *ala*, wing; *truncus*, trunk.] Thorax of Insect when fused with first segment of abdomen.

alkaloid (ăl'käloid) *n.* [Ar. *al*, the; *gali*, ash; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Basic nitrogenous vegetable substance with poisonous or medicinal properties, as strychnine, nicotine, morphine, etc.

allantoin (ălän'töin) *n.* [Gk. *allas*, sausage.] The nitrogenous portion of allantoin fluid.

allantois (ălän'töis) *n.* [Gk. *allas*, sausage.] An embryonic organ, a membranous sac arising from posterior part of alimentary canal in higher Vertebrates, and acting as an organ of respiration or nutrition or both.

allassotonic (ălăs'ötŏn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allassein*, to change; *tonos*, strain.] Induced by stimulus, *appl.* movements of grown plants; *cf.* auxotonic.

allele (ălĕl') *n.* [Gk. *allelon*, one another.] Allelomorph.

allelomorph (ălĕl'ŏmŏrf) *n.* [Gk. *allelon*, one another; *morphe*, form.] One of any pair of alternative hereditary characters; gene which can occupy the same locus as another gene in a particular chromosome.

allelopathy (ălĕlŏp'ăthi) *n.* [Gk. *allelon*, one another; *pathos*, suffering.] The influence or effect of one living plant upon another.

allergen (ăl'ĕrjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *ergon*, activity; *genos*, descent.] A substance which induces allergy.

allergy (ăl'ĕrji) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *ergon*, activity.] Changed reactivity on second or subsequent infection or poisoning; exaggerated susceptibility; anaphylaxis.

alogamy (ălgŏ'ămi) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *gamos*, marriage.] Cross-fertilisation, *opp.* autogamy.

alloiogenesis (ăl'oiŏjĕn'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *alloios*, different; *genesis*, descent.] The alternation in a life-history of a sexual and a non-sexual form; alternation of generations.

alloiometron (ăl'oiŏmĕ'trŏn) *n.* [Gk. *alloios*, different; *metron*, measure.] Measurable change of proportion or intensity of development within species or races, *e.g.* head, limb, tooth, etc. proportions.

allometry (ălŏm'ĕtri) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *metron*, measure.] Growth rate of a part differing from a standard growth rate or from the growth rate of the whole.

allopelagic (ăl'ŏpĕlăj'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *pelagos*, sea.] *Pert.* organisms found at any depth of the sea uninfluenced by heat or cold.

alloplasm (ăl'ŏplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *plasma*, mould.] The differentiated portion of cell-substance not forming independent organs.

alloplasmatic (ăl'ŏplăzmăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *plasma*, mould.] *Appl.* differentiated portion of cell protoplasm; alloplasmic.

alloplast (ăl'ŏplăst) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *plastos*, formed.] A morphological cell-unit of more than one kind of tissue.

allopolyploid (ăl'öpöl'iploid) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *polys*, many; *aploos*, onefold; *eidos*, form.] An organism with more than two sets of chromosomes derived from different species by hybridisation.

allosome (ăl'ösöm) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *soma*, body.] A chromosome other than an ordinary or typical one; *cf.* autosome.

allotoses (ăl'östō'sēs) *n. plu.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *osteon*, bone.] Bones formed in membrane; *cf.* autotoses.

allosyndesis (ăl'ösīn'dēsis) *n.* [Gk. *allos*, other; *syndesis*, a binding together.] Pairing of homologous chromosomes from opposite parents, in a polyploid; *cf.* autotyndesis.

alluvial (ălū'viāl, āloo-) *a.* [L. *alluere*, to wash to.] *Pert.* deposits formed by finely divided material laid down by running water or in old lake-basins.

alpha (α) cells,—oxyphilic cells in pars glandularis of pituitary gland.

alsinaceous (älsinā'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *alsine*, chickweed.] *Appl.* petalous corolla where intervals occur between petals, as in chickweed.

alteration theory,—explains electromotive forces of nerve and muscle by alterations in chemical composition of tissue at cross-section.

alternate (äl-, öltēr'nāt) *a.* [L. *alternus*, one after another.] *Appl.*

leaves or branches occurring at different levels successively on opposite sides of stem.

alternation of generations,—the occurrence in one life-history of two or more different forms differently produced, usually an alternation of a sexual with an asexual form; alloiogenesis; metagenesis; digenesis; heterogamy; heterogenesis; heterogony.

alternation of parts,—general rule that leaves of different whorls alternate in position with each other, sepals with petals, stamens with petals.

alternipinnate (ältēr'nīpīn'āt, öl-) *a.* [L. *alternus*, one after another;

pinna, wing.] *Appl.* leaflets or pinnac arising alternately on each side of mid-rib.

altrices (ältrī'sēz, äl'trisēz) *n. plu.* [L. *altrix*, nourisher.] *Appl.* Birds whose young are hatched in a very immature condition.

alula (äl'ülā) *n.* [L. *alula*, *dim.* of *ala*, wing.] A small lobe separated off from wing-base on its posterior edge in certain Insects; false wing of Birds.

alveola (älvē'ölā) *n.* [L. *alveolus*, small cavity.] A pit on the surface of an organ; a small cavity.

alveolar (älvē'ölār) *a.* [L. *alveolus*, small pit.] *Pert.* a tooth socket or alveolus; *appl.* artery, nerve, process, canal, in connection with the jaw-bone; *appl.* a particular theory of protoplasm; to small cavities in lungs.

alveolate (älvē'ölāt, äl'vöölāt) *a.* [L. *alveolatus*, pitted.] Deeply pitted or honey-combed.

alveolus (älvē'ölūs) *n.* [L. *alveolus*, small pit.] A tooth socket or small pit or depression; pyramidal ossicle supporting tooth in sea-urchin.

alveus (äl'vēūs) *n.* [L. *alveus*, cavity.] A thin white layer on ventricular surface of hippocampus.

amacrine (äm'ākřīn) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *makros*, long; *is*, fibre.] *Appl.* cells occurring in inner nuclear layer of retina.

ambiens (äm'bīēnz) *n.* [L. *ambire*, to go round.] A thigh muscle in certain Birds, the action of which causes the toes to grasp the perch.

ambiparous (ämbīp'ārūs) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both; *parere*, to beget.] *Appl.* buds as they contain the beginnings of both flowers and leaves.

ambisexual (äm'bīsēk'sūäl) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both; *sexus*, sex.] *Pert.* both sexes; ambosexual.

ambisporangiate (äm'bīspörän'jiāt) *a.* [L. *ambo*, both; Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, box.] *Appl.* plants with sporophylls bearing both megasporangia and microsporangia.

ambital (ām'bītāl) *a.* [L. *ambire*, to go round.] *Appl.* interambulacral and antambulacral plates of Asteroids; outer skeleton of ophiuroid arm.

ambitus (ām'bītūs) *n.* [L. *ambire*, to go around.] The outer edge or margin; outline of echinoid shell viewed from apical pole.

amboceptor (ām'bōsēp'tōr) *n.* [L. *ambo*, both; *capere*, to take.] An antibody or specific immune body necessary for ferment-like action of complement on a toxin or a red blood corpuscle.

ambulacra (ām'būlāk'rā) *n. plu.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Locomotor tube-feet of Echinoderms.

ambulacralia (ām'būlāk'rā'līā) *n. plu.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Ambulacral plates, *i.e.* plates through which tube-feet protrude.

ambulacriform (āmbūlāk'rīfōrm) *a.* [L. *ambulare*, to walk; *forma*, shape.] Having the form or appearance of ambulacra.

amelification (āmel'īfikā'shūn) *n.* [M.E. *amell*, enamel; L. *facere*, to make.] Formation of tooth-enamel.

ameloblast (āmel'ōblāst) *n.* [M.E. *amell*, enamel; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A columnar or hexagonal cell of internal epithelium of enamel organ; an enamel cell; adamantoblast.

amentaceous (āmēntā'shūs), **amentiferous** (āmēntīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *amentum*, thong; *ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* plants bearing aments or catkins.

amentum (āmēn'tūm) *n.* [L. *amentum*, thong.] A catkin, consisting of bracted axis bearing unisexual flowers, as in Poplar and Willow.

ametabolic (āmēt'ābōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *mikros*, small.] *Appl.* Insects that do not pass through marked metamorphosis.

amicon (āmīk'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *mikros*, small.] An element so small that even the ultramicroscope can only indicate it as a diffuse illumination in the track of the beam; *cf.* submicron.

amiconucleate (āmī'krōnū'klēāt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *mikros*, small; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Appl.* fragments of certain Protozoa in which there is no micronucleus.

amine (ām'in) *n.* [Gk. *ammoniakon*, resinous gum.] A derivative from ammonia by hydrogen replacement.

amitosis (āmītō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *mitos*, thread.] Direct cell-division and cleavage of nucleus without thread-like formation of nuclear material; *opp.* karyokinesis or mitosis.

ammonitiferous (ām'ōnitīf'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *Ammon*, Jupiter; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Containing fossil remains of Ammonites.

amnion (ām'niōn) *n.* [Gk. *amnion*, foetal membrane.] A foetal membrane of Vertebrates above Amphibia, and of Insects.

amniote (ām'niōt) *n.* [Gk. *amnion*, foetal membrane.] An animal characterised by possession of amnion in foetal life.

amniotic (āmniōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *amnion*, foetal membrane.] *Pert.* amnion; *appl.* folds, cavity, fluid; also amnionic.

amoeba (āmē'bā) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, ex-change.] A Protozoon in which the shape is subject to constant alterations due to formation and retraction of pseudopodia; generally used to typify most primitive animal commonly known.

amoebadiastase (āmē'bādī'āstās) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change; *diastase*, through; *histanai*, to set.] The digestive ferment secreted by Amoebae.

amoebiform (āmē'bīfōrm) *a.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like or resembling an amoeba.

amoebocyte (āmē'bōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change; *kytos*, hollow.] Any cell having the shape or properties of an amoeba, especially certain cells in coelom of Echinoderms; a leucocyte.

amoeboid (āmē'boid) *a.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change; *eidos*, shape.] Resembling an amoeba in shape, in properties or in locomotion.

amoebula (āmē'būlā) *n.* [Gk. *amoibe*, change.] The swarm-spore of a protist when furnished with pseudopodia; pseudopodiospore.

amorphous (āmōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *morphe*, shape.] Indeterminate, or of irregular form; with no visible differentiation in structure.

amphiarthrosis (ām'fiārthrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *arthron*, joint.] A slightly movable articulation, as a symphysis or syndesmosis.

amphiaster (ām'fiās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *aster*, star.] The two asters connected by the achromatic spindle formed in mitotic cell division.

amphiastral (ām'fiās'trāl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *aster*, star.] *Appl.* a type of mitosis in which true asters are present at the spindle-poles.

amphibious (āmfib'iūs), **amphibian** (āmfib'iān) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *bios*, life.] Adapted for life either on land or in water.

amphiblastic (ām'fiblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *blastos*, bud.] *Appl.* telolecithal ova with complete but unequal segmentation.

amphiblastula (ām'fiblās'tūlā) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *blastos*, bud.] Stage in development of certain Sponges, in which posterior end of embryo is composed of granular archaeocytes, and anterior end of flagellate cells.

amphibolic (ām'fibōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *bole*, throw.] Capable of turning backwards or forwards, as outer toe of certain Birds.

amphicarpous (ām'fikār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *karpōs*, fruit.] Producing fruit of two kinds.

amphicoelous (ām'fisē'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *koilos*, hollow.] Concave on both surfaces; *appl.* biconcave vertebral centra.

amphicondylous (ām'fikōn'dilūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *kondylos*, knob.] Having two occipital condyles.

amphidisc (ām'fidisk) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *diskos*, round plate.] A grapel-shaped spicule of some freshwater Sponges.

amphigastria (ām'figās'triā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *gaster*, stomach.] Ventral rudimentary leaves of foliose Liverworts.

amphigony (āmfig'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *gonos*, offspring.] Sporogony or reproduction involving two individuals.

amphikaryon (ām'fikār'ion) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *karyon*, nut.] An amphinucleus or nucleus with large karyosome (in reference to supposed encapsuling of kinetic nucleus by trophic nucleus); nucleus with two haploid sets of chromosomes.

amphimixis (ām'fīmīk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *mixis*, mingling.] The mingling of paternal and maternal characteristics by union of male and female pronuclei in fertilisation.

amphinucleolus (ām'finūklē'ölūs) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *L. nucleolus*, a small kernel.] A double nucleolus comprising basiphil and oxyphil components.

amphiodont (ām'fiōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *odontos*, tooth.] *Appl.* an intermediate state of mandible development in Stag-beetles.

amphiont (ām'fiōnt) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *on*, being.] Zygote or sporont formed by coming together of two individuals.

amphiplatyan (ām'fiplāt'iān) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *platys*, flat.] Flat on both ends; *appl.* vertebral centra.

amphipneustic (ām'fipnūs'tik), **amphipneustous** (ām'fipnūs'tūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *pnein*, to breathe.] Having both gills and lungs throughout life-history; also *appl.* condition in most dipterous larvae of open anterior and posterior pairs of spiracles with intermediate pairs closed.

amphipodous (ām'fip'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *pous*, foot.] Having feet for walking and feet for swimming.

amphipyrenin (ām'fipirē'nin) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *pyren*, stone of a fruit.] Substance of which nuclear membrane is composed.

amphirhinal (ām'firī'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *rhis*, nose.] Having two nostrils.

amphisarca (ām'fisâr'kā) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *sarx*, flesh.] A superior indehiscent many-seeded fruit with pulpy interior and woody exterior.

amphispermous (ām'fispēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *sperma*, seed.] Having seed closely surrounded by pericarp.

amphispore (ām'fispōr') *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *sporos*, seed.] A reproductive spore which functions as a resting spore in certain Algae.

amphisternous (ām'fistēr'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *sternon*, the breast.] *Appl.* type of sternum structure in Atelostomata.

amphistomatic (ām'fistōmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *stoma*, mouth.] Having stomata on both surfaces, *appl.* certain types of leaves.

amphistomous (ām'fistōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a sucker at each end of body, as certain Worms.

amphistylic (ām'fistīl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *stylos*, pillar.] Having jaw arch connected with skull by both hyoid and quadrate, or by both hyoid and palato-quadrate; exhibiting condition of amphistily.

amphitene (ām'fitēn) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *tainia*, band.] Stage of meiosis in which spireme threads are uniting in pairs; zygotene.

amphithecium (ām'fithē'shūm) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *thekion*, box.] Peripheral layer of cells in sporangia of Mosses.

amphitoky (ām'fit'ōkī) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *tokos*, birth.] Parthenogenetic reproduction of both males and females.

amphitriaene (ām'fitrī'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *triaina*, trident.] A double trident-shaped spicule.

amphitrichous (ām'fit'rikūs) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *thrix*, hair.] *Appl.* Bacteria with flagellum at each pole.

amphitrocha (ām'fit'rōkā) *n.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *trochos*, wheel.] A free-swimming annelid larva with two rings of cilia.

amphitropal (ām'fit'röpāl) *a.* [Gk. *amphi*, both; *trope*, turning.] Having the ovule inverted, with hilum in middle of one side.

amplectant (āmplēk'tānt) *a.* [L. *amplecti*, to embrace.] Clasping or winding tightly round some support, as tendrils.

amplexicaul (āmplēk'sikōl) *a.* [L. *amplecti*, to embrace; *caulis*, stem.] Clasping or surrounding the stem, as base of leaf.

ampliate (ām'pliāt) *a.* [L. *ampliatius*, made wider.] Having outer edge of wing prominent, as in certain Insects.

ampulla (āmpool'ä, -pül'-) *n.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] A membranous vesicle; part of dilated tubule in mammary gland; dilated portion at one end of each semi-circular canal of ear; internal reservoir on ring canal of water-vascular system in Echinoderms; terminal vesicle of sensory canals of Elasmobranchs; submerged bladder of Utricularia.

ampullaceal (āmpülä'sēäl) *a.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] Flask-shaped, *appl.* arachnid spinning glands which furnish silk for foundations, lines, and radii.

ampullaceous (āmpülä'shūs) *a.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] Flask-shaped.

ampullary (āmpool'äri, -pül'-) *a.* [L. *ampulla*, flask.] *Pert.* or resembling an ampulla.

ampyx (ām'piks) *n.* [Gk. *ampyx*, fillet.] A transverse bar connecting the rostralia of Palaeospondylus.

amyelinic (āmiēlin'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *myelos*, marrow.] *Appl.* non-medullated nerve-fibres.

amygdala (āmig'dälä) *n.* [L. from Gk. *amygdale*, almond.] One of palatal tonsils; rounded lobe at side of vallecule of cerebellum.

amylase (ām'ilās) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch.] A ferment which converts starch into maltose and dextrin; amylase of pancreas.

amyloid (äm'loid) *a.* [L. *amylum*, starch; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Starch-like; *n.* starch-like substance.

amyloid bodies,—concretions found in alveoli of adult prostate gland.

amylolytic (äm'ilölit'ik) *a.* [L. *amylum*, starch; Gk. *lysis*, loosening.] *Appl.* starch-digesting enzymes.

amyloplast (äm'ilöpläst') *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch; Gk. *plastos*, formed.] A leucoplast or colourless starch-forming granule in plants; amyloplastid.

amylpsin (äm'ilöp'sin) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch; Gk. *opsis*, appearance.] Pancreatic amylase.

amylose (äm'ilös) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch.] The substance forming starch.

amylum (äm'ilüm) *n.* [L. *amylum*, starch.] Starch; (C₆H₁₀O₅)_x.

anabiosis (än'äbiö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *bios*, life.] Resuscitation after apparent death; power of revivification as seen in certain Tardigrada.

anabolism (änäb'ölizm) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *bole*, throw.] The constructive chemical processes going on in living organisms; *opp.* katabolism.

anacrogynous (änäkroj'inüs) *a.* [Gk. *an*, not; *akros*, apex; *gyne*, female.] *Appl.* certain Liverworts in which archegonia or female reproductive bodies do not arise at or near apex of shoot.

anacromyoidian (änäk'römioid'ian) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *akros*, apex; *mys*, muscle; *zōōs*, form.] With syringeal muscles attached at dorsal ends of bronchial semi-rings.

anadromous (änäd'rönüs) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *dromein*, to run.] *Appl.* Fishes which migrate from salt to fresh water annually. *Cf.* catadromous.

anaerobe (änä'eröb) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without; *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] An anaerobic organism, capable of living in absence of free oxygen.

anaerobiosis (änä'eröbiö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without; *aer*, air; *bios*, life.] Existence in absence of oxygen.

anaesthesia (änēsthē'ziä) *n.* [Gk. *an*, without; *aisthesis*, feeling.] Local or general insensibility.

anagenesis (än'äjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, again; *genesis*, descent.] Regeneration of tissues: progressive evolution.

anakinetic (än'äkinēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *kinein*, to move.] *Appl.* process which restores energy; *cf.* katabolism.

anakinetomeres (än'äkinēt'ömērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *kinein*, to move; *meros*, part.] Energy-rich, reactive atoms or molecules.

anal (änäl) *a.* [L. *anus*, anus.] *Pert.* or situated at or near the anus; *appl.* posterior median ventral fin of Fishes, margin and nerve of Insect wing, posterior ventral scute of Reptiles.

analogues (än'älögz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *analogia*, proportion.] Organs of different plants or animals with like function but of unlike origin.

analogy (änäl'öji) *n.* [G. *analogia*, proportion.] Resemblance in function though not in structure or development.

anamniote (änäm'niöt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *amnion*, foetal membrane.] An animal which has no amnion in embryonic life.

anamorpha (änämör'fä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *morphe*, form.] Larvae hatched with incomplete number of segments; *cf.* epimorpha.

anamorphosis (än'amôr'fösis) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, again; *morphosis*, form.] Evolution from one type to another through a series of gradual changes.

anangian (änän'jiän) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *anggeion*, vessel.] *Appl.* Worms without a vascular system.

anaphase (än'äfäz) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *phasis*, appearance.] A stage in mitosis during divergence of daughter chromosomes; the stages of mitosis up to division of chromatine into chromosomes; *cf.* kataphase.

anaphylaxis (än'äfiläk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *phylax*, guard.] Condition of being hypersensitive to a serum or foreign protein, caused by first or sensitising dose; allergy.

napophysis (än'äpöf'isís) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *apo*, from; *physis*, origin.] A small dorsal projection rising near transverse process in lumbar vertebrae.

napsid (änäp'sid) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *apsis*, arch.] With skull wholly imperforate, or completely roofed over; stegocrotaphic.

narthrous (änär'thrüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *arthron*, joint.] Having no distinct joints.

naschistic (än'äskis'tik) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *schistein*, to split.] *Appl.* type of tetrads which divide twice longitudinally in meiosis; *cf.* diaschistic.

nastates (än'ästäts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *statos*, standing.] Various materials that arise owing to metabolism in a cell, in formation of complex from simple substances.

nastomosis (änäs'tömō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *stoma*, mouth.] Union of ramifications of leaf-veins; union of blood-vessels arising from a common trunk; union of nerves; formation of a network or anastomotic meshwork.

nastral (änäs'träl) *a.* [Gk. *an*, not; *aster*, star.] *Appl.* type of mitosis without aster-formation.

natomy (änät'ōmi) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *tome*, cutting.] The science that treats of the structure of plants and of animals; usually, Human Anatomy.

natriaene (än'ätri'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *triaina*, trident.] Triaene with backwardly directed branches.

natropal (änät'röpäl), **anotropous** (änät'röpūs) *a.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *trope*, turn.] Inverted, *appl.* ovules with hilum and micropyle close together and chalazal at other end.

naxial (änäk'siäl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *axis*, axle.] Having no distinct axis; asymmetrical.

nchor (äng'kör) *n.* [L. *ancora*, anchor.] Anchor-shaped spicule found in skin of Holothuria.

nchylosis (äng'kilō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *angkylosis*, stiffness.] Union of two or more bones or hard parts to form one part, *e.g.* of bone to bone, or tooth to bone; ankylosis.

anconeal (ängkō'nēal) *a.* [L. *ancon*, elbow.] *Pert.* the elbow.

anconeus (äng'kōnē'ūs) *n.* [L. *ancon*, elbow.] Small extensor muscle situated over elbow.

andrase (än'dräs) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male.] A male-determining factor in form of an enzyme or hormone.

androconia (än'drökō'niä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *konias*, dust.] Modified wing-scales producing sexually attractive scent in Butterflies.

androcyte (än'drösit) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell arising by growth from an androgonium and giving rise to sperm cell in plants.

androdioecious (än'drōdiē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *dis*, two; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants with male or hermaphrodite flowers only.

androecium (ändrē'shiüm) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *oikos*, house.] Male reproducing organs of a plant; stamens taken collectively.

androgenesis (än'drōjē'nē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *genesis*, descent.] Development of egg furnished with paternal chromosomes only.

androgenic (än'drōjē'nik) *a.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *genos*, birth.] Stimulating male characters; masculinising; *appl.* hormones; *appl.* tissue capable of elaborating an androgenic hormone.

androgonidia (än'drögōnīd'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *gonōs*, offspring; *idion*, *dim.*] Male sexual elements formed after repeated divisions of parthenogonidia of Volvox.

androgonium (än'drögō'nium) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *gonos*, offspring.] An early stage in formation of sperm-cells of plants.

androgynal (ändrōj'inääl) *a.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *gyne*, female.] Hermaphrodite; bearing both staminate and pistillate flowers in the same bunch; androgynous.

androgynary (ändrōj'inäri) *a.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *gyne*, female.] Having flowers with stamens and pistils developed into petals.

androgynism (ändröj'ínizm) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *gyne*, female.] The condition of bearing both stamens and pistils; hermaphroditism.

andromonoecious (än'drömönē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *monos*, alone; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants with male and hermaphrodite flowers only.

androphore (än'dröfōr) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *phora*, burden.] Stalk supporting stamens; stalk carrying male gonophores in Siphonophora.

androphyll (än'dröfil) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *phyllon*, leaf.] The leaf bearing microspores; the micro-sporophyll.

androsporangium (än'dröspörän'-jūm) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, box.] A sporangium containing androspores.

androspore (än'dröspōr) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *sporos*, seed.] An asexual zoospore which gives rise to a male dwarf plant.

androsterone (än'dröstē'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male; *stear*, suet.] Male hormone obtained from male urine.

anelectrotonus (än'elēktrōtō'nūs, än'elēktrōt'ōnūs) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *elektron*, amber; *tonos*, tension.] Decrease in irritability of a nerve under influence of a non-polarising electric current.

anemophilous (änēmōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *anemos*, wind; *philein*, to love.] Wind-pollinated.

anemophily (än'ēmōf'ili) *n.* [Gk. *anemos*, wind; *philein*, to love.] Plant-fertilisation by agency of wind.

anemotropism (än'ēmōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *anemos*, wind; *tropē*, turn.] Orientation of body with regard to wind current.

anencephaly (änēnkēf'ālī, -sēf'-) *n.* [Gk. *an*, not; *engkephalon*, brain.] Condition of having no brain.

anenterous (änēn'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *enteron*, gut.] Having no alimentary tract.

aner (än'er) *n.* [Gk. *aner*, male.] The male of Insects, especially Ants.

aneuploid (än'üploid) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *eu*, well; *aploos*, one fold.]

Having odd multiple of basic number of chromosomes.

aneurine,—vitamin B₁.

anfractuose (änfrāk'tūōs) *a.* [L. *anfractus*, bending.] Wavy, sinuous.

angienchyma (än'jiēng'kimā) *n.* [Gk. *angeion*, vessel; *engchein*, to pour.] Vascular tissue.

angioblast (än'jiöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *angeion*, vessel; *blastos*, bud.] One of cells from which lining of blood-vessels is derived.

angiocarpous (än'jiökär'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *angeion*, vessel; *karpos*, fruit.] Having fruit enclosed.

Angiology (än'jiöl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *angeion*, vessel; *logos*, discourse.] Anatomy of circulatory and lymphatic systems.

angiospermous (änjiöspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *angeion*, vessel; *sperma*, seed.] Having seeds in a closed case, the ovary.

angiosporous (änjiös'pō'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *angeion*, vessel; *sporos*, seed.] Having spores contained in a theca or spore capsule.

angiotomatous (än'jiöstöm'ätūs) *a.* [Gk. *angeion*, vessel; *stoma*, mouth.] Narrow-mouthed, *appl.* an order of Molluscs, and to a sub-order of Snakes, with non-distensible mouth.

ångström (öng'strēm) *n.* [*A. J. Ångström*, Swedish physicist.] One ten millionth part of a millimetre, symbol Å.

angular (äng'gölär) *n.* [L. *angulus*, corner.] A membrane bone of lower jaw in most Vertebrates.

angulosplénial (äng'gölösplē'näl) *n.* [L. *angulus*, corner; *splenium*, patch.] Bone in Amphibia forming most of lower and inner part of mandible.

angustifoliate (änggüs'tifō'liāt) *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow; *folium*, leaf.] With narrow leaves.

angustirostrate (änggüs'tirōs'trāt) *a.* [L. *angustus*, narrow; *rostrum*, beak.] With narrow beak or snout.

animal pole,—the upper more rapidly segmenting portion of a telolecithal egg; *opp.* vegetal pole.

anion (än'í'ôn, än'í'ôn) *n.* [Gk. *ana*, up; *ion*, going.] A negatively-charged particle or ion which moves up towards the anode or positive pole.

anisocarpous (änisökär'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having number of carpels less than that of other floral whorls.

anisocercal (änisösēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *kerkos*, tail.] With lobes of tail-fin unequal.

anisochele (änisökē'lā) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *chele*, claw.] A chela with two parts unequally developed.

anisodactylous (änisödäk'tilūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *daktylos*, finger.] Having unequal toes, three toes forward, one backward.

anisogamete (än'isög'amēt) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *gametes*, spouse.] One of two conjugating gametes differing in form or size.

anisogamous (änisög'amūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *gamos*, marriage.] *Appl.* differentiated gametes or conjugating bodies.

anisogamy (änisög'ami) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *gametes*, spouse.] Conjugation between sharply differentiated gametes.

anisognathous (än'isög'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having teeth in upper and lower jaws unlike.

anisomerous (änisöm'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *meros*, part.] Having unequal numbers of parts in floral whorls.

anisophylly (än'isöfil'i) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *phyllon*, leaf.] Condition of having leaves of two or more sizes, as in some Spruce and Fir.

anisopleural (änisöploo'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *pleura*, side.] Asymmetrical bilaterally.

anisopogonous (änisöpög'önūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *pogon*, beard.] Unequally webbed with reference to feathers.

anisopterous (änisöp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *pteron*, wing.] Unequally winged; *appl.* seeds.

anisospore (änisöspör') *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *sporos*, seed.] A dimorphic spore, the sexes differing in size.

anisostemonous (änisöstēm'önūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *stemon*, spun thread.] Having number of stamens unequal to number of parts in other floral whorls.

anisotropic (änisötröp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *isos*, equal; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* eggs with predetermined axis or axes; exhibiting anisotropy.

ankylosis,—*an*chylosis, *q.v.*

anlage (än'lägē) *n.* [Ger. *Anlage*, foundation.] The first structure or cell group indicating development of a part or organ; primordium.

annectent (änëk'tënt) *a.* [L. *annectere*, to bind together.] Linking, *appl.* intermediate species or genera.

annelid (än'ëlid) *a.* [L. *annulus*, ring; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Constructed of ring-like segments, as ringed Worms.

annotinus (ännöt'inūs) *n.* [L. *annus*, year.] A year-old.

annual (än'üäl) *a.n.* [L. *annus*, year.] *Appl.* structures or features that are marked off or completed yearly; living for a year only.

annual ring,—one of the rings seen in sections of Dicotyledons indicating the secondary growth of a year.

annular (än'ülār) *a.* [L. *annulus*, ring.] *Appl.* certain fibrous bands or fascia in connection with wrist and ankle, etc.; *appl.* certain vessels in xylem owing to ring-like thickenings in their interior.

annulate (än'ülāt) *a.* [L. *annulus*, ring.] Composed of ring-like segments; having colour arranged in ring-like bands or annuli.

annulus (än'ülūs) *n.* [L. *annulus*, ring.] Any ring-like structure; special ring in fern sporangium, by action of which sporangium bursts; remains of veil in mushrooms; ring of cells in moss capsule whose rupture causes opening; ring of Annelid.

anoestrum (ănē'strūm) *n.* [Gk. *an*, not ; *oistros*, gad-fly.] The non-breeding period ; period of absence of sexual desire.

anomaly (ănôm'ālī) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *homalos*, even.] Any departure from type characteristics.

anomophyllous (ăn'ômöfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *anomalos*, uneven ; *phyllon*, leaf.] With irregularly placed leaves.

anorganology (ăn'örgänöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *organon*, instrument ; *logos*, discourse.] Study of non-living things.

anosmatic (ănösmät'ík) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *osme*, smell.] Having no sense of smell ; anosmic.

anosmia (ănös'miä) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *osme*, smell.] Absence or loss of sense of smell.

ansa (ăn'sä) *n.* [L. *ansa*, handle.] Loop, as of certain nerves.

antambulacral (ăn'tämbulä'kräl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against ; L. *ambulare*, to walk.] Not situated on the ambulacral area.

antebrachium (ăn'tēbrä'kiūm) *n.* [L. *ante*, before ; *brachium*, arm.] The fore-arm, or corresponding portion of a fore-limb.

anteclypeus (ăn'tēklip'ēūs) *n.* [L. *ante*, before ; *clypeus*, shield.] Anterior portion of clypeus when differentiated by suture ; *cf.* post-clypeus.

antecubital (ăn'tēkū'bital) *a.* [L. *ante*, before ; *cubitus*, elbow.] Anterior to the elbow.

antedorsal (ăn'tēdör'säl) *a.* [L. *ante*, before ; *dorsum*, back.] Situated in front of dorsal fin in Fishes.

antefrons (ăn'tēfrönz) *n.* [L. *ante*, before ; *frons*, forehead.] The portion of frons anterior to antennary base line in certain Insects.

antelabrum (äntelä'brūm) *n.* [L. *ante*, before ; *labrum*, lip.] The anterior portion of Insect labrum when differentiated.

antemarginal (ăn'tēmâr'jinäl) *a.* [L. *ante*, before ; *margo*, edge.] *Appl.* sori of Ferns when they lie within margin of frond.

antenna (äntēn'ä) *n.* [L. *antenna*, sail-yard.] A jointed feeler on head of various Arthropoda.

antennary (äntēn'äri) *a.* [L. *antenna*, sail-yard.] Like or *pert.* or situated near an antenna.

antennule (äntēn'ül) *n.* [L. *dim.* from *antenna*.] A small antenna or feeler, specifically the first pair of antennae in Crustacea.

anteposition (ăn'tēpözish'ün) *n.* [L. *ante*, before ; *ponere*, to place.] Superposition of whorls in a flower typically alternating.

anterior (äntē'riör) *a.* [L. *anterior*, former.] Nearer head end ; ventral in Human Anatomy ; facing outwards from axis.

anthela (änthē'lä) *n.* [Gk. *anthein*, to bloom.] The cymose inflorescence of the Rush family.

anther (än'thēr) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower.] The part of stamen which contains pollen.

antheridiophore (änthērid'iöför) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *idion*, *dim.* ; *pherein*, to bear.] A gametophore bearing antheridia.

antheridium (änthērid'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *idion*, *dim.*] An organ or receptacle in which male sexual cells are produced.

antherozoids (än'thērözō'idz), **antherozooids** (än'thērözō'oidz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *zoon*, animal ; *idos*, form.] Male sexual cells in antheridia.

anthocarpous (än'thökâr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *karpós*, fruit.] *Appl.* multiple fruits, as strawberry.

anthocaulis (än'thököl'is) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; L. *caulis*, stem.] The pedicle of a late trophozooid stage of Madrepor development.

anthocodia (än'thökō'diä) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *kōdeia*, head.] The distal portion of an Alcyonarian zooid bearing mouth and tentacles.

anthocyanin (än'thösī'änin) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower ; *kyanos*, dark blue.] Blue or violet pigment of flowers.

anthocyathus (än'thōsī'āthūs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *kyathos*, cup.]

The discoid crown of trophozooid stage in Madrepore development.

anthodium (änthō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *eidōs*, form.] Capitulum of composite plant.

anthogenesis (än'thōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *genesis*, descent.] In certain Aphids, production of both males and females by asexual forms.

anthophilous (änthōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *philein*, to love.] Fond of flowers; feeding on flowers.

anthophore (än'thōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *pherein*, to bear.] Elongation of thalamus between calyx and corolla.

anthostrobilus (än'thōstrōb'ilūs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *strobilos*, fir-cone.] Fructification or flower of certain Cycads.

anthotaxis (än'thōtāk'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *taxis*, arrangement.] Arrangement of flowers on an axis.

anthoxanthin (än'thōzän'thīn) *n.* [Gk. *anthos*, flower; *xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow pigment of flowers.

anthropogenesis (än'thrōpōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *genesis*, descent.] The descent of Man.

anthropoid (än'thrōpōid) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *eidōs*, form.] Resembling man; *appl.* Simian apes.

Anthropology (än'thrōpōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *logos*, discourse.] The natural history of Man.

Anthropometry (än'thrōpōm'ētrī) *n.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *metron*, measure.] That part of Biology dealing with proportional measurements of parts of the human body.

anthropomorphous (än'thrōpōmōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *anthropos*, man; *morphe*, shape.] Resembling man.

antiae (än'tiē) *n. plu.* [L. *antiae*, forelock.] Feathers at base of bill-ridge of some Birds.

antiblastic (äntiblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *blastos*, bud.] *Appl.* immunity due to forces which inhibit growth of invading organism.

antibody (än'tibōd'ī) *n.* [Gk. *anti*,

against; A.S. *bodig*, body.] A substance formed in blood which antagonises toxins.

antibrachial (än'tibrā'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *brachium*, arm.] *Pert.* forearm; *appl.* fascia, muscles, nerves; also antebrachial.

antibrachium,—antebrachium, *q.v.*

anticipation (än'tisipā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ante*, before; *capere*, to take.] The manifestation of a condition or disease at a progressively earlier age in successive generations.

anticlinal (än'tikli'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *klinein*, to bend.] *Appl.* line of division of cells at right angles to apex; in quadrupeds, *appl.* one of lower thoracic vertebrae with upright spine towards which those on either side incline.

anticoagulin (än'tikōäg'ülīn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *cogere*, to drive together.] A substance which prevents coagulation of drawn blood, as hirudin.

anticryptic (än'tikrip'tik) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *kryptos*, hidden.] *Appl.* protective coloration facilitating attack.

anticubital,—antecubital, *q.v.*

antidromic (äntid'rōmik) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *dromein*, to run.] *Opp.* normal in direction; *appl.* impulses effecting vasodilation under certain conditions.

antidromy (äntid'rōmī) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *dromos*, running.] Condition of spiral phyllotaxy with genetic spiral changing direction after each cycle.

antigen (än'tijēn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *genos*, birth.] Substance which, when injected, causes a series of physiologico-chemical changes resulting in formation of antibodies in body fluids.

antihelix (än'tihē'liks) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *helix*, a convolution.] The curved prominence in front of helix of ear.

antihormones (än'tihōrmōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *hormao*, I excite.] Substances which prevent the effect of hormones.

antimeres (än'timērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *meros*, part.] A series of equal radial parts of a radially symmetrical animal.

antineuritic (än'tinūrīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* food material containing vitamin B, lack of which causes polyneuritis.

antipetalous (än'tipēt'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against, opposite; *petalon*, petal.] With stamens in front of petals.

antipodal (äntip'ödäl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *πους*, foot.] *Appl.* group of three cells at chalazal end of embryo sac; *appl.* cone of astral rays opposite spindle fibres.

antirachitic (än'tiräkīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *rhachis*, spine.] *Appl.* food material containing vitamin D, lack of which causes rickets.

antiscorbutic (än'tiskôrbū'tik) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L.L. *scorbutus*, scurvy.] *Appl.* food material containing vitamin C, lack of which causes scurvy.

antiseptic (än'tisēp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *sepsis*, putrefaction.] A substance which destroys harmful micro-organisms, as gastric juice.

antispadix (än'tispā'diks) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *spadix*, palm branch.] A group of four modified tentacles in internal lateral lobes of Nautilus.

antisquama (än'tiskwā'mā) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *squama*, scale.] Basal fove next squama of insect wing; squama alaris or antitegula.

antistyle (än'tistil) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *stilus*, pricker.] Basal projection of stylifer in certain Insects.

antitegula (än'titēg'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; L. *tegula*, tile.] Antisquama, *q.v.*

antithrombin (än'tithrōm'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *thrombos*, clot.] A substance formed in liver which prevents clotting of blood.

antitoxin (än'titōk'sin) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *toxikon*, poison.] A substance which neutralises or binds a toxin.

antitragus (än'titrā'gūs) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *tragos*, he-goat.] Prominence opposite tragus of ear.

antitrochanter (än'titrökän'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *trochanter*, a runner.] In Birds, an articular surface on ilium against which trochanter of femur plays.

antitropal (äntit'röpäl) *a.* [Gk. *anti*, against; *trope*, turn.] Inverted; *appl.* embryos with radicle directed away from hilum; antitropous.

antlia (änt'līā) *n.* [L. *antlia*, pump.] The spiral suctorial proboscis of Lepidoptera.

antorbital (äntôr'bītäl) *a.* [L. *ante*, before; *orbis*, circle.] Situated in front of orbit.

antrum (än'trūm) *n.* [L. *antrum*, cavity.] A cavity or sinus; *appl.* maxillary sinus, cavity of pylorus.

anurous (änū'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *oura*, tail.] Tailless.

anus (ä'nūs) *n.* [L. *anus*, anus.] Posterior opening of alimentary canal.

aorta (äör'tā) *n.* [Gk. *aorte*, the great artery.] The great trunk artery which carries pure blood to body through arteries and branches.

aortic (äör'tik) *a.* [Gk. *aorte*, the great artery.] *Pert.* aorta; *appl.* arch, hiatus, isthmus, regurgitation.

apatetic (äp'ätēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *apatetikos*, fallacious.] *Appl.* misleading coloration.

aperispermic (äpēr'ispēr'mik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *peri*, around; *sperma*, seed.] *Appl.* seeds without nutritive tissue.

apetalous (äpēt'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *petalon*, petal.] Without petals.

apex (ä'pēks) *n.* [L. *apex*, summit.] Tip or summit, as of lungs, heart.

aphanipterous (äf'änip'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *aphanes*, unseen; *pteron*, wing.] Apparently without wings.

apheliotropism (äfē'liōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *helios*, sun; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to turn away from light; aphototropism.

aphodal (äf'ödäl) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *hodos*, path.] *Appl.* type of canal system in Sponges.

aphodus (ăf'ödüs) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *hodos*, path.] The short tube leading from flagellate chamber to excurrent canal in a type of sponge canal system.

aphyllous (ăfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *phyllon*, leaf.] Without foliage leaves.

aphylly (ăfil'i) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *phyllon*, leaf.] Suppression or absence of leaves.

apical (ăp'ikäl) *a.* [L. *apex*, summit.] At tip or summit, *appl.* cell at tip of growing point; *appl.* aboral plates of Echinoderms.

apiculate (ăpik'ulät) *a.* [L. *apex*, summit.] Forming abruptly to a small tip, as leaf.

apiculus (ăpik'ülüs) *n.* [L. *apex*, summit.] A small or minute apical termination as in some Protozoa.

apilary (ăpil'ări) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *pilos*, felt cap.] Having upper lip wanting or suppressed in corolla.

apituitarism (ăp'itü'titärizm) *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; L. *pituita*, phlegm.] Absence or deficiency of pituitary gland; hypohypophyism.

aplacental (ăp'läsén'täl) *a.* [L. *a*, not; *placenta*, flat cake.] Having no placenta, as Monotremes.

aplanogamete (ăplän'ögämēt') *n.* [Gk. *a*, not; *planos*, wandering; *gametes*, spouse.] A non-motile conjugating germ cell of various plants and animals.

aplanospore (ăplän'öspör) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *planos*, wandering; *sporos*, seed.] A non-motile resting spore of Algae; aplanoplastid.

aploperistomatous (ăp'löpēr'istöm'-ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *aploos*, single; *peri*, around; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a peristome with one row of teeth, as Mosses.

aplostemonous (ăp'löstēm'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *aploos*, single; *stemon*, spun thread.] With a single row of stamens.

apneustic (ăpnū'stik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pneustos*, breath.] With closed tracheal system; *appl.* aquatic larvae of certain Insects.

apocarpous (ăp'ökâr'püs) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *karpos*, fruit.] Having separate or partially united carpels.

apocrine (ăp'ökrîn) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *krinein*, to separate.] *Appl.* glands secreting part of cell contents, as mucous glands; *cf.* exocrine.

apocyte (ăp'ösît) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *kytos*, hollow.] A multinucleate cell, a plurinucleate mass of protoplasm.

apodal (ăp'ödäl), **apodous** (ăp'ödüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *pous*, foot.] Having no feet.

apodema (ăp'ödē'mä) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *demas*, body.] An internal skeletal projection in Arthropods.

apogamy (ăpög'ămî) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *gamos*, marriage.] Development without intervention of sexual organs; apomixis.

apogeotropic (ăp'øjē'ötrop'ik) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *gaia*, earth; *trope*, turn.] Having the property of turning away from the earth; ageotropic.

apogeotropism (ăp'øjē'öt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *gaia*, earth; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to act contrarily to law of gravity; negative geotropism.

apomixis (ăp'ömîk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, from; *mixis*, a mixing.] A reproductive anomaly in plants akin to parthenogenesis, but including development from cells other than ovules.

aponeurosis (ăp'önür'ösis) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, from; *neuron*, nerve.] The flattened tendons of certain muscles.

apophyllous (ăp'öfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* the parts of a single perianth whorl when they are free leaves.

apophysis (ăpöf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *phyein*, to grow.] Process from a bone, usually for muscle attachment; swelling at base of capsule in some Mosses; small protuberance at apex of ovuliferous scale in Pine.

apoplasmodial (ăp'öpläsmö'diäl) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away; *plasma*, something moulded.] Not forming a typical plasmodium.

apopyle (ăp'öpil) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *pyle*, gate.] Exhalant pore of Sponge.

aposematic (ăp'ösēmăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *sema*, signal.] *Appl.* warning colours which serve to frighten away enemies.

apospogony (ăp'öspörög'önî) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *sporos*, seed ; *gonos*, birth.] Absence of sporogony.

apospory (ăpös'pöri) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *sporos*, seed.] Production of prothalli without intervention of spore-formation in certain plants.

apostasis (ăpös'täsîs) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *stasis*, standing.] Condition of abnormal growth of axis which thereby causes separation of perianth whorls from one another.

apostrophe (ăpös'tröfê) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *strophe*, turn.] Arrangement of chloroplasts along lateral walls of leaf cells.

apothecium (ăp'öthê'siüm, -shiüm) *n.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *theke*, cup.] The ascocarp of Lichens.

apotropous (ăpöt'röpüs) *a.* [Gk. *apo*, away ; *tröphê*, turn.] Anatropal and with ventrally-situated raphe.

apparato reticolare,—Golgi bodies, *q.v.*

appendage (ăpên'dêj) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *pendere*, to hang.] An organ or part attached to a trunk, as a limb or branch.

appendices colli (ăpên'disêz kôl'i) *n. plu.* [L. *ad*, to ; *pendere*, to hang ; *collum*, neck.] Exterior throat appendages or tassels, of Goat, Sheep, Pig, etc.

appendicular (ăp'ëndik'ulär) *a.* [L. *ad*, to ; *pendere*, to hang.] *Pert.* appendages ; *appl.* skeleton of limbs *opp.* that of trunk.

appendiculate (ăp'ëndik'ulät) *a.* [L. *ad*, to ; *pendere*, to hang.] Having a small appendage, as a stamen or filament.

appendix (ăpên'diks) *n.*, **appendices** (ăpên'disêz) *plu.* [L. *ad*, to ; *pendere*, to hang.] An outgrowth, especially the vermiform appendix.

applanate (ăp'länät) *a.* [L. *ad*, to ; *planatus*, flattened.] Flattened.

apposition (ăp'özish'un) *n.* [L. *ad*, to ; *ponere*, to place.] The formation of successive layers in growth of a cell wall ; *cf.* intussusception.

aproterodont (ăpröt'terödönt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *proteros*, first ; *odous*, tooth.] Having no premaxillary teeth.

apteria (ăptê'riä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *pteron*, wing.] Naked or down-covered surfaces between pterylic or feather-tracts.

apterous (ăp'têrüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *pteron*, wing.] Wingless ; having no wing-like expansions on stems or petioles.

apterygial (ăp'têrij'äl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *pteron*, wing.] Wingless ; without fins.

apterygotous (ăptêrig'ötüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *pterygion*, *dim.* of *pteron*, wing.] Resembling or *pert.* primitive wingless Insects.

aptychus (ăp'tiküs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without ; *ptyche*, fold.] A horny or calcareous structure, possibly an operculum of Ammonites.

apyrene (ăpirên') *a.* [Gk. *a*, not ; *pyren*, fruit-stone.] *Appl.* spermatozoa lacking nucleus ; *cf.* eupyrene, oligopyrene.

aquatic (ăkwăt'ik, -wöt-) *a.* [L. *aqua*, water.] *Pert.* water ; living in or frequenting water.

aqueduct (ăk'wêdükt) *n.* [L. *aqua*, water ; *ducere*, to lead.] A channel or passage as that of cochlea, and of vestibule of ear ; *aqueductus*.

aqueduct of Sylvius [*F. De Boe* or *Sylvius*, Flemish anatomist],—cerebral aqueduct, connecting third and fourth ventricle.

aqueous (ă'kwêüs) *a.* [L. *aqua*, water.] Watery, *appl.* fluid occupying space between lens and cornea ; *appl.* tissue consisting of thin-walled watery parenchymatous cells.

arachnectis (ărăknêk'tis) *n.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider ; *aktis*, ray.] Larval stage of a family of Coelenterates.

arachnid (ărăk'nid) *a.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider.] Spider-like, *pert.* Spiders.

arachnidium (ārāknīd'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider; *idion*, dim.] The spinning apparatus of a spider, including spinning-glands and spinnerets.

arachnoid (ārāk'noid) *a.* [Gk. *arachne*, spider; *eidos*, form.] Like a cobweb; consisting of fine entangled hairs; *appl.* a thin membrane between dura and pia mater; *pert.* or resembling a spider.

arabacioid,—see diadematoid.

arborescent (ār'bōrēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *arborescens*, growing like a tree.] Branched like a tree.

arboroid (ār'bōroid) *a.* [L. *arbor*, tree; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Tree-like, designating general structure of a protozoan colony.

arbor vitae (ār'bōr vī'tē) *n.* [L. *arbor*, tree; *vita*, life.] The tree of life, *appl.* arborescent appearance of cerebellum in section.

arcade (ār'kād') *n.* [L. *arcus*, bow.] An arched channel or passage; a bony arch, as supra- and infra-temporal arches in skull.

Archaean (ār'kē'ān) *a.* [Gk. *archaios*, ancient.] *Appl.* geological era before Palaeozoic; Pre-Cambrian.

archaeocytes (ār'kēōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *archaios*, ancient; *kytos*, hollow.] Cells arising from undifferentiated blastomeres and ultimately giving rise to germ-cells and gametes.

archaeostomatous (ār'kēōstōm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *archaios*, primitive; *stoma*, mouth.] Having the blastopore persistent and forming mouth.

archaeozoic (ār'kēōzō'īk) *a.* [Gk. *archaios*, ancient; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* earliest geological era, age of unicellular life.

archcentra (ār'ch'sēn'trā) *n. plu.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *centrum*, centre.] Centra formed by fusion of basal growths of primary arcualia external to chordal sheath; *cf.* chordacentra.

archebiosis (ār'kēbīō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *bios*, life.] The origin of life.

archedictyon (ār'kēdik'tiōn) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *diktyon*, net.] An intervein network in some primitive Insects.

archegoniophore (ār'kēgō'nīōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *gonos*, offspring; *pherein*, to bear.] Branches of Mosses bearing archegonia.

archegonium (ār'kēgō'niūm) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *gonos*, offspring.] A female organ in which oospheres are formed, and in which the young plant begins development.

archencephalon (ār'ēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *engkephalos*, brain.] The primitive forebrain or cerebrum.

archenteron (ār'kēn'tērōn) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *enteron*, gut.] The cavity of gastrula which forms primitive gut of embryo.

archespore (ār'kēs'pōr) *n.* [Gk. *arche*, beginning; *sporos*, seed.] The tetrahedral or meristematic cell of a sporangium.

archiamphiaster (ār'kiām'fiās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *amphi*, on both sides; *aster*, star.] The amphiaster forming first or second polar body in cell maturation.

archiblast (ār'kiblāst) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *blastos*, bud.] Egg protoplasm.

archiblastic (ār'kiblās'tīk) *a.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *blastos*, bud.] Having total and equal segmentation.

archiblastula (ār'kiblās'tulā) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *blastos*, bud.] Typical hollow ball of cells derived from egg with total and equal segmentation.

archicarp (ār'kikārp) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *karpōs*, fruit.] Spirally coiled region of thallus of certain Fungi.

archicerebrum (ār'kisēr'ēbrūm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The primitive brain, as the supraoesophageal ganglia of higher Invertebrates.

archichlamydeous (ār'kiklāmīd'ēūs) *a.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having no petals, or having petals entirely separate from one another.

archicoel (âr'kîsêl) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *kôilos*, hollow.] The primary body-cavity or space between alimentary canal and ectoderm in development of various animals.

archigony (âr'kîg'ônî) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *gonos*, offspring.] The first origin of life.

archinephric (âr'kinêf'rik) *a.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *nephros*, kidney.] *Appl.* duct into which pronephric tubules open.

archinephros (âr'kinêf'rôs) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *nephros*, kidney.] The primitive kidney.

archipallium (âr'kîpâl'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; L. *pallium*, mantle.] The olfactory region of cerebral hemispheres; the hippocampus; the primitive cerebral cortex.

archiplasm (âr'kiplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *plasma*, mould.] The substance of attraction-sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres; also archoplasm; kinoplasm.

archipterygium (âr'kiptêrij'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *pterygion*, little wing.] Type of fin in which skeleton consists of elongated segmented
• central axis and two rows of jointed rays.

architype (âr'kitip) *n.* [Gk. *archi*, first; *typos*, type.] An original type from which others may be derived.

arcicentrous (âr'kîsên'trŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebral column in which centra are mainly derived from arch tissue.

arciferous (ârsîf'êrŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* pectoral arch of toads, etc., where precoracoid and coracoid are widely separated and connected by large arched epicoracoid.

arciform (âr'sîfôrm) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an arch or bow.

arcocentrous (âr'kôsên'trŭs) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebral column with inconspicuous chordal sheath and centra derived from arch tissue.

arcocentrum (âr'kôsên'trŭm) *n.* [L. *arcus*, bow; *centrum*, centre.] A centrum formed from parts of neural and haemal arches.

arcualia (âr'kŭā'liā) *n. plu.* [L. *arcus*, bow.] Small cartilaginous pieces, dorsal and ventral, fused or free, on vertebral column of Fishes.

arcuate (âr'kŭāt) *a.* [L. *arcus*, bow.] Curved or shaped like a bow.

ardellae (ârdêl'ê) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ardein*, to sprinkle.] Small apothecia of certain Lichens having appearance of dust.

area (ā'rēā) *n.* [L. *area*, ground-space.] A surface, as area opaca, area vasculosa.

arenaceous (ârenā'shŭs) *a.* [L. *arena*, sand.] Having properties or appearance of sand; growing in sand; sandy.

areola (âre'olā) *n.* [L. *areola*, *dim.* of *area*, space.] A small coloured circle round a nipple; part of iris bordering pupil of eye; one of small spaces or interstices of a special kind of tissue; area defined by cracks on surface of Lichens.

areolar (âre'olār), **areolate** (âre'olāt) *a.* [L. *areola*, space.] Of or like an areola; having distinct spaces or interstices.

argenteal (ârjên'tēāl) *a.* [L. *argenteus*, silvern.] *Appl.* layer of eye containing calcic crystals.

argenteus (ârjên'tēŭs) *a.* [L. *argenteus*, silvern.] Like silver.

argenteum (ârjên'tēŭm) *n.* [L. *argentum*, silver.] A dermal reflecting tissue layer of iridocytes without chromatophores, in Fishes.

arginase (âr'jinās) *n.*—a liver enzyme acting on the amino-acid arginine, urea and ornithine being separated by hydrolysis.

aril (âr'il), **arillus** (âr'il'ŭs) *n.* [F. *arille*, Sp. *arillo*, a small hoop.] An additional investment formed on a seed after fertilisation.

arillode (âr'ilōd) *n.* [F. *arille*, hoop; Gk. *eidōs*, like.] A false arillus arising from micropyle as an expansion of exostome.

- arista** (ăris'tă) *n.* [L. *arista*, beard of an ear of corn.] Awn; long-pointed process as in many Grasses; a bristle borne by antenna of many brachycerous Diptera.
- aristogenesis** (ăr'istōjĕn'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *aristos*, best; *genesis*, descent.] Process of evolving new biomechanism from the germ plasm; creative principle or potentiality in origin of species.
- Aristotle's lantern**,—masticating apparatus of sea-urchin.
- armature** (ăr'mătūr) *n.* [L. *arma*, weapons.] Anything which serves to defend, as hairs, prickles, thorns, spines, stings, etc.
- arolium** (ărō'liūm) *n.* [Gk. *arole*, protection.] Pad between claws on tarsus of Orthoptera.
- arrectores pilorum**,—bundles of non-striped muscular fibres associated with hair follicles,—contraction causing hair to stand on end.
- arrhenoplasm** (ăr'ĕnōplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *arrhenos*, male; *plasma*, mould.] Male plasm, in reference to theory that all protoplasm consists of arrhenoplasm and thelyplasm.
- arrhenotoky** (ărĕnōt'ōki) *n.* [Gk. *arrhenos*, male; *tokos*, birth.] Parthenogenetic production of males.
- artefact** (ăr'tĕfăkt) *n.* [L. *ars*, art; *factus*, made.] An appearance, or apparent structure, due to preparation and not natural.
- arterial** (ărtĕ'riăl) *a.* [L. *arteria*, artery.] *Pert.* an artery, or system of channels by which blood issues to body from heart.
- arteriole** (ărtĕ'riăl) *n.* [L. *arteriola*, small artery.] A small artery.
- artery** (ăr'tĕri) *n.* [L. *arteria*, artery.] A vessel which conveys blood from heart to body.
- arthritic** (ărthrit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint.] *Pert.* or at joints.
- arthrobranchiae** (ăr'thrōbrăng'kiĕ) *n. plu.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *branchia*, gills.] Joint-gills, arising at junction of thoracic appendage with trunk of Arthropods.
- arthrodia** (ărthrō'diă) *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint.] A joint admitting of only gliding movements.
- arthrodial** (ărthrō'diăl) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint.] *Appl.* articular membranes connecting thoracic appendages with trunk, as in Arthropods.
- arthromere** (ăr'thrōmĕr) *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *meros*, part.] An arthropod body-segment or somite.
- arthropod** (ăr'thrōpōd) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *pous*, foot.] With jointed legs; *pert.* phylum including Crustacea, Myriopoda, Insects, Spiders, etc.
- arthropterous** (ărthrōp'tĕrūs) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *pteron*, wing.] Having jointed fin-rays, as Fishes.
- arthrospore** (ărth'rōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *sporos*, seed.] A resting moniliform bacterial cell.
- arthrosterigmata** (ăr'thrōstĕrig'mătă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *sterigma*, support.] Jointed sterigmata.
- arthrostracous** (ărthrōs'trăkūs) *a.* [Gk. *arthron*, joint; *ostrakon*, shell.] Having a segmented shell.
- articular** (ărtik'ulăr) *a.* [L. *articulus*, joint.] *Pert.* or situated at a joint; *appl.* cartilage, lamellae, surface, capsule, etc.
- articulated** (ărtik'ulătĕd) *a.* [L. *articulus*, joint.] Jointed; separating easily at certain points.
- articulation** (ărtikulă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *articulus*, joint.] A joint between bones or segments; *or* between segments of a stem.
- artifact**,—artefact, *q.v.*
- artiodytyl** (ăr'tiōdăk'til) *a.* [Gk. *artios*, equal; *daktylos*, finger.] Having an even number of digits.
- arytaenoid** (ăr'itĕ'noid) *a.* [Gk. *arytaina*, pitcher; *eidos*, form.] Pitcher-like, *appl.* two cartilages at back of larynx, also glands, swellings, etc.
- ascidian** (ăsĭd'ian) *a.* [Gk. *askidion*, *dim.* of *askos*, bag.] Like an ascidian or sea-squirt.
- ascidium** (ăsĭd'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *askidion*, little bag.] A pitcher-leaf as in Nepenthes.

ascigerous (äsjí'ërüs) *a.* [Gk. *askos*, bag; L. *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing asci, as certain hyphae in Fungi.

ascocarp (äs'køkârp) *n.* [Gk. *askos*, bag; *karpos*, fruit.] The protective covering investing asci.

ascogenous (äsköj'ënüs) *a.* [Gk. *askos*, bag; *genos*, descent.] Bearing asci.

ascogonium (äs'kögö'nium) *n.* [Gk. *askos*, bag; *gonos*, offspring.] A sac-like structure in which reproductive bodies are formed.

ascoma (äskö'mä) *n.* [Gk. *askoma*, bellows.] Disc-shaped ascocarp in certain Fungi.

ascorbic acid,—pure vitamin C, deficiency of which in diet causes scurvy; hexuronic acid, $C_6H_8O_6$.

ascospore (äs'köspör) *n.* [Gk. *askos*, bag; *sporos*, seed.] One of the spores contained in an ascus.

ascus (äs'küš) *n.* [Gk. *askos*, bladder.] A membranous spore-sac of Fungi.

asexual (äsek'süäl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; L. *sexus*, sex.] Having no apparent sexual organs; parthenogenetic or vegetative as *appl.* reproduction.

asiphonate (äsi'fönät) *a.* [L. *a*, not; *sipho*, tube.] *Appl.* larvae whose respiratory tubes open directly to exterior.

asperity (äspër'iti) *n.* [L. *asper*, rough.] Roughness, as on a leaf.

asplancnuic (äsplängk'ník) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *splangchna*, viscera.] Without alimentary canal.

asporocystid (äspörösis'tid) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *sporos*, seed; *kystis*, bladder; *idion*, dim.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when zygote divides into sporozoites without sporocyst formation.

asporous (äspör'üs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *sporos*, seed.] Having no spores.

assimilation (äsim'ilä'shün) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *similis*, like.] Conversion into protoplasm of ingested and digested nutrient material; anabolism.

association (äso'siä'shün) *n.* [L. *ad*, to; *socius*, fellow.] Adherence of Gregarines without fusion of nuclei; *appl.* fibres connecting white matter of interior of brain with cortex.

astacin (äs'täšin) *n.* [L. *astacus*, crayfish.] Colouring matter of certain Crustacea, Fishes, etc.; $C_{27}H_{35}O_3$.

astely (ästä'li) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *stela*, pillar.] Absence of a central cylinder or axis.

aster (äs'tër) *n.* [Gk. *aster*, star.] The star-shaped achromatic structure surrounding centrosome during mitosis; star-shaped arrangement of chromosomes during mitosis.

asterion (ästä'riön) *n.* [Gk. *aster*, star.] The region of postero-lateral fontanelle where lambdoid, parieto-mastoid, and occipito-mastoid sutures meet.

asternal (ästä'näl) *a.* [L. *a*, from; *sternum*, breastplate.] *Appl.* ribs whose ventral ends do not join the sternum directly.

asteroid (ästä'roid) *a.* [Gk. *aster*, star; *eidos*, form.] Star-shaped; *pert.* Star-fish.

asterospondylous (äs'tëröspön'dilüs) *a.* [Gk. *aster*, star; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Having centrum with radiating calcified cartilage; also asterospondylic.

asthenic (ästhén'ik) *a.* [Gk. *asthenos*, feeble.] Weak; tall and slender; leptosome.

astomatous (ästö'm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *stoma*, mouth.] Not having a mouth; without epidermic pores or stomata.

astomous (ästö'müs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *stoma*, mouth.] Without a stomium or line of dehiscence; bursting irregularly.

astragalus (ästräg'alüs) *n.* [Gk. *astragalos*, ankle bone.] The second largest tarsal bone in Man; a tarsal bone in Vertebrates.

astrocentre (äs'trösén'tër) *n.* [L. *aster*, star; *centrum*, centre.] Centrosome.

astrosphere (äs'trösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *aster*, star; *sphaira*, ball.] Central mass of aster without rays; aster exclusive of centrosome; astral sphere.

asymmetrical (äsimét'rikäl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] *Pert.* want of symmetry; having two sides unlike or disproportionate; *appl.* structures or organs which cannot be divided into similar halves by any vertical axis.

atavism (ät'ävizm) *n.* [L. *atavus*, ancestor.] Reversion, occurrence of an ancestral characteristic not observed in more immediate progenitors.

atavistic (ät'ävis'tik) *a.* [L. *atavus*, ancestor.] *Pert.* marked by, or tending to atavism.

ateleosis (ätelēō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ateles*, imperfect.] Dwarfism where individual is a miniature adult; *cf.* achondroplasia.

atelomitic (ätelēmīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *telos*, end; *mitos*, thread.] *Appl.* attachment of chromosome to spindle other than terminal.

athalamous (äthäl'amūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *thalamos*, inner room.] Lacking a thalamus.

atlas (ät'lās) *n.* [Gk. *Atlas*, a Titan.] The first cervical vertebra.

atokous (ät'ökūs) *a.* [Gk. *atokos*, childless.] Without offspring.

atoll (ät'öl, ätöl') *n.* [Mal. *atoll*.] A coral reef surrounding a central lagoon.

atretic (ätrēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *a*, not; *tretos*, perforated.] *Appl.* vesicles resulting from degeneration of Graafian follicles, spurious corpora lutea.

atrial (ä'triäl) *a.* [L. *atrium*, central room.] *Pert.* atrium; *appl.* cavity, pore, canal, siphon, lobes.

atriocoelomic (ä'triöselöm'ik) *a.* [L. *atrium*, central room; Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] Connecting atrium and coelom; *appl.* funnels, of uncertain function, in Cephalochorda.

atriopore (ä'triöpör) *n.* [L. *atrium*, central room; *porus*, channel.] The opening from atrial cavity to exterior in Cephalochorda.

atrioventricular (ätriöväntrik'ülär) *a.* [L. *atrium*, chamber; *ventriculus*, small cavity.] *Pert.* atrium and ventricle of heart; *appl.* bundles, groove, openings.

atrium (ä'triüm) *n.* [L. *atrium*, chamber.] Two anterior cavities of heart; tympanic cavity; chamber surrounding pharynx in Tunicates and Cephalochorda.

atrochal (ät'rökäl) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *trochos*, wheel.] Without preoral circlet of cilia; *appl.* trochophore when preoral circlet is absent and surface is uniformly ciliated.

atrophy (ät'röfi) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *trephein*, to nourish.] Emaciation; diminution in size and function.

atropous (ät'röpūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* ovule in proper position, *i.e.* not inverted.

attachment,—the spindle attachment; a lasting fusion of two chromosomes.

atterminal (ättēr'minäl) *a.* [L. *ad*, to; *terminus*, end.] Towards a terminal; *appl.* current directed toward thermal cross-section.

auditory (öd'titöri) *a.* [L. *audire*, to hear.] *Pert.* hearing apparatus, *appl.* organ, nucleus, ossicle, capsule, canal, meatus, nerve, tentacle, etc.

Auerbach's plexus [L. *Auerbach*, German anatomist.] A gangliated plexus of non-medullated nerve-fibres, found between two layers of muscular coat of small intestine; plexus myentericus.

augmentor (ögmén'tör) *a.* [L. *augere*, to increase.] *Appl.* nerves rising from sympathetic system and acting on heart, with antagonistic relation to vagi; accelerator.

aulostomatous (öl'östöm'ätūs) *a.* [Gk. *aulos*, tube; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a tubular mouth or snout.

aural (ör'äl) *a.* [L. *auris*, ear.] *Pert.* ear or hearing.

auricle (ör'ikēl) *n.* [L. *auricula*, little ear.] The external ear; any ear-like lobed appendage; upper or anterior chamber of heart.

auricula (ôrik'ulā) *n.* [L. *auricula*, little ear.] An auricle.

auricular (ôrik'ulār) *a.* [L. *auricula*, small ear.] *Pert.* an auricle; *appl.* artery, nerve, tubercle, vein.

auricularia (ôrik'ulā'riā) *n.* [L. *auricula*, small ear.] A type of larva found among Holothurians.

auriculars,—ear coverts of Birds.

auriculate (ôrik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *auricula*, small ear.] Eared; *appl.* leaf with expanded bases surrounding stem; *appl.* leaf with lobes separate from rest of blade; hastate-auricled.

auriculo-ventricular,—*pert.* or connecting auricle and ventricle of heart; *appl.* bundle, valve.

aurophore (ôr'ôfôr) *n.* [L. *auris*, ear; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] An organ projecting from base of pneumatophore of certain Siphonophores.

autacoid (ôt'ākoid) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *akos*, remedy; *eidōs*, form.] Internal secretion including both hormone and chalone.

articular (ôt'ärtik'ulār) *n.* [Gk. *artos*, self; L. *articulus*, joint.]
• Gonial, *q.v.*

autoblast (ôt'ôblāst) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *blastos*, bud.] An independent micro-organism or cell.

autocatalysis (ôt'ôkātāl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *kata*, down; *lysis*, loosing.] Dissolution or reaction of a cell or substance due to influence of a product or secretion of its own.

autochthon (ôtôk'thôn) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *chthon*, the ground.] An indigenous species.

autochthonous (ôtôk'thônūs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *chthon*, ground.] Inherited or hereditary; *appl.* characteristics.

autocoid,—autacoid, *q.v.*

autocyst (ôt'ôsisit) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *kystis*, bladder.] A thick membrane formed by Neosporidia separating them from host tissues.

autodermalia (ôt'ôdërmā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *derma*, skin.] Dermal spicules with axial cross, within dermal membrane.

autoecious (ôtë'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* Rusts whose aecidium form inhabits same host as uredoform stage.

autogamy (ôtôg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *gamos*, marriage.] Self-fertilisation; conjugation of nuclei within a single cell.

autogenesis (ôt'ôjën'sis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *genesis*, birth.] Spontaneous generation; autogeny.

autogenetic (ôt'ôjënët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *genesis*, birth.] Reproducing spontaneously, as body-cells.

autogenous (ôtôj'ënūs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* graft reimplanted in same animal; *appl.* vaccine injected into same animal.

autogony (ôtôg'ôni) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *gonos*, offspring.] Auto-genesis, *q.v.*

autoinfection (ôt'ôinfëk'shün) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; L. *in*, in; *facere*, to make.] Reinfection from host's own parasites.

autointoxication (ôt'ôintök'sikā'shün) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *in*, in; *toxikon*, poison.] Reabsorption of toxic substances produced by the body.

autolysis (ôtöl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *lysis*, a loosing.] Self-digestion.

autolytic (ôt'ölit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *lysis*, loosing.] *Appl.* ferments produced by a cell for its own destruction.

automixis (ôt'ômik'sis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *mixis*, mingling.] The union in a cell of chromatin derived from common parentage.

autonarcosis (ôt'ônärkō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *narke*, numbness.] State of being poisoned, rendered dormant, or arrested in growth, owing to self-produced carbon dioxide.

autonomic (ôt'ônöm'ik), **autonomous** (ôtôn'ômūs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *nomos*, province.] Self-governing, spontaneous; *appl.* the involuntary nervous system as a whole.

autopalatine (ôt'ôpāl'ätin) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; L. *palatum*, palate.] In a few Teleosts, an ossification at anterior end of pterygoquadrate.

autoparthenogenesis (ôt'ôpâr'thênô-jên'esis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *parthenos*, virgin; *genesis*, descent.] Development from unfertilised eggs activated by chemical or physical stimulus.

autophagous (ôtôf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phagein*, to eat.] *Appl.* Birds capable of running about and securing food for themselves when newly hatched.

autophya (ôt'ôfi'ä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyein*, to produce.] Elements in formation of shell secreted by animal itself; *cf.* xenophya.

autophyllogeny (ôt'ôfilôj'ëni) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyllon*, leaf; *genos*, birth.] Growth of one leaf upon or out of another.

autophyte (ôt'ôfit) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *phyton*, plant.] A self-nourished plant; *cf.* saprophyte.

autoplasma (ôt'ôpláz'mä) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from same animal used as medium for tissue culture; *cf.* homoplasma, heteroplasma.

autopodium (ôt'ôpô'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *pous*, foot.] The hand or foot.

autopolyploid (ô'töpöl'iploid) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *polys*, many; *aploos*, onefold; *eidos*, form.] An organism having more than two sets of homologous chromosomes.

autoskeleton (ôt'ôskël'ëtôn) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *skeletos*, dried.] A true skeleton formed within the animal.

autosome (ôt'ôsôm) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *soma*, body.] A typical chromosome, or euchromosome; *cf.* allosome.

autostoses (ôt'östô'sëz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *osteon*, bone.] Bones formed in cartilage; *cf.* allostoses.

autostylic (ôt'östil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *stylos*, pillar.] With mandibular arch self-supporting, articulating directly with skull.

autosyndesis (ô'tösîn'dësis) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *syndesis*, a binding together.] Pairing of chromosomes from the same parent, in a polyploid or allopolyploid; *cf.* allosyndesis.

autotomy (ôtôt'ömi) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *tome*, cutting.] Self-amputation of a part, as in certain Worms and Arthropods.

autotransplantation, — transplantation of tissue or organ to another part of same organism; *cf.* homoio-transplantation.

autotrophic (ôt'ôtrôf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *trephein*, to nourish.] Procuring food independently; *appl.* plants which are neither saprophytic nor parasitic; autophytic.

autotropism (ôtôt'röpîzm) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *tropê*, turn.] Tendency to grow in a straight line; *appl.* plants unaffected by external influence.

autozoid (ôt'özôoid) *n.* [Gk. *autos*, self; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] An independent alcyonarian zoid or individual.

auxetics (ôksët'iks) *n. plu.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase.] A term *appl.* chemical agents which induce cell-division.

auximone (ôk'simôn) *n.* [Gk. *auximos*, promoting growth.] An accessory growth-stimulating factor in food of plants.

auxin (ôk'sîn) *n.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase.] A growth-promoting hormone of plants, first isolated from growing tips of oat seedlings.

auxocyte (ôks'ösit) *n.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; *kytos*, hollow.] Androcyte, sporocyte, oocyte, or spermatocyte at growth period.

auxospireme (ôks'ôspi'rëm) *n.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; *speirema*, coil.] Spireme formed after syndesis.

auxospore (ôk'sôspôr) *n.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; *sporos*, seed.] Zygote of Diatoms formed by union of two individuals at limit of decrease in size.

auxotonic (ôk'sôtôn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *auxein*, to increase; *tonos*, strain.] Induced by growth; *appl.* movements of immature plants; *cf.* allostonic; *appl.* contraction against an increasing resistance.

avicularium (ävikulā'rīūm) *n.* [L. *avicula*, *dim.* of *avis*, bird.] In Polyzoa a modified zoecium with muscular movable attachments resembling a bird's beak.

avifauna (ā'vifō'na) *n.* [L. *avis*, bird; *fauna*, god of woods.] All the Bird species or Birds of a region or period.

avitaminosis (ävi'tāminō'sis) *n.* [L. *a*, from; *vita*, life; *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] A condition or disease resulting from vitamin-deficiency.

awn (ōn) *n.* [Ger. *ahne*, chaff.] The "beard" of grass, grain, etc.

axial (āk'siāl) *a.* [L. *axis*, axle.] *Pert.* axis or stem.

axial filament,—central filament, as of a stiff radiating pseudopodium or of a flagellum.

axial sinus,—a nearly vertical canal in Echinoderms opening into internal division of oral ring sinus, and communicating with stone canal.

axial skeleton,—skeleton of head and trunk, *opp.* skeleton of limbs.

axiate pattern,—arrangement of parts with reference to a definite axis.

axil (āk'sil) *n.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] The angle between leaf or branch and axis from which it springs.

axile (āk'sil) *a.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] *Pert.* situated in or belonging to the axis; *appl.* placentation.

axilemma (āk'silēm'ā) *n.* [L. *axis*, axle; Gk. *lemma*, husk.] In medullated nerve fibres, the sheath surrounding axial cylinder.

axilla (äksil'ā, āk'silā) *n.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] The arm-pit; an axil.

axillary (āk'silāri, äksil'āri) *a.* [L. *axilla*, arm-pit.] *Pert.* axil; growing in axil, as buds; *pert.* arm-pit.

axinost,—axonost, *q.v.*

axipetal (äksip'ētāl) *a.* [L. *axis*, axle; *petere*, to seek.] Passing towards attachment of axon, *appl.* nerve impulses.

axis (āk'sis) *n.* [L. *axis*, axle.] The main stem or central cylinder; the fundamentally central line of a structure; second cervical vertebra.

axis cyclinder,—the central tract of a nerve fibre, the impulse transmitter.

axon (āk'sōn) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle.] The axis-cylinder process of a multipolar nerve-cell.

axoneme (āk'sōnēm) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *nema*, thread.] A thread of strand forming infusorian stalk; the axial filament of a flagellum.

axonost (āk'sōnōst) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *osteon*, bone.] The basal portion of rods supporting dermatichia of fin-rays; axinost; interspinal.

axoplast (āk'sōpläst) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *plastos*, formed.] A filament extending from kinetoplast to end of body in some Trypanosomes.

axopodium (āk'sōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *pous*, foot.] A pseudopodium with axial filament.

axostyle (āk'sōstīl) *n.* [Gk. *axon*, axle; *stylos*, pillar.] A slender flexible rod of organic substance forming a supporting axis for the body of many Flagellates.

azygobranchiate (äzi'göbräng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, foot.] Having gills or ctenidia not developed on one side.

azygomatous (äzi'gōm'ätūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygoma*, a bar.] Without a zygoma or cheek-bone arch.

azygos (äzi'gōs, äz'igōs) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke.] An unpaired muscle, artery, vein, process.

azygosperm (äzi'gōspērm), **azygospore** (äzi'gōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke; *sperma*, spores, seed.] A spore developed directly from a gamete without conjugation; parthenospore.

azygous (äzi'gūs, äz'igūs) *a.* [Gk. *a*, without; *zygon*, yoke.] Unpaired.

B

bacca (bāk'ā) *n.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] A pulpy fruit.

baccate (bāk'āt) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry.] Pulpy, fleshy.

bacciferous (bäksif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry; *ferre*, to bear.] Berry-producing.

bacciform (bäk'siförm) *a.* [L. *bacca*, berry; *forma*, shape.] Berry-shaped.

bacillus (bäsil'ūs) *n.* [L. *bacillum*, small stick.] A rod-like bacterium; a single-celled Fungus.

bactericidin (bäk'tērisi'din) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *L. caedere*, to kill.] A substance that kills Bacteria without lysis.

Bacteriology (bäktēriöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, rod; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with structure and life history of Bacteria.

bacteriolysin (bäktē'riöli'sin) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *lysis*, loosing.] A substance which neutralises the toxicity of or destroys Bacteria.

bacteriophage (bäktē'riöfāj') *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *phagein*, to devour.] A destroyer of Bacteria; a bacteriolytic agent.

bacteriotropin (bäktē'riötröp'in) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *trope*, turn.] An ingredient of blood serum which renders bacteria more readily phagocytatable; opsonin.

bacteroid (bäk'tēroid) *n.* [Gk. *bakterion*, small rod; *eidos*, form.] A degenerate form of certain Bacteria.

baculiform (bäk'üliform) *a.* [L. *baculum*, rod; *forma*, shape.] Rod-shaped; *appl.* chromosomes.

baculum (bäk'ülüm) *n.* [L. *baculum*, rod.] The penis bone; os priapi.

balancers (bäl'änsēr) *n. plu.* [L. *bilanx*, having two scales.] Halteres or poisers of Diptera.

balanoid (bäl'änoid) *a.* [Gk. *balanos*, acorn; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* barnacles; acorn-shaped.

balausta (bälös'tä) *n.* [Gk. *balaustion*, tree-blossom.] Any fruit, many-celled, many-seeded, indehiscent and with tough pericarp.

baleen (bälēn') *n.* [L. *balaena*, whale.] Horny plates attached to upper jaw of true Whales; whalebone.

balsamiferous (bäl'sämif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *balsamum*, balsam; *ferre*, to bear.] Producing balsam.

baraesthesia (bär'ēsthē'ziä) *n.* [Gk. *baros*, weight; *aisthesis*, sensation.] The sensation of pressure.

barb (bârb) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] One of delicate thread-like structures extending obliquely from a feather rachis, and forming the vane; a hooked hair-like bristle.

barbate (bâr'bât) *a.* [L. *barba*, beard.] Bearded.

barbel (bâr'bêl) *n.* [L. *barbus*, barbel.] A tactile process arising from the head of various Fishes.

barbellate (bârbêl'ât, bârbêlât) *a.* [L. *barba*, beard.] With stiff hooked hair-like bristles.

barbicel (bâr'bisêl) *n.* [L. *barba*, beard.] Small process on a feather barbule.

barbula (bâr'bülä) *n.* [L. *barbula*, *dim.* of *barba*, beard.] Row of teeth of peristome of Mosses.

barbule (bâr'bül) *n.* [L. *barbula*, *dim.* of *barba*, beard.] One of small hooked processes fringing barbs of feather.

barotaxis (bärötäk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *baros*, weight; *taxis*, arrangement.] The reaction to a pressure stimulus.

basal (bäs'äl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base.] *Pert.* at or near the base.

basal ganglia,—ganglia connecting cerebrum with other centres.

basal granule,—a thickening at base of a flagellum in certain Protozoa.

basal leaf,—one of the leaves produced near base of stem.

basal placenta,—arises from proximal end of ovary.

basal plates,—certain plates in Echinoderms, situated at or near top of stalk in Crinoids, in Echinoids forming part of apical disc.

basal wall,—the first plane of division of oospores of Ferns and Mosses.

basalar (bäsäl'är) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *ala*, wing.] *Appl.* sclerites below wing base in Insects.

basale (bäsäl'e) *n.* [L. *basis*, base.] A bone of variable structure arising from fusion of pterygiophores and supporting Fish fins.

basement membrane,—the membrane of a gland containing acini or special secreting portions.

baseost (bā'sēöst) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *osteon*, bone.] Distal element of pterygiophore of Teleosts.

basialveolar (bā'siälvē'olär) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *alveolus*, hollow.] Extending from basion to centre of alveolar arch.

basibranchial (bā'sibräng'kiäl) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *branchia*, gills.] Median ventral or basal skeletal portion of branchial arch.

basic (bā'sik) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base.] *Appl.* stains which act in general on nuclear contents of cell; *cf.* acidic.

basichromatin (bā'sikrō'mätin) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *chroma*, colour.] The deeply staining substance of nuclear network; chromatin.

basiconic sensillae,—upright conical sense hairs, immovable at base and having thin chitinous covering.

bascranial (bā'sikrā'niäl) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *kranion*, skull.] Situated at or relating to base of skull.

basidiophore (bäsíd'jöför) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pherein*, to bear.] A sporophore which carries basidia.

basidiospore (bäsíd'jöspör) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *sporos*, seed.] A spore or gonidium abstricted from a basidium; a basidiogonidium.

basidium (bäsíd'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base.] A special cell of certain Fungi forming spores by abstriction.

basidorsal (bā'sidör'säl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *dorsum*, back.] *Appl.* small cartilaginous neural plate.

basifixed (bā'sifiksd) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *figere*, to make fast.] Attached by base; innate; having filament attached to anther base.

basifugal (bäsif'ügäl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *fugere*, to flee.] Growing away from base.

basigamous (bäsīg'ämüs) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *gamos*, marriage.] Having oosphere reversed in embryo-sac.

basihyal (bā'sihī'äl) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] Broad

median plate, the basal or median ventral portion of hyoid arch.

basilabium (bā'silā'biüm) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *labium*, lip.] Sclerite formed by fusion of labiostipites in Insects.

basilar (bäs'ilär) *a.* [L. *basis*, base.] *Pert.* near or growing from base; as artery, crest, membrane, plexus, plate, process, style.

basilic (bäs'il'ik) *a.* [Gk. *basilikos*, royal.] *Appl.* a large vein on inner side of biceps of arm.

basilingual (bā'siling'gwäl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *lingua*, tongue.] *Appl.* a broad flat cartilaginous plate, the body of the hyoid, in Crocodiles, Turtles, and Amphibia.

basimandibula (bā'simändib'ulä) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *mandibulum*, lower jaw.] A small sclerite on insect head at base of mandible.

basimaxilla (bā'simäksil'ä) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *maxilla*, upper jaw.] A sclerite at base of maxilla in Insects.

basioccipital (bā'siöksip'itäl) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *occiput*, back of head.] The median basilar bone or element in occipital region of skull.

basion (bā'siön) *n.* [L. *basis*, base.] The middle of anterior margin of foramen magnum.

basiophthalmite (bā'siöfthäl'mit) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *ophthalmos*, eye.] The proximal joint of eye-stalk in Crustaceans.

basiotic (bā'siöt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *ous*, ear.] Mesotic, *q.v.*

basipetal (bäsip'etäl) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; L. *petere*, to seek.] Developing from apex to base; *appl.* leaves and inflorescences.

basipharynx (bā'sifä'ringks) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pharyngx*, gullet.] In Insects, epipharynx and hypopharynx united.

basipodite (bäsip'ödīt) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pous*, foot.] The second or distal joint of protopodite of certain limbs of Crustacea.

basipodium (bā'sipö'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pous*, foot.] Wrist or ankle.

- basiproboscis** (bā'sīprōbōs'is) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *proboskis*, trunk.] Membranous portion of proboscis of some Insects consisting of mentum, submentum, and maxillary cardines and stipites.
- basipterygium** (bā'siptērj'ium) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pterygion*, little wing.] A large flat triangular bone in pelvic fin of Teleosts, and a bone or cartilage in other Fishes.
- basipterygoid** (bā'siptēr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *pterygion*, little wing.] A process of the basisphenoid in some Birds.
- basisphenoid** (bā'sīsē'noid) *n.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] Cranial bone between basioccipital and presphenoid.
- basitemporal** (bā'sitēm'pōrāl) *n.* [L. *basis*, base; *temporalis*, temporary.] A broad membrane bone covering basisphenoidal region of skull.
- basivertebral** (bā'sivēr'tēbrāl) *a.* [L. *basis*, base; *vertebra*, vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebral veins emerging on posterior surface.
- basophil** (bā'sōfil) *a.* [Gk. *basis*, base; *philein*, to love.] Having a strong affinity for basic stains; also basiphil, basiphilic, basophile, basophilic, basophilous; *n.* a cell which stains with basic dyes.
- bast** (bāst) *n.* [A.S. *baest*, bast.] The inner fibrous bark of certain trees.
- bastard wing**,—the ala spuria, consisting of three quill feathers borne on first digit of bird's wing.
- bathylimnetic** (bāth'īlīmnet'ik) *a.* [Gk. *bathys*, deep; *limnetes*, living in marshes.] Living or growing in the depths of lakes or marshes.
- bathymetric** (bāth'īmēt'rik) *a.* [Gk. *bathys*, deep; *metron*, measure.] *Pert.* vertical distribution of organisms in space.
- bathypelagic** (bāth'ipēlāj'ik) *a.* [Gk. *bathys*, deep; *pelagos*, sea.] Inhabiting the deep sea.
- bathysmal** (bāthiz'māl) *a.* [Gk. *bathys*, deep.] *Pert.* deepest depths of sea.
- batonette** (bătōnēt) *n.* [Fr. *bâton*, stick.] An element of Golgi-apparatus, *q.v.*
- batrachian** (bātrā'kiän) *a.* [Gk. *batrachos*, frog.] Relating to Frogs and Toads.
- bdelloid** (dēl'oid) *a.* [Gk. *bdella*, leech; *eidos*, form.] Having the appearance of a leech.
- beard** (bērd) *n.* [A.S. *beard*, beard.] Any of the arrangements of hairs on heads of animals which resemble a man's beard; barbed or bristly hair-like outgrowths on grain.
- bedeguar** (bēd'ēgär) *n.* [From Persian through Fr. *bédégua*, thistle.] A mossy gall formed on rosebushes.
- belemnoid** (bēl'ēmnoīd, bēlēm'noid) *a.* [Gk. *belemnion*, dart; *eidos*, form.] Shaped like a dart; *appl.* styloid process.
- bell nucleus**,—a solid mass of cells, derived from ectoderm and lying between ordinary ectoderm and mesogloea at apex of medusoid bud.
- Bellini's ducts** [L. *Bellini*, Italian anatomist]. Larger ducts opening at apex of kidney papilla, and formed by union of smaller collecting tubules.
- benthos** (bēn'thōs) *n.* [Gk. *benthos*, depths of sea.] The fauna and flora of sea-bottom.
- berry** (bēr'y) *n.* [A.S. *berie*, berry.] Egg of Lobster, or Crayfish; dark knob-like structure on bill of Swan; small, pulpy fruit.
- beta** (β) *cells*,—cyanophil cells in pars glandularis of pituitary gland.
- betaine** (bē'tāin) *n.* [L. *beta*, beet.] An alkaloid decomposition product of lecithin occurring in Sugar Beet and other plants, and in animals.
- betulin** (bēt'ūlin) *n.* [L. *betula*, birch tree.] A crystalline substance derived from outer bark of Birch; $C_{33}H_{60}O_3$.
- biacuminate** (bī'ākū'mīnāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *acumen*, point.] Having two tapering points.
- biarticulate** (bī'ärtik'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *articulus*, joint.] Two-jointed.

bicapsular (bikāp'sulār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *capsula*, little box.] Having two capsules or vessels.

bicarinate (bikār'ināt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *carina*, keel.] With two keel-like processes.

bicarpellate (bikār'pēlāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *karpos*, fruit.] With two carpels.

bicaudate (bikō'dāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cauda*, tail.] Possessing two tail-like processes.

bicellular (bisēl'ulār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cellula*, little cell.] Composed of two cells.

biceps (bī'sēps) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *caput*, head.] A muscle with two heads or origins.

biciliate (bisil'iāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cilium*, eyelash.] Furnished with two cilia.

bicipital (bisip'itāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *caput*, head.] *Pert.* biceps.

bicipital groove,—a groove on upper part of humerus.

bicollateral (bikōlāt'erāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *con*, together; *latus*, side.] Having the two sides similar; *appl.* a special bundle arrangement in 'Cucumber.

bicolligate (bikōl'igāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cum*, together; *ligare*, to bind.] With two stretches of webbing on the foot.

biconjugate (bikōn'joogāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cum*, with; *jugum*, yoke.] With two similar sets of pairs.

bicornute (bikōr'nūt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cornu*, horn.] With two horn-like processes.

bicostate (bikōs'tāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *costa*, rib.] Having two longitudinal ridges or ribs, as a leaf.

bicrenate (bikrē'nāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *crena*, notch.] Doubly crenate, as leaves with notched toothed margins.

bicuspid (bikūs'pid) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *cuspis*, point.] Having two cusps or points; premolar.

bicyclic (bisik'lik) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *kýklos*, circle.] Arranged in two whorls.

Bidder's ganglia,—a collection of nerve-cells in frog, in region of the auriculo-ventricular groove.

Bidder's organ,—a rudimentary ovary attached to anterior end of generative organs in the toad.

bidental (bidēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *dens*, tooth.] Having two teeth, or tooth-like processes.

bidenticulate (bī'dēntik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *dens*, tooth.] With two small teeth or tooth-like processes, as some scales.

biennial (biēn'iāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *annus*, year.] Lasting for two years.

bifacial (bifā'siāl, bifā'shāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *facies*, face.] *Appl.* leaves with distinct upper and lower surfaces; dorso-ventral.

bifarious (bifā'riūs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *fariam*, in rows.] Arranged in two rows; one on each side of axis.

bifid (bif'id) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *findere*, to split.] Forked, opening with a median cleft; divided nearly to middle line.

biflabellate (bī'flābēl'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flabellum*, fan.] Doubly flabellate, each side of antennal joints sending out flabellate processes.

biflagellate (bīflāj'elāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flagellum*, whip.] Having two flagella.

biflex (bī'flēks) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flectere*, to bend.] Twice curved.

biflorate (bīflō'rāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *flora*, flowers.] Bearing two flowers.

bifoliate (bīfō'liāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* compound leaf with two leaflets.

biforin (bīf'ōrin) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *foris*, door.] An oblong raphidian cell opening at each end.

bifurcate (bī'fūrkat) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *furca*, fork.] Forked; having two prongs; having two joints, the distal V-shaped and attached by its middle to the proximal.

bigeminate (bijēm'ināt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *geminus*, double.] Doubly-paired; twin-forked.

bigeneric (bijēnēr'ik) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *genus*, race.] *Appl.* hybrids between two distinct genera.

bijugate (bijoo'gāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *jugare*, to join.] With two pairs of leaflets.

bilabiate (bilā'bīāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *labium*, lip.] Two-lipped, as some corollas.

bilamellar (bilām'elār, bilāmēl'ār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *lamella*, plate.] Formed of two plates; having two lamellae.

bilaminar (bilām'inār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *lamina*, thin plate.] Having two plate-like layers; diploblastic.

bilateral (bilāt'erāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *latus*, side.] Having two sides symmetrical about an axis.

bile (bīl) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile.] The secretion of the liver, formed partly in spleen and bone marrow.

biliary (bil'iārī) *a.* [L. *bilis*, bile.] Conveying or *pert.* bile.

bilicyanin (bil'isī'anīn) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile; Gk. *kyanos*, dark blue.] A blue pigment resulting from oxidation of biliverdin.

bilirubin (bil'iroo'bīn) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile; *ruber*, red.] A reddish-yellow pigment of bile and blood; so also bilifulvine, biliphaein; $C_{32}H_{36}N_4O_6$.

biliverdin (bil'ivēr'dīn) *n.* [L. *bilis*, bile; F. *vert*, green.] A green bile pigment formed by oxidation of bilirubin; $(C_{16}H_{18}N_2O_4)_n$.

bilobate (bilō'bāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *lobos*, rounded flap.] Having two lobes.

bilobular (bilōb'ulār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; L. *lobulus*, *dim.* of *lobus*, lobe.] Having two lobules.

bilocellate (bil'lösēl'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *locellus*, *dim.* of *locus*, place.] Divided into two compartments.

bilocular (bilōk'ulār), **biloculine** (bilōk'ülīn) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *locus*, place.] Containing two cavities or chambers.

bilophodont (bilōf'ödōnt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth of tapir, which have ridges joining the two anterior and two posterior cusps.

bimaculate (bīmāk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *macula*, spot.] Marked with two spots or stains.

bimanous (bīm'anūs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *manus*, hand.] Having two hands; *appl.* certain Primates.

bimastism (bīmās'tizm) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *mastos*, breast.] Condition of having two mammae.

bimuscular (bīmūs'kulār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *musculus*, muscle.] Having two muscles.

binary fission,—division of a cell into two by an apparently simple division of nucleus and cytoplasm.

binary nomenclature,—binomial nomenclature, *q.v.*

binate (bī'nāt) *a.* [L. *bini*, two by two.] *Appl.* leaf composed of two leaflets; growing in pairs.

binodal (bīnō'dāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *nodus*, nob.] Having two nodes, as stem of plant.

binomial (bīnō'miāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *nomen*, name.] Consisting of two names.

binomial nomenclature,—the system of double names given to plants and animals,—first generic name, then specific, as *Felis* (genus) *tigris* (species).

binomialism (bīnō'miālīzm) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *nomen*, name.] The system of binomial nomenclature.

binovular (bīnōv'ulār) *a.* [L. *bini*, pair; *ovum*, egg.] *Pert.* two ova; dizygotic; *appl.* twinning.

binuclear (bīnū'klēār), **binucleate** (bīnū'klēāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *nucleus*, small nut.] Having two nuclei.

bioblast (bī'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *blastos*, bud.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

biocellate (biōs'elāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *ocellus*, *dim.* of *oculus*, eye.] Having two ocelli.

Biochemistry (bī'ökēm'īstri) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *chemos*, juice.] The chemistry of living organisms.

biocoenosis (bī'öšēnō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *koinos*, common.] Association of forms of life on any given feeding area; also biocenosis.

Biodynamics (bī'ödinām'iks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *dynamis*, power.] The science of the active vital phenomena of animals.

biogen (bi'ōjēn), **biogene** (biōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *genos*, offspring.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

biogenesis (bi'ōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *genesis*, descent.] The theory of the descent of living matter from living matter—*omne vivum e vivo*; *opp.* abiogenesis.

biogenetic law, — recapitulation theory, *q.v.*

biogenous (biōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *genos*, offspring.] Inhabiting living organisms, as parasites.

Biogeny (biōj'ēni) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *genesis*, descent.] The science of the evolution of organisms, comprising Ontogeny and Phylogeny.

Biogeography (bi'ōjēōg'rāfi) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *ge*, earth; *graphein*, to write.] The part of Biology dealing with geographical distribution of plants (Phytogeography) and animals (Zoogeography); Chorology.

biological (biōlōj'ikāl) *a.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] Relating to the science of life.

Biology (biōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The science of life and living.

bioluminescence (bi'ōlūmīnēs'ēns, -loo-) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *L. luminescere*, to grow light.] Light-production, as in many groups of animals, also in Bacteria and Fungi.

biomass (bi'ōmās) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *masso*, squeeze.] Total weight of organisms per unit area.

Biometrics (biōmēt'riks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *metron*, measure.] The statistical study of living organisms and their variations; Biometry.

bion (bi'ōn), **biont** (bi'ōnt) *n.* [Gk. *bion*, living.] An independent living organism.

bionergy (biōn'ērji) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *energeia*, action.] Vital force.

Bionomics (biōnōm'iks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *nomos*, law.] The study of organisms in relation to their environment; Bionomy; Ecology.

biophore (bi'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *pherein*, to carry.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

biophyte (bi'ōfit) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which gets sustenance from living organisms.

bioplasm (bi'ōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *plasma*, mould.] Living matter; protoplasm.

bioplast (bi'ōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *plastos*, formed.] A minute quantity of living protoplasm capable of reproducing itself.

biopsy (bi'ōpsi) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *opsis*, sight.] Examination of living organisms, organs, or tissues.

biorgan (biōr'gān) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *organon*, instrument.] An organ in the physiological sense, not necessarily a morphological unit.

bios (bi'ōs) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life.] Organic life, plant or animal.

Biostatics (bi'ōstāt'iks) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *statos*, stationary.] The branch of Physiology dealing with structure in relation to function.

biota (biō'tā) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life.] The fauna and flora of a region.

biotic (biōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *bios*, life.] *Pert.* life; vital.

biontus (bi'ōtō'nūs, biōt'ōnūs) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *tonos*, tension.] The ratio between assimilation and dissimulation of biogens.

biotype (bi'ōtip) *n.* [Gk. *bios*, life; *L. typus*, image.] Type of plant or animal; genotype.

biovulate (biōv'ulāt) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice; *ovum*, egg.] Containing two ovules.

bipaleolate (bi'pāl'ēōlāt) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice; *palea*, chaff.] Furnished with two small paleae.

bipalmate (bi'pāl'māt) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice; *palma*, palm of hand.] Lobed with the lobes again lobed.

biparietal (bi'pāri'ētāl) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice; *paries*, wall.] Connected with the two parietal eminences.

biparous (bi'pārūs) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice; *parere*, to beget.] Having two young at a time.

bipectinate (bi'pēk'tināt) *a.* [*L. bis*, twice; *pecten*, comb.] Having the two margins furnished with teeth like a comb.

biped (bī'pĕd) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pes*, foot.] A two-footed animal.

bipenniform (bīpĕn'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *penna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] Feather-shaped, with sides of vane of equal size; *appl.* some muscles.

bipetalous (bīpĕt'ālūs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *petalon*, leaf.] With two petals.

bipinnaria (bīpinārīā) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather.] An asteroid larva with two bands of cilia.

bipinnate (bīpin'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather.] Having leaflets growing in pairs on paired stems.

bipinnatifid (bī'pināt'ifid) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather; *findere*, to cleave.] With leaves segmented and these segments again divided.

bipinnatipartite (bī'pināt'ipārtit) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather; *partiri*, to divide.] Bipinnatifid, but with divisions extending nearly to midrib.

bipinnatisect (bī'pināt'isĕkt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pinna*, feather; *secare*, to cut.] Bipinnatifid, but with divisions extending to midrib.

biplicate (bīp'likāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *plicare*, to fold.] Having two folds.

bipocillus (bī'pōsil'ūs) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *pocillum*, little cup.] A microsclere with curved shaft and cup-shaped expansion at each end.

bipolar (bīpō'lār) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *polos*, pivot.] Having a process at each end or pole, *appl.* nerve cells.

bipolarity (bī'pōlār'itī) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *polos*, pivot.] The condition of having two polar processes; condition of having two distinct poles, as vegetative and animal poles in an egg.

biradial (birā'diāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *radius*, ray.] Symmetrical both radially and bilaterally, as some Coelenterates; disymmetrical.

biramose (birā'mōs), **biramous** (birā'mūs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *ramus*, branch.] Divided into two branches.

birostrate (bīrōs'trāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *rostrum*, beak.] Furnished with two beak-like processes.

birth pore,—uterine pore of Trematodes and Cestodes; birth-opening of redia of Trematodes.

biseptate (bīsĕp'tāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *septum*, fence.] With two partitions.

biserial (bīsĕ'riāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *series*, series.] Arranged in two rows or series.

biserrate (bīsĕr'āt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *serra*, saw.] Having marginal teeth which are themselves notched.

bisexual (bīsĕk'sūāl, bīsĕk'shūāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *sexus*, sex.] Having both male and female reproductive organs; hermaphrodite.

bistephanic (bī'stĕfān'ik) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; Gk. *stephanos*, crown.] Joining two points where coronal suture crosses superior temporal ridges.

bistipulate (bīstīp'ulāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *stipula*, stem.] Provided with two stipules.

bistratose (bīstrāt'ōs) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *stratum*, layer.] With cells arranged in two layers.

bisulcate (bīsūl'kāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *sulcus*, groove.] Having two grooves.

bitemporal (bītēm'pōrāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *temporalis*, temporary.] *Appl.* two temporal bones; a line joining posterior ends of two zygomatic processes.

biterminate (bītēr'nāt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *terni*, three by three.] Ternate with each division itself again ternate.

bivalent (bīvāl'ĕnt, bīv'ālĕnt) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *valere*, to be strong.] *Appl.* a double chromosome.

bivalve (bīv'ālv) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *valvae*, folding doors.] Consisting of two plates or valves, as a mussel shell; or a seed-capsule of similar structure.

biventer cervicis (bīvēn'tēr sĕrvī'sīs) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *venter*, belly; *cervix*, neck.] A muscle of neck consisting of two fleshy broad ends with narrow tendinous portion in middle.

biventral (bīvēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *venter*, belly.] *Appl.* muscles of the biventer type; digastric.

bivittate (bivít'át) *a.* [L. *bis*, twice; *vitta*, band.] With two oil receptacles; with two stripes.

bivium (bív'iúm) *n.* [L. *bis*, twice; *via*, way.] Generally the posterior pair of ambulacral areas in certain Echinoidea; the two rays between which madreporite lies.

bladder (bläd'ér) *n.* [A.S. *blaedre*, bag.] A membranous sac filled with air or fluid.

bladderworm stage, — cysticercus stage in Tapeworms.

blade (blād) *n.* [A.S. *blaed*, leaf.] The flat part of leaf of Grasses.

blastaea (blästē'ä) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A planaea or ciliated planula, a hypothetical stage in evolution.

blastelasma (bläs'tēlāz'mā) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *elasma*, plate.] Any germ layer formed after formation of epiblast and hypoblast.

blastema (blästē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *blastema*, bud.] Formative substance in an egg; primordium of an organ; thallus of a Lichen.

blastocarpous (bläs'tókār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *karpós*, fruit.] Developing while still surrounded by pericarp.

blastochrome (bläs'tökēm) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *ochroma*, vessel.] A reproductive individual in some Medusae.

blastochyle (bläs'tökil) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *chylos*, juice.] The fluid in a blastocoel, or segmentation-cavity.

blastocoel (bläs'tösēl) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *koiolos*, hollow.] The segmentation-cavity of a developing ovum.

blastocolla (bläs'tököl'ä) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *kolla*, glue.] A gummy substance coating certain buds.

blastocone (bläs'tökōn) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *konos*, cone.] An outer larger cell of first circumferential division, in segmentation of certain eggs.

blastocyst (bläs'tösist) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *kystis*, bladder.] The germinal vesicle.

blastocyte (bläs'tösit) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *kytos*, hollow.] Any undifferentiated embryonic cell.

blastoderm (bläs'tödērm) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *derma*, skin.] The germinal disc.

blastodermic vesicle, — hollow sphere of cells, an early stage in development of fertilised ovum.

blastodisc (bläs'tōdisk) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *diskos*, disk.] The germinal area of a developing ovum.

blastogenesis (bläs'tōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *genesis*, descent.] Gemination or reproduction by budding; transmission of inherited characters by means of germ-plasm only.

blastogenic (bläs'tōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *genos*, offspring.] *Appl.* inactive idioplasm unalterable till time and place of activity are reached; arising from changes in germ cells; *appl.* characteristics of germinal constitution.

blastokinesis (bläs'tōkīnē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *kinesis*, movement.] Migration of embryo in certain insect eggs with much yolk.

blastomere (bläs'tōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *meros*, part.] One of the cells formed during primary divisions of an egg.

blastoneuropore (bläs'tōnūrōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *neuron*, nerve; *poros*, passage.] A temporary passage connecting blastopore and neuropore.

blastophore (bläs'tōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *pherein*, to bear.] Embryonic origin of plumule; in Alcyonaria the reproductive body; central part of spermocyte mass in Worms, which remains unchanged through spermatogenesis.

blastopore (bläs'tōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *poros*, passage.] Channel leading into archenteron of gastrula.

blastosphere (bläs'tōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *sphaira*, globe.] The blastula, a hollow ball of cells.

blastostyle (bläs'tōstil) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *stylos*, pillar.] In Hydrozoa, a columniform zooid with or without mouth and tentacles, bearing gonophores.

- blastozoid** (bläs'tōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *blastos*, bud; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] A larval bud in precocious budding in Ascidians.
- blastula** (bläs'tulā) *n.* [L. *dim.* of Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A hollow ball of cells, with wall one layer thick.
- blastulation** (bläs'tulā'shūn) *n.* [L. *blastula*, little bud.] Formation of blastulae.
- bleeder**,—an individual subject to haemophilia, *g.v.*
- bleeding of plants**,—exudation of watery sap from vessels at a cut surface, due to root-pressure.
- blended inheritance**,—mixed race or descent; mingling of parental characteristics.
- blending** (blēn'dling) *n.* [A.S. *blandan*, to mix.] A hybrid.
- blepharoblast** (blēf'ārōblāst), **blepharoplast** (blēf'ārōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *blepharon*, eye-lid; *blastos*, bud.] A basal body in relation with a motor cell organ, as the flagellum of Flagellates.
- blight** (blīt) *n.* [A.S. *blaecan*, to grow pale.] A disease-producing Insect or Fungus; a plant disease.
- blind spot**,—region of retina of eye where optic nerve enters; optic disc.
- blister** (blis'tēr) *n.* [A.S. *blowan*, to blow.] A subcutaneous bubble or bladder filled with fluid; a plant disease.
- blood** (blūd) *n.* [A.S. *blōd*, blood.] The fluid circulating in the vascular system of animals, distributing food-material and oxygen and collecting waste products.
- blood cells**,—cells derived by mitosis from ordinary mesoderm cells; primitive haematoblasts.
- blood crystals**,—crystals of haemoglobin, haemin, or haematoidin, which form when blood is shaken up with chloroform or ether.
- blood dust**,—fine droplets of neutral fats present in the blood stream.
- blood islands**,—isolated reddish patches in mesoderm in which primitive erythroblasts are found enclosed in a mesodermal syncytium.
- blood platelets**,—colourless bodies about one-third the size of red corpuscles, and nucleated when the red corpuscles are nucleated.
- blood plates**,—minute amoeboid protoplasmic bodies found in blood.
- blood serum**,—fluid or plasma left after removal of corpuscles and fibrin.
- blood vessel**,—any vessel or space in which blood circulates; strictly used only in regard to special vessels with well-defined walls.
- bloom**,—a layer of wax particles on external surface of certain fruits, as grapes, peaches.
- blubber** (blüb'ēr) *n.* [M.E. *blober*, a bubble.] Fat of Whales, Seals, etc., lying between outer skin and muscle layer.
- blue timber**,—a wood disease produced by Fungus, causing a bluish discoloration.
- body blight**,—fungal disease of trees.
- body cavity**,—coelom or space in which viscera lie; mesodermal in origin, and schizocoelic or enterocoelic in development; considered primarily, the generative cavity.
- body cell**,—a somatic as distinct from a germ cell.
- body stalk**,—a band of mesoderm connecting caudal end of embryo with chorion.
- bone** (bōn) *n.* [A.S. *ban*, bone.] Connective tissue in which the ground-substance contains salts of lime.
- bones of Bertin** [*E. J. Bertin*, French anatomist]. Thin anterior coverings of sphenoidal sinuses.
- book gill**,—a gill composed of delicate leaf-like lamellae placed one over the other like leaves of a book, as seen in *Limulus*.
- book lung**,—a gill similar to a book gill, but modified for air-breathing, and open to exterior only by a small slit, as in *Scorpions*.
- booted** (boot'ēd) *a.* [O.F. *boute*, boot.] Equipped with raised horny plates of skin, as feet of some Birds.

bordered pit,—a form of pit developed on walls of tracheides, caused by a portion of wall remaining unthickened.

bosseled (bös'elätəd) *a.* [M.E. *bosse*, knob.] Covered with knobs.

bosset (bös'ët) *n.* [M.E. *bosse*, knob.] The beginning of horn formation in deer in the first year.

bostryx (bös'triks) *n.* [Gk. *bostrychos*, curl.] A cymose inflorescence with blooms on only one side of axis.

Botany (böt'áni) *n.* [Gk. *botane*, pasture.] That branch of Biology dealing with plants; Phytology.

bothridium (böthrid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *bothros*, trench; *idion*, dim.] A muscular cup-shaped outgrowth from scolex of Cestoids; a phyllidium.

bothrium (böth'rium) *n.* [Gk. *bothros*, trench.] A sucker; a sucking groove of Cestoids.

botryoidal (böt'rioidäl) *a.* [Gk. *botrys*, bunch of grapes; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* tissue of branched canals surrounding enteric canal in Leeches.

botryose (böt'rīōs) *a.* [Gk. *botrys*, bunch of grapes.] Racemose; in the form of a bunch of grapes.

bouillon (boo'yōng) *n.* [F. *bouillir*, to boil.] An infusion of beef for the cultivation of germs.

Bowman's capsule [Sir W. Bowman, English histologist]. The vesicle of an excretory tubule; capsula glomeruli.

Bowman's glands,—serous glands in corium of olfactory mucous membrane.

braccate (bräk'ät) *a.* [L. *braccae*, breeches.] *Appl.* Birds having additional feathers on legs or feet.

brachelytrous (bräkēl'itrūs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *elytron*, wing.] Having short wing covers.

brachial (brä'kiäl) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] *Pert.* arm, arm-like.

brachiate (brä'kiät) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] Branched; having opposite paired branches on alternate sides.

brachiferous (bräkif'ērūs), **brachigerous** (bräkiġ'ērūs) *a.* [L. *brachium*,

arm; *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] Branched.

brachiocephalic (bräk'tökēfāl'ik, -sēf-) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; Gk. *kephale*, head.] *Pert.* arm and head, *appl.* artery.

brachiocubital (bräk'tökū'bital) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; *cubitum*, forearm.] *Pert.* arm and forearm.

brachiolaria (bräkiölär'riä) *n.* [L. *brachiolum*, a small arm.] A stage in metamorphosis of some Starfishes.

brachiorachidian (bräk'töräkid'iän) *a.* [L. *brachium*, arm; Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] *Pert.* arm and spine.

brachium (bräk'ium) *n.* [L. *brachium*, arm.] Arm or branching structure; upper limb of Vertebrates; a mass of fibres in pons.

brachycephalic (bräk'ikēfāl'ik, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *kephale*, head.] Short-headed; with cephalic index of over eighty; *cf.* dolichocephalic.

brachycerous (bräkis'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *keras*, horn.] Short-horned; with short antennae.

brachycnemic (bräk'iknē'mik) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *kneme*, tibia.] *Appl.* arrangement of mesenteries of Zoanthis where sixth proto-cneme is imperfect.

brachydactyly (bräk'idäk'tili) *n.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *daktylos*, digit.] Brachydactylous condition, viz. having digits abnormally short.

brachyodont (bräk'idönt) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth with low crowns; also brachyodont.

brachyurous,—brachyural, *q.v.*

brachypleural (bräk'iploo'räl) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *pleuron*, side.] With short pleura or side plates.

brachypodous (bräkip'ödūs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *pous*, foot.] With short legs, or stalk.

brachypterous (bräk'iptērūs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *pteron*, wing.] With short wings.

brachysm (bräk'ism) *n.* [Gk. *brachys*, short.] Dwarfism in plants caused by shortening of internodes.

- brachystomatous** (brāk'istōm'ätūs) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *stoma*, mouth.] With short proboscis; *appl.* certain Insects.
- brachyural** (brāk'iūrāl) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *oura*, tail.] Having short abdomen usually tucked in below thorax; *appl.* certain Crabs.
- brachyuric** (brāk'iūr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *brachys*, short; *oura*, tail.] Short-tailed.
- bract** (bräkt) *n.* [L. *bractea*, thin plate of metal.] A floral leaf; a modified leaf in whose axil a flower arises; a hydrophyllum in Siphonophora; distal exite of sixth appendage of Apus.
- bract scales**,—small scales developed directly on axis of cones; *cf.* ovuliferous scales.
- bracteal** (brāk'tēäl) *a.* [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] Like a bract; bracteiform.
- bracteate** (bräk'tēät) *a.* [L. *bractea*, thin metal plate.] Having bracts.
- bracteolate** (bräk'tēölät) *a.* [L. *bractea*, metal plate.] *Appl.* flowers with bracteoles.
- bracteole** (bräk'tēöl) *n.* [L. *bractea*, metal plate.] Secondary bract at base of flower; bractlet.
- bracteose** (bräk'tēös) *a.* [L. *bractea*, metal plate.] With many bracts.
- brain** (brän) *n.* [M.E. *brayne*, brain.] Centre of nervous system; mass of nervous matter in Vertebrates at anterior end of spinal cord, lying in cranium; in Invertebrates, supraoesophageal or suprapharyngeal ganglia.
- brain sand**,—granular bodies of calcium and ammonium and magnesium phosphate, occurring in pineal gland and pia mater; corpora amylacea; acervulus cerebri.
- branchia** (bräng'kiä) *n.*, **branchiae** (bräng'kiē) *plu.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Gills.
- branchiac** (bräng'kiäk), **branchial** (bräng'kiäl) *a.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* gills.
- branchial arch**,—one of bony or cartilaginous arches on side of pharynx posterior to hyoid arch, and supporting gill bars.
- branchiate** (bräng'kiät) *a.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Having gills.
- branchicolous** (bräng'kiölūs) *a.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills; L. *colere*, to inhabit.] Parasitic on fish gills; *appl.* certain Crustaceans.
- branchiform** (bräng'kiöförm) *a.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills; L. *forma*, shape.] Gill-like.
- branchihyal** (bräng'kihi'äl) *a.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] An element of a branchial arch.
- branchiocardiac** (bräng'kiökär'diäk) *a.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills; *kardia*, heart.] *Pert.* gills and heart; *appl.* vessel given off ventrally from ascidian heart.
- branchiomere** (bräng'kiömēr) *n.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills; *meros*, part.] A branchial segment.
- branchiopallial** (bräng'kiöpäl'iäl) *a.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills; L. *pallium*, mantle.] *Pert.* gill and mantle of Molluscs.
- branchiostegal** (bräng'kiös'tēgäl) *a.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills; *stega*, roof.] With or *pert.* a gill cover; *appl.* membrane, rays.
- branchiostege** (bräng'kiöstēj') *n.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills; *stega*, covering.] The branchiostegal membrane.
- branchiostegite** (bräng'kiös'tēgīt) *n.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills; *stega*, roof.] Expanded lateral portion of carapace forming gill cover in certain Crustaceans.
- branchireme** (bräng'kirēm) *n.* [Gk. *branchia*, gills; L. *remus*, oar.] A branchiate limb; locomotory and respiratory limb of a Branchiopod.
- brand** (bränd) *n.* [A.S. *beornan*, to burn.] A Fungus producing a burnt appearance on leaves.
- bregma** (bräg'mä) *n.* [Gk. *bregma*, fore part of head.] That part of skull where frontals and parietals meet.
- brephic** (bräf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *brepheikos*, childish.] *Appl.* a larval phase preceding that of adult form; neanic.

brevicaudate (brěv'íkô'dāt) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *cauda*, tail.] With a short tail.

brevifoliate (brěv'ífô'lîāt) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *folium*, leaf.] Having short leaves.

brevilingual (brěv'iling'gwāl) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *lingua*, tongue.] With short tongue.

breviped (brěv'ipěd) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *pes*, foot.] Having short legs; *appl.* certain Birds.

brevipennate (brěv'ipěn'āt) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *penna*, feather.] With short wings.

brevirostrate (brěv'irôs'trāt) *a.* [L. *brevis*, short; *rostrum*, beak.] With short beak or bill, of Birds.

brevissimus oculi, — obliquus inferior, shortest muscle of eye.

Broca's area [*P. Broca*, French anthropologist]. Parolfactory area of brain.

Broca's gyrus,—left inferior frontal gyrus, described as speech centre.

brochidodromous (brök'idôd'rômūs) *a.* [Gk. *brochos*, loop; *dromein*, to run.] *Appl.* nerves in leaves when they form loops within the blade.

brochonema (brökôně'mā) *n.* [Gk. *brochos*, loop; *nema*, thread.] The spireme in loops to the number of chromosome pairs to be formed.

bromatium (brömā'shiūm) *n.* [Gk. *broma*, food.] A swelling on a fungus cultivated by Ants, and serving as food.

bronchia (bröng'kiā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] The subdivisions or branches of each bronchus.

bronchial (bröng'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] *Pert.* bronchi.

bronchiole (bröng'kiöl) *n.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] A small terminal branch of bronchi.

bronchopulmonary (bröng'köpül'mönäri) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe; L. *pulmo*, lung.] *Pert.* bronchi and lungs.

bronchotracheal (bröng'kötrā'kēal) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe; L. *trachea*, trachea.] *Pert.* bronchi and trachea.

bronchovesicular (bröng'kövēsik'ū-

lär) *a.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe; L. *vesicula*, little sac.] *Pert.* bronchial tubes and lung cells.

bronchus (bröng'küš) *n.*, **bronchi** (bröng'ki) *plu.* [Gk. *brongchos*, windpipe.] Tubes connecting trachea with lungs.

brood bud,—a spore of certain types of sporangia.

brood pouch,—a sac-like cavity in which eggs or embryos are placed; a space formed by overlapping plates attached to bases of thoracic limbs in certain Crustacea.

brown body,—a brown, rounded mass of compacted degenerate organs in some Polyzoa.

brown funnels,—a single pair of organs on dorsal aspect of posterior end of pharynx, in Amphioxus.

Brownian movements [*R. Brown*, Scottish botanist.] The passive vibratory movements of fine granules when suspended in a fluid.

Brunner's glands [*J. C. Brunner*, Swiss anatomist]. Small tubuloracemose glands in submucous coat of small intestine; duodenal glands.

Bryology (brîöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with Mosses; Muscology.

bryophyte (brî'öfit) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *phyton*, plant.] Any of the Mosses or Liverworts.

bryozoon (brî'özō'ön) *n.* [Gk. *bryon*, moss; *zoon*, animal.] A Polyzoon, so named from moss-like appearance.

buccal (bük'äl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek.] *Pert.* the cheek or mouth.

buccinator (bük'sinā'tör) *n.* [L. *buccina*, trumpet.] A broad thin muscle of the cheek.

buccolabial (bük'ölā'biäl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; *labium*, lip.] *Pert.* mouth cavity and lips.

buccolingual (bük'öling'gwāl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert.* cheeks and tongue.

bucconasal (bük'önā'zäl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* cheek and nose; *appl.* membrane.

buccopharyngeal (bük'öfärin'jēäl) *a.* [L. *bucca*, cheek; Gk. *pharynx*, throat.] *Pert.* cheeks and pharynx.

bud (būd) *n.* [M.E. *budde*, bud.] A rudimentary shoot, or flower; a gemma.

budding (būd'ing) *n.* [M.E. *budde*, bud.] A method of reproduction seen in many primitive animals.

bulb (būlb) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, globular root.] A part resembling a bulb; a specialised underground bud with thick fleshy leaves.

bulbar (būl'bār) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, globular root.] *Pert.* bulb or bulb-like part; generally *appl.* paralysis from a disease of medulla oblongata.

bulbiferous (būlbif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb; *ferre*, to carry.] Bulb-bearing.

bulbil (būl'bīl) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb.] A large and fleshy axillary bud which may fall and produce a new plant, as in some Lilies.

bulbonuclear (būl'bōnū'klēār) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb; *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* medulla oblongata and nuclei of cranial nerves.

bulbo-urethral (būl'bōūrē'thrāl) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb; Gk. *ourethra*, urethra.] *Appl.* two racemose glands, Cowper's glands, opening into bulb of male urethra.

bulbous (būl'būs) *a.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb.] Like a bulb; developing from a bulb; having bulbs.

bulbus (būl'būs) *n.* [L. *bulbus*, bulb.] The knob-like part found in connection with various nerves.

bulla (bool'ā) *n.* [L. *bulla*, bubble.] *Appl.* rounded prominence formed by bones of ear; tympanic bulla.

bullate (bool'āt) *a.* [L. *bulla*, bubble.] Blistered-like; puckered like a savoy-cabbage leaf.

bunodont (bū'nōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound; *odous*, tooth.] Having molar teeth with low conical cusps.

bunoid (bū'noid) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound; *eidōs*, form.] *Appl.* cusps of cheek-teeth, low and conical.

bunolophodont (bū'nōlōf'ōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound; *lophos*, crest; *odous*, tooth.] Between bunodont and lophodont in structure, *appl.* cheek-teeth.

bunoselenodont (bū'nōsēlē'nōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *bounos*, mound; *selenē*, moon; *odous*, tooth.] Having internal cusps bunoid, external selenoid; *appl.* cheek-teeth.

bursa (būr'sā) *n.* [L. *bursa*, purse.] A sac-like cavity; a sac with viscid fluid to prevent friction at joints.

bursa copulatrix,—a genital pouch of various animals.

bursicule (būr'sikūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *bursa*, purse.] A small sac.

buttress roots,—branch roots given off above ground, arching away from stem before entering soil, forming additional props.

butyrylase (bū'tīrīnās) *n.* [L. *butyrum*, butter.] An enzyme occurring in blood serum.

byssal (bis'al) *a.* [Gk. *byssos*, fine flax.] *Pert.* the byssus.

byssus (bis'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *byssos*, fine flax.] The tuft of strong filaments, of certain Molluscs, by which they become attached.

C

cacogenesis (kāk'ōjēn'esis) *n.* [Gk. *kakos*, bad; *genesis*, descent.] Inability to hybridize; kakogenesis.

cacogenic (kāk'ōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kakos*, bad; *genos*, birth.] Dysgenic, *q.v.*

cadophore (kād'ōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *kados*, urn; *pherein*, to bear.] A dorsal bud-bearing process in certain Tunicates.

caducibranchiate (kādū'sībrāng'kiāt) *a.* [L. *caducus*, falling; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] With temporary gills.

caducous (kādū'kūs) *a.* [L. *caducus*, falling.] *Pert.* parts that fall off very early, *e.g.* calyx; deciduous.

caecum (sē'kūm) *n.* [L. *caecus*, blind.] A blind diverticulum or pouch from some part of alimentary canal.

Caenogaea (sē'nōjē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent; *gaia*, earth.] A zoogeographical region under which is included the Nearctic, Palearctic, and Oriental regions; *cf.* Eogaea; also Cainogaea; Kainogaea

caenogenesis (sē'nōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent; *genesis*, descent.] The non-phylogenetic processes in development of an individual.

caenogenetic (sē'nōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent; *genesis*, descent.] Of recent origin.

Caenozoic (sēnōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kainos*, recent; *zoe*, life.] *Pert.* age of Mammals, geological era from Mesozoic to recent times; Tertiary and Quaternary; also Cainozoic; Kainozoic.

caespitose (sēs'pitōs) *a.* [L. *caespus*, turf.] *Pert.* turf; having low, closely matted stems; caespitellous.

calamistrum (kāl'āmīs'trūm) *n.* [L. *calamistrum*, curling iron.] A comb-like structure on hind limbs of certain Spiders.

calamus (kāl'āmūs) *n.* [L. *calamus*, reed.] The quill of a feather.

calcaneus (kalkā'nēūs) *n.* [L. *calx*, heel.] The heel; large bone of tarsus which forms heel; os calcis; process on metatarsus of Birds.

calcar (kāl'kār) *n.* [L. *calcar*, spur.] A hollow prolongation or tube at base of sepal or petal; spur-like process on leg or wing of Birds; tibial spine in Insects; process of calcaneus which supports web between leg and tail in Bats; prehallux of Frog.

calcareous (kalkā'rēūs) *a.* [L. *calcarius*, limy.] Growing on soil derived from decomposition of calcareous rocks; limy.

calcariform (kalkār'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *calcar*, spur; *forma*, shape.] Spur-like.

calcarine (kāl'kārīn) *a.* [L. *calcar*, spur.] *Pert.* hippocampus minor.

calcicole (kāl'sikōl) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *colere*, to dwell.] A plant which thrives in soils rich in calcium carbonate; gypsophyte; calcipete.

calciferous (kāl'sif'ērūs), **calcigerous** (kāl'sij'ērūs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] Containing or producing lime salts.

calcification (kāl'sifikā'shūn) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *ficare*, to make.] The deposition of lime salts in tissue.

calcifuge (kāl'sifūj) *n.* [L. *calx*, lime; *fugere*, to flee.] A plant which thrives only in soils poor in calcium carbonate; a silicole.

calcivorous (kāl'siv'örūs) *a.* [L. *calx*, lime; *vorare*, to devour.] *Appl.* plants which live on limestone.

calicle,—calycle, *q.v.*

callosal (kälō'säl) *a.* [L. *callosus*, hard.] *Pert.* corpus callosum.

callose (käl'ōs) *n.* [L. *callum*, hard skin.] An occasional component of plant cell walls.

callosity (kälōs'iti) *n.* [L. *callositas*, hardness.] Hardened and thickened area on skin, or bark.

callus (käl'ūs) *n.* [L. *callum*, hard skin.] A growth of shell-like material within umbilicus of shell; soft tissue that forms over cut or damaged plant surface; a mesonotal swelling in some Insects.

caloricity (kälōris'iti) *n.* [L. *calere*, to be warm.] In animals, the power of developing and maintaining a certain degree of heat.

calorie (käl'ōri) *n.* [L. *calere*, to be warm.] Amount of heat required to raise temperature of one gramme of water one degree Centigrade. One large calorie equals one thousand small calories.

caltrop (käl'tröp) *n.* [A.S. *coltraeppe*, thistle.] A sponge spicule with four rays so disposed that any three being on the ground the fourth projects vertically upwards; also calthrop.

calvarium (kälvä'rriūm) *n.* [L. *calvus*, bald.] The dome of the skull.

calycanthem (käl'ikān'thēmī) *n.* [Gk. *kalyx*, calyx; *anthemon*, flower.] Abnormal development of parts of calyx into petals.

calyciflorous (käl'isiflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *calyx*, calyx; *flos*, flower.] *Appl.* flowers in which stamens and petals are adnate to the calyx.

calyciform (kāl'sifōrm) *a.* [L. *calyx*, calyx; *forma*, shape.] Calyx-like in shape.

calycine (käl'isīn) *a.* [L. *calyx*, calyx.] *Pert.* a calyx; cup-like.

calycle (käl'ikēl) *n.* [L. *calyculus*, little calyx.] An epicalyx; a cup-shaped cavity in a coral; a theca in a Hydroid; also calicle.

calyptoblastic (kälip'töbläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptos*, hidden; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* Hydroids in which gonophore is enclosed in a gonotheca.

calyptobranchiate (kälip'töbräng'-kiät) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptos*, hidden; *branchia*, gills.] With gills not visible from exterior.

calyptopsis (kälip'töp'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptos*, hidden; *opsis*, sight.] A larva with short-stalked eyes, as of some Arthropods.

calyptra (kälip'trä) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, covering.] Cap-like remains of archegonium found surrounding apex of capsule in Mosses.

calyptrate (kälip'trät) *a.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, covering.] *Appl.* Diptera with halteres hidden by squamae.

calyptrogen (kälip'tröjēn) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, cap; *genesis*, descent.] The special layer of cells lying at apex of growing root and giving origin to root-cap.

calyptron (kälip'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *kalyptra*, covering.] The squama of Calypterae; also calypter.

calyx (käl'iks) *n.* [L. *calyx*, calyx.] The outer whorl of floral leaves; cup-like portion of pelvis of kidney; theca of certain Hydroids; cup-like body of Crinoids.

cambiform (käm'bifōrm) *a.* [L. *cambium*, change; *forma*, shape.] Similar to cambium cells.

cambiogenetic (käm'biōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [L. *cambium*, change; Gk. *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* cells which produce cambium.

cambium (käm'biūm) *n.* [L. *cambium*, change.] The tissue from which secondary growth arises in stems and roots.

Cambrian (käm'brīän) *a.* [L. *Cambria*, Wales.] *Pert.* earliest division of Palaeozoic era.

cameration (kämērā'shūn) *n.* [L. *cameratio*, vaulting.] Division into a large number of separate chambers.

camerostome (käm'ēröstōm') *n.* [L.

camera, chamber; *stoma*, mouth.] Hollowed-out under surface of "hood" of certain Trogludae.

campaniform (kämpän'ifōrm) *a.* [L.L. *campana*, bell; *forma*, shape.] Bell- or dome-shaped.

campodeiform (käm'pödē'ifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *kampe*, caterpillar; *eidos*, form; L. *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* larva resembling a Campodea; thysanuriform.

camptodrome (kämp'töd'rōm) *a.* [Gk. *kamptos*, flexible; *dromos*, course.] *Pert.* leaf venation in which secondary veins bend forward and anastomose before reaching margin.

campylospermous (käm'pilōspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *kampylos*, curved; *sperma*, seed.] *Appl.* seeds with groove along inner face.

campylotropous (käm'pilōt'röpūs) *a.* [Gk. *kampylos*, curved; *trope*, turning.] *Pert.* ovules in which nucellus and embryo-sac are bent so that micropyle points almost back to placenta.

canalicular (känälik'ülär) *a.* [L. *canaliculus*, small channel.] *Pert.* canals, or canaliculi.

canalicular apparatus,—the Golgi bodies, regarded as a system of canals.

canaliculus (känälik'ülūs) *n.* [L. *canaliculus*, small channel.] A small canal connecting lacunae with Haversian canals in bone; small channel for passage of nerves through various bones.

canaliform (känäl'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *canalis*, canal; *forma*, shape.] Canal-like.

cancellous (kän'sölūs) *a.* [L. *cancellus*, chambered.] Consisting of slender fibres and lamellae, which join to form a reticular structure; cancellated; *appl.* inner, more spongy, portion of bony tissue.

cancrisocial (käng'krisō'shāl) *a.* [L. *cancer*, crab; *socius*, ally.] *Appl.* commensals with Crabs.

canine (känin', kän'in) *n.* [L. *canis*, dog.] The tooth next to incisors; *a., pert.* canine tooth, or to a ridge or groove on surface of superior maxillary.

- cannon bone**,—bone supporting limb from hock to fetlock, enlarged and fused metacarpals or metatarsals; in Birds, the tarsometatarsus.
- canthus** (kān'thūs) *n.* [Gk. *kanthos*, pack-ass.] The angle where upper and lower eyelids meet; commissura palpebrarum.
- capillary** (kāpil'āri) *a.* [L. *capillus*, hair.] Hair-like; *n.* one of minute thin-walled vessels which form networks in various parts of body, *e.g.* blood, lymph, or biliary capillaries; *appl.* moisture held between and around particles of soil.
- capillitium** (kāp'ilīt'ium, kāp'ilish'ium) *n.* [L. *capillus*, hair.] A peculiar protoplasmic network of filaments among which spores are found in sporangia of certain Fungi.
- capitate** (kāp'itāt) *a.* [L. *caput*, head.] Enlarged or swollen at tip; gathered into a mass at apex, as some inflorescences.
- capitatum** (kāpitāt'ūm) *n.* [L. *caput*, head.] The third carpale.
- capitellum** (kāp'itēl'ūm) *n.* [L. *caput*, head.] An articular protuberance at end of a bone, *e.g.* on humerus for articulation of radius.
- capitulum** (kāpit'ulūm) *n.* [L. *caput*, head.] A knob-like swelling at end of a bone; part of Cirripede body enclosed in mantle *opp.* peduncle; swollen end of hair or tentacle; enlarged end of Insect proboscis; exsert part of head in ticks; an inflorescence of sessile flowers or florets crowded together on a receptacle and usually surrounded by an involucre.
- capreolate** (kāprē'olāt, kāp'rēolāt) *a.* [L. *capreolus*, tendril.] Supplied with tendrils; tendril-shaped.
- capsule** (kāp'sul) *n.* [L. *capsula*, little box.] A sac-like membrane enclosing an organ; any closed box-like vessel containing spores, seeds, or fruits.
- capsuliferous** (kāp'sulif'erūs) *a.* [L. *capsula*, little box; *ferre*, to carry.] With or forming a capsule; capsuligerous, capsulogenous.
- caput** (kāp'ūt) *n.* [L. *caput*, head.] Head; knob-like swelling at apex.
- carapace** (kār'āpās) *n.* [Sp. *carapacho*, covering.] A chitinous or bony shield covering whole or part of back of certain animals.
- carbohydrates** (kār'bōhī'drāts) *n. plu.* [L. *carbo*, coal; Gk. *hydor*, water.] Compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, generally speaking aldehyde or ketone alcohols, or condensation products thereof.
- carbon dioxide** (kār'bōn dīōk'sīd) *n.* [L. *carbo*, coal; *dī*, two; Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] Carbonic acid gas; a heavy, colourless gas produced by decomposition of organic substances; CO₂.
- Carboniferous** (kār'bōnif'erūs) *a.* [L. *carbo*, coal; *ferre*, to carry.] *Pert.* entire period of coal measures, or fossils found in strata of late Palaeozoic era.
- carcerule** (kār'sērool) *n.* [L. *carcer*, prison.] A superior, dry, many-celled fruit, with indehiscent one- or few-seeded carpels cohering by united styles to a central axis.
- Carcinology** (kār'sinōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *karkinos*, crab; *logos*, discourse.] The study of Crustacea.
- cardiac** (kār'diāk) *a.* [Gk. *kardia*, heart.] *Pert.* near or supplying heart; *appl.* sinus, artery, etc.
- cardiac impulse**,—motion caused by rapid increase in tension of ventricle.
- cardinal** (kār'dināl) *a.* [L. *cardo*, hinge.] *Pert.* hinge of bivalve shell, or to cardo of Insects.
- cardinal sinuses and veins**,—veins uniting in Cuvier's duct, persistent in most Fishes, embryonic in other Vertebrates.
- cardioblast** (kār'diōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *kardia*, heart; *blastos*, bud.] One of cells destined to form walls of heart.
- cardiobranchial** (kār'diōbrāng'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *kardia*, heart; *branchia*, gills.] *Appl.* enlarged posterior basi-branchial cartilage ventral to heart in Elasmobranchs.

cardo (kâr'dô) *n.* [L. *cardo*, hinge.]

The hinge of a bivalve shell ; basal sclerite of maxilla in Insects itself divided into eucardo and paracardo.

carina (kâr'î'nâ, kârê'nâ) *n.* [L. *carina*, keel.] A keel-like ridge on certain bones, as breast-bone of Birds ; median dorsal plate of a barnacle ; portion of a leguminous flower composed of two coherent petals ; ridge on bracts of certain Grasses.

carinate (kâr'î'nât) *a.* [L. *carina*, keel.] Having a ridge or keel.

cariniform (kâr'î'nî'fôrm) *a.* [L. *carina*, keel ; *forma*, shape.] Keel-shaped.

carnassial (kârnâs'îäl) *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh.] *Pert.* cutting teeth of Carnivores, fourth premolar above and first molar below,—in upper the protocone is reduced, in lower the metaconid.

carnivorous (kârnîv'örüs) *a.* [L. *caro*, flesh ; *vorare*, to devour.] Flesh-eating ; *appl.* Carnivores, and certain plants which feed on entrapped insects.

carotene (kâr'ötën) *n.* [L. *carota*, carrot.] A yellow pigment synthesised by plants and present in milk, liver oils, egg yolk, etc. ; provitamin A ; $C_{40}H_{56}$.

carotid (kârôt'id) *a.* [Gk. *karos*, heavy sleep.] *Pert.* chief arteries in neck.

carotin (kâr'ötin), **carotinoid** (kârôt'-inoid) *n.* [L. *carota*, carrot ; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A yellow pigment of plants ; carotene.

carpal (kâr'päl) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist.] A wrist bone ; *a., pert.* wrist.

carpel (kâr'pël) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit.] A division of the seed-vessel.

carpels (kâr'pêlz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit.] Modified leaves which carry megasporangia.

carpocerite (kârpös'erit) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist ; Gk. *keras*, horn.] Fifth antennal joint in certain Crustacea.

carpogenous (kârpöj'ënüs) *a.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* those cells in red Algae which form the carpogonium.

carpogonium (kâr'pögö'nüm) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *gonos*, birth.] Lower portion of procarp, in some

Thallophytes, which contains female nucleus.

carpolith (kâr'pölith) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil fruit.

carpometacarpus (kâr'pömêtäkâr'-püs) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist ; Gk. *meta*, after.] Portion of wing skeleton of Bird formed by fusion of carpal and metacarpal bones.

carpophagous (kârpöf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on fruit.

carpophore (kâr'pöför) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *pherein*, to bear.] Part of flower axis to which carpels are attached.

carpophyte (kâr'pöfit) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *phylon*, plant.] A Thallophyte which forms sporocarps.

carpopodite (kârpöp'ödit) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist ; Gk. *pous*, foot.] The third joint in walking leg of certain Crustacea.

carposperm (kâr'pöspërm) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *sperma*, seed.] The oosphere in certain Thallophytes.

carposporangium (kâr'pöspörân'-jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, vessel.] The terminal cells of filaments developed from fertilized carpogonium in some Thallophytes.

carpospore (kâr'pöspör) *n.* [Gk. *karpos*, fruit ; *sporos*, seed.] A spore of those formed at end of filaments developed from carpogonium.

carpus (kâr'püs) *n.* [L. *carpus*, wrist.] The wrist ; region of fore-limb between forearm and metacarpus.

cartilage (kâr'tilēj) *n.* [L. *cartilago*, cartilage.] Gristle ; a translucent, bluish-white tissue, firm and elastic, found generally in connection with bones ; cartilaginous structure.

caruncle (kârüng'kël) *n.* [L. *caruncula*, small piece of flesh.] A naked, fleshy excrescence ; a fleshy outgrowth on head of certain Birds, and on certain caterpillars ; a little horny elevation at end of beak of embryo chicks ; sucking-disc on tarsi of certain Mites ; one of outgrowths from various regions of testa of a seed.

caryo-,—also *karyo-*, *q.v.*

caryolite (kär'ölit) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nut ; *lytikos*, loosing.] A nucleated muscle fragment undergoing phagocytosis in development of Insects.

caryopsis (kär'töp'sis) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nut ; *opsis*, appearance.] A superior, one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit with thin dry membranous pericarp inseparably united with seed.

casein (kā'scēn) *n.* [L. *caseus*, cheese.] A phosphoprotein, the chief protein of milk, separated by action of rennet.

cassideous (kāsid'ēūs) *a.* [L. *cassis*, helmet.] Helmet-like.

caste (käst) *n.* [L. *castus*, pure.] One of the distinct forms found among certain social Insects.

castrate (käs'trät) *a.* [L. *castrare*, to castrate.] *Pert.* flowers from which androecium has been removed ; *v.* to deprive of testes ; to gonadectomise.

cata-,—also *kata-*, *q.v.*

catadromous (kätäd'römūs) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down ; *dromein*, to run.] *Appl.* Fishes which migrate from fresh to salt water annually. *Cf.* anadromous.

catalysis (kätäl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down ; *lysis*, loosing.] Acceleration or retardation of reaction due to presence of a substance which apparently remains unchanged, *e.g.* enzymes.

cataphyllary (kät'äfil'äri) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down ; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* rudimentary or scale-like leaves which act as covering of buds.

catelectrotonus (kätēlēk'trötō'nūs, kät'ēlēktröt'ōnūs) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down ; *elektron*, amber ; *tonos*, tension.] Increase in irritability of a nerve under influence of non-polarising electric current ; katelectrotonus.

catenoid (kät'ēnoid) *a.* [L. *catena*, chain ; *eidos*, form.] Chain-like ; *appl.* certain protozoan colonies.

catenular (kätēn'ülär), **catenulate** (kätēn'ülät) *a.* [L. *catena*, chain.] Chain-like ; *appl.* colonies of Bacteria, colour-markings on butterfly wings, shells, etc.

caterpillar (kät'ērpil'är) *n.* [L. *cattus*, cat ; L. *pilosus*, hairy.] Young worm-like larva of many Insects.

cathammal (käthäm'al) *a.* [Gk. *kathamma*, anything tied.] *Appl.* plates forming endoderm lamella in some Coelenterates.

catkin (kät'kin) *n.* [A.S. *catkin*, little cat.] A spike with unisexual flowers and pendulous rachis.

cauda (kô'dä) *n.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] A tail, or tail-like appendage ; posterior part of an organ, *e.g.* cauda equina, cauda epididymis ; a tube at posterior end of abdomen of certain Insects suggesting presence of a further segment.

caudad (kô'däd) *adv.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] Towards tail region or posterior end.

caudal (kô'däl) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] Of or *pert.* a tail, *e.g.* caudal fin.

caudate (kô'dät) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail, *e.g.* caudate nucleus.

caudatolenticular (kôdä'tölēntik'ülär) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail ; *lens*, lentil.] *Appl.* caudate and lenticular nuclei of corpus striatum.

caudex (kô'dēks) *n.* [L. *caudex*, dry stump.] The axis or stem of a woody plant.

caudicle (kô'dikēl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *cauda*, tail.] Stalks of pollinia in Orchids.

caudihaemal (kô'dihē'mäl) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail ; Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* posterior lower portion of a sclerotome.

caudineural (kôdinū'räl) *a.* [L. *cauda*, tail ; Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* posterior upper portion of a sclerotome.

caudostyle (kô'döstil) *n.* [L. *cauda*, tail ; Gk. *stylos*, column.] A terminal structure in certain parasitic Amoebae.

caul (kôl) *n.* [M.E. *calle*, covering.] An enclosing membrane ; amnion ; omentum.

caulescent (kôlēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk.] With leaf-bearing stem above ground.

caulicolous (kôlik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk ; *colere*, to inhabit.] *Appl.* Fungi growing on plant-stems.

cauliflory (côl'iflôri) *n.* [L. *caulis*, stalk, *flos*, flower.] Condition of having flowers arising from axillary buds on main stem or older branches.

cauliform (kôl'ifôrm) *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk ; *forma*, shape.] Stem-like.

cauligenous (kôlij'ênûs) *a.* [Gk. *kaulos*, stem ; *genos*, birth.] Borne on the stem.

cauline (kô'lin) *a.* [L. *caulis*, stalk.] *Appl.* leaves growing on upper portion of stem ; *appl.* vascular bundles not passing into leaves.

caulocarpous (kô'lôkâr'pûs) *a.* [Gk. *kaulos*, stem ; *karpos*, fruit.] With fruit-bearing stem.

caulome (kô'lôm) *n.* [Gk. *kaulos*, stem.] The stem structure of a plant as a whole.

cavernosus (kâv'ernô'sûs) *a.* [L. *cavernosus*, chambered.] Full of cavities ; hollow, or resembling a hollow ; *appl.* tissue, nerve, arteries.

cavicorn (kâv'ikôrn) *a.* [L. *cavus*, hollow ; *cornu*, horn.] Hollow-horned ; *appl.* certain Ruminants.

cavum (kâ'vûm) *n.* [L. *cavus*, hollow.] The lower division of concha caused by origin of helix ; any hollow or chamber.

cell (sêl) *n.* [L. *cella*, compartment.] A small cavity or hollow ; a unit mass of protoplasm, usually containing a nucleus ; originally, the cell wall.

cellifugal (sêlif'ûgâl) *a.* [L. *cella*, cell ; *fugere*, to flee.] Moving away from a cell.

cellipetal (sêlip'êtâl) *a.* [L. *cella*, cell ; *petere*, to seek.] Moving towards a cell.

cell lineage,—the derivation of a tissue or part from a definite blastomere of embryo.

cell organ,—a part of a cell having a special function, as a centrosome.

cell plate,—equatorial thickening of spindle fibres from which partition wall arises during division of plant cells.

cell sap,—the more fluid ground substance of the cell.

cellular (sêl'ulâr) *a.* [L. *cellula*, small cell.] *Pert.* or consisting of cells.

cellulose (sêl'ulôs) *n.* [L. *cellula*, small cell.] A carbohydrate forming main part of plant cell walls, also found in tests of Tunicates ; $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$.

cell-wall,—investing portion of cell.

cement (sêmênt') *n.* [L. *caementum*, mortar.] A substance chemically and physically allied to bone, investing parts of teeth ; crusta petrosa.

cenchrus (sêng'krûs) *n.* [Gk. *kengchros*, millet.] A pale-coloured area on mesothorax of Saw-flies.

censer mechanism,—method of seed distribution by which seeds are jerked out from fruit by high wind.

centradenia (sên'trâdê'niâ) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre ; *aden*, gland.] The type of siphonophore colony in Disconectae.

central (sên'trâl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre.] Situated in the centre ; *pert.* a vertebral centrum.

cntral (sên'trâl) *n.* [L. *centrum*, centre.] A bone in wrist or ankle situated between proximal and distal rows.

centric (sên'trîk) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* leaves which are cylindrical or terete.

centrifugal (sêntrîf'ûgâl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre ; *fugere*, to flee.] *Appl.* compact cymose inflorescences having youngest flowers towards outside ; *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from nerve centre to parts supplied by nerve.

centriole (sên'triôl) *n.* [L. *centrum*, centre.] The central particle of the centrosome, in some authors ; in others, the centrosome itself.

centripetal (sêntrîp'êtâl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre ; *petere*, to seek.] *Appl.* racemose inflorescences having youngest flowers at apex ; *appl.* nerves transmitting impressions from peripheral extremities to nerve centres.

centripetal canals,—blind canals growing from circular canal backwards towards apex of bell in certain Trachomedusae.

centrodesmose (sĕn'trödĕs'mōs),
centrodesmus (sĕn'trödĕs'mūs) *n.*
 [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *desmos*, band.]
 The fibril or system of fibrils temporarily connecting two centrosomes; also centrodesm.

centrodorsal (sĕn'trödōr'sāl) *a.* [L. *centrum*, centre; *dorsum*, back.]
Appl. plate in middle of aboral surface of unstalked Crinoids.

centrogenous (sĕn'trōj'ĕnūs) *a.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *genos*, descent.]
Appl. a skeleton of spicules which meet in a common centre and grow outwards.

centrolecithal (sĕn'trōlēś'īthāl) *a.*
 [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *lekithos*, yolk.] *Appl.* an ovum with yolk aggregated in the centre.

centron (sĕn'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre.] The body of a nerve cell or neurone.

centrophorium (sĕn'trōfōr'miūm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *phormis*, small basket.] The Golgi-bodies when in round basket-like form.

centroplasm (sĕn'trōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *plasma*, mould.] Substance of centrosphere; a more or less definite concentric zone round the aster in mitosis.

centroplast (sĕn'trōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *plastos*, formed.] An extranuclear spherical body forming division centre of mitosis in certain lower organisms.

centrosome (sĕn'trōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *soma*, body.] A cell-organ, the centre of dynamic activity in mitosis, consisting of centriole and attraction-sphere.

centrosphere (sĕn'trōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *sphaira*, ball.] The central mass of aster and centrosome; astrosphere; attraction sphere.

centrotheca (sĕn'trōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *kentron*, centre; *theke*, case.] Idiozome, *q.v.*

centrum (sĕn'trūm) *n.* [L. *centrum*, centre.] The main body of a vertebra, from which neural and haemal arches arise; centrosome; centrosphere.

cephal,—also kephal-.

cephalad (kĕf'ālād, sĕf-) *adv.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] Towards head region or anterior end.

cephalanthium (kĕf'ālān'thiūm, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *anthos*, flower.] The capitulum in composite plants; anthodium.

cephaletron (kĕfālĕ'trōn, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *etron*, belly.] The anterior region of a Limulid.

cephalic (kĕfāl'ik, sĕf-) *a.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] *Pert.* head; in head region.

cephalic index,—one hundred times maximum breadth divided by maximum length of skull.

cephalin (kĕf'ālīn, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] A lipid substance present in brain.

cephalis (kĕf'ālīs, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] The uppermost chamber of monaxonic Radiolarian shells.

cephalisation (kĕf'ālīzā'shūn, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] Increasing importance of anterior end in animal development.

cephalont (kĕf'ālōnt, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head.] A sporozoan about to proceed to spore-formation.

cephalopod (kĕf'ālōpōd, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *pous*, foot.] Mollusc with muscular sucker-bearing arms on head region, *e.g.* cuttlefish.

cephalostegite (kĕf'ālōs'tĕgīt, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *stēge*, roof.] Anterior part of cephalothorax.

cephalostyle (kĕf'ālōstil, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *stylos*, pillar.] Anterior end of notochord enclosed in sheath, in Chondrocrania.

cephalotheca (kĕf'ālōthē'kā, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *theke*, case.] Head integument in insect pupa.

cephalothorax (kĕf'ālōthō'rāks, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *thorax*, breast.] The body-region formed by fusion of head and thorax in Arachnids and Crustaceans.

cephalotrocha (kĕfālōt'rōkā, sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *kephale*, head; *trochos*, wheel.] A Turbellarian larva with eight processes round mouth.

cer,—also ker-.

- cerata** (kěr'ătă, sěr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] Lobes or leaf-like processes acting as gills on back of nudibranch Molluscs.
- ceratium** (sēr'ăshîŭm) *n.* [Gk. *keration*, little horn.] A siliqua without the replum.
- ceratobranchial** (kěr'ătöbrăng'kiäl, sěr-) [Gk. *keras*, horn; *branchia*, gills.] An element of branchial arch.
- ceratohyal** (kěr'ătöhî'äl, sěr-) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] The component of hyoid arch next below epihyal.
- ceratotrichia** (kěr'ătötrik'iä, sěr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *thrix*, hair.] Horny and noncellular actinotrichia of Elasmobranchs.
- cercal** (sěr'käl) *a.* [Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] *Pert.* the tail.
- cercaria** (sěrkă'riä) *n.* [Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] A heart-shaped Trematode larva with tail.
- cercus** (sěr'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *kerkos*, tail.] A jointed appendage at end of abdomen in many Arthropods.
- cere** (sěr) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] A swollen fleshy patch at proximal end of bill in Birds.
- cerebellar** (sěr'ěběl'ăr) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] *Pert.* the hind-brain.
- cerebellum** (sěr'ěběl'ŭm) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The fourth division of brain, arising from differentiation of anterior part of third primary vesicle.
- cerebral** (sěr'ěbräl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] *Pert.* the brain; *pert.* anterior part of brain or cerebral hemispheres.
- cerebrifugal** (sěr'ěbrif'ŭgäl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain; *fugere*, to flee.] *Appl.* nerve fibres which pass from brain to spinal cord.
- cerebroganglion** (sěr'ěbrögăng'gliön) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain; Gk. *ganglion*, swelling.] The supraoesophageal ganglia of Invertebrates.
- cerebropedal** (sěr'ěbröpěd'äl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain; *pes*, foot.] *Appl.* nerve strands connecting cerebral and pedal ganglia in Molluscs.
- cerebrospinal** (sěr'ěbröspî'näl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain; *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* brain and spinal cord.
- cerebrovisceral** (sěr'ěbrövis'ēräl) *a.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain; *viscera*, viscera.] *Appl.* connective joining cerebral and visceral ganglia in Molluscs.
- cerebrum** (sěr'ěbrŭm) *n.* [L. *cerebrum*, brain.] The fore-brain, arising from differentiation of first primary vesicle.
- ceriferous** (sěrîf'ērŭs) *a.* [L. *cera*, wax; *ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* wax-producing organs.
- cernuous** (sěr'nŭs) *a.* [L. *cernuus*, with face turned downwards.] Drooping; pendulous.
- ceroma** (sěrö'mă) *n.* [Gk. *keroma*, ointment.] The cere of Birds.
- cerous** (sěr'ŭs) *a.* [L. *cera*, wax.] *Appl.* structure resembling a cere.
- cerumen** (sěröo'měn) *n.* [L. *cera*, wax.] Wax-like secretion from ceruminous glands of ear.
- cervical** (sěrvi'käl, sěr'vikäl) *a.* [L. *cervix*, neck.] *Appl.* structures connected with neck, as nerves, bones, blood-vessels, also to cervix or neck of an organ.
- cervicum** (sěr'vikŭm) *n.* [L. *cervix*, neck.] The neck-region of Insects.
- cervix** (sěr'viks) *n.* [L. *cervix*, neck.] The neck or narrow mouth of an organ, as cervix uteri.
- cetolith** (sěr'tölith) *n.* [Gk. *ketos*, whale; *lithos*, stone.] Of Whales, the fused tympanic and petrosal, found in deep-sea dredging.
- chaeta** (kě'tă) *n.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair.] A seta or bristle of certain Worms.
- chaetiferous** (kětîf'ērŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bristle-bearing; chaetigerous.
- chaetophorous** (kětöf'örŭs) *a.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair; *pherein*, to bear.] Bristle-bearing; *appl.* Worms and certain Insects.
- chaetotaxy** (kě'tötăk'sî) *n.* [Gk. *chaite*, hair; *taxis*, arrangement.] Bristle-pattern or arrangement.
- chalaza** (kălă'ză) *n.* [Gk. *chalaza*, tubercle.] One of two spiral bands attaching yolk to membrane of a bird's egg; base of nucellus of ovule, from which integuments arise.

chalazogamy (kälázög'ämi) *n.* [Gk. *chalaza*, tubercle; *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilisation in which the pollen-tube pierces chalaza of ovule; *cf.* porogamy.

chalice (chäl'is) *n.* [L. *calix*, calyx.] *Appl.* simple gland cells; a modified columnar epithelial gland cell.

chalones (käl'önz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chalinós*, curb.] Internal secretions which depress activity; *opp.* hormones.

chaloneic (kälön'ík) *a.* [Gk. *chalinós*, curb.] Depressor, inhibitory, or restraining; *appl.* internal secretions; *opp.* hormononic.

chasmatoplasm (káz'mätöpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, expanse; *plasma*, mould.] An expanded form of plasson.

chasmogamy (kāzmög'ämi) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening; *gamos*, marriage.] Opening of a mature flower to ensure fertilisation; *opp.* cleistogamy.

chasmophyte (káz'möfit) *n.* [Gk. *chasma*, opening; *phyton*, plant.] A chasmophilous plant, or one which grows in nooks and crannies of rocks.

cheek (chêk) *n.* [A.S. *céoce*, cheek.] The fleshy wall of mouth in Mammals; side of face; in Invertebrates the lateral portions of head, as fixed and free cheeks of Trilobites.

cheiropterygium (kīröptērīj'ium) *n.* [Gk. *cheir*, hand; *pteryx*, wing.] The pentadactylous typical limb of higher Vertebrates.

chela (kē'lā) *n.* [Gk. *chele*, claw.] The claw borne on certain limbs of Crustaceans and Arachnids.

chelicerae (kēlis'ērē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chele*, claw; *keras*, horn.] Anterior chelate or sub-chelate appendages of Arachnids; also cheliceres.

cheliferous (kēlif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *chele*, claw; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Supplied with chelae or claws.

cheliform (kē'liförm) *a.* [Gk. *chele*, claw; L. *forma*, shape.] Claw-like; *appl.* appendages.

chelophores (kē'löförz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chele*, claw; *pherein*, to bear.] First pair of appendages in Pycnogon.

chemonasty (kēm'önäs'ti) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice; *nastos*, close pressed.] Response to diffuse or indirect chemical stimuli.

chemoreceptor (kēm'örēsēp'tör) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice; L. *recipere*, to receive.] A terminal organ receiving chemical stimuli.

chemoreflex (kēm'örē'flēks) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice; L. *reflectere*, to bend back.] A reflex caused by chemical stimulus.

chemosynthesis (kēm'ösīn'thēsis) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice; *syn*, with; *tithenai*, to place.] The building up of chemical compounds in plants by means of chemical reactions.

chemotaxis (kēm'ötāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice; *taxis*, arrangement.] The reaction of cells or organisms to chemical stimulus, positive or negative; also chemiotaxis.

chemotropism (kēmöt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *chemos*, juice; *trope*, turn.] Curvature of a plant towards or away from chemical stimuli; response to chemical stimulus.

chevron (shēv'rön) *a.* [L. *capra*, goat.] *Appl.* V-shaped bones articulating with ventral surface of spinal column in caudal region of many Vertebrates.

chiasma (kīāz'mā) *n.*, **chiasmata** (kīāz'mätā) *plu.* [Gk. *chiasma*, cross.] A decussation of fibres, as optic chiasma; in paired chromatids, an exchange of partners at meiosis.

chiasmotypy (kīās'mätī'pī) *n.* [Gk. *chiasma*, cross; *typos*, character.] A form of recombination of chromosome material in synapsis; *a.* chiasmotype; *appl.* theory that chiasmata and crossing-over are causally correlated.

chiastoneural (kīās'tönūrāl) *a.* [Gk. *chiastos*, diagonally arranged; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* certain Gastropods in which visceral nerve cord cross and form a figure 8.

chilaria (kilā'rīā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *cheilos*, lip.] Pair of processes between sixth pair of appendages in *Limulus*.

chilidium (kilid'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *cheilos*, lip; *idion*, dim.] A shelly plate covering deltidial fissure in dorsal valve of certain Brachiopods.

chimaera (kīmē'rā) *n.* [L. *chimaera*, monster.] A single organism developing from two fused rudiments from different individuals, or composed of tissues of two different genotypes; mosaic.

chiropterophilous (kīrōp'tērōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *cheir*, hand; *pteryx*, wing; *philos*, loving.] Pollinated by agency of Bats.

chitin (ki'tin) *n.* [Gk. *chiton*, tunic.] A carbohydrate derivative forming the skeletal substance in Arthropods.

chlamydate (klām'idāt) *a.* [Gk. *chlamys*, cloak.] Supplied with a mantle.

chlamydeous (klāmid'eūs) *a.* [Gk. *chlamys*, cloak.] *Pert.* flower and envelope.

chlamydospore (klām'idōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *chlamys*, cloak; *sporos*, seed.] A thick-walled resting spore found in Fungi and Protozoa.

chloragen (klō'rājēn) *a.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *genos*, descent.] *Appl.* yellow cells found in connection with alimentary canal of Annelids; also chloragogen.

chloranth (klōrān'thī) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *anthos*, flower.] Reversion of floral leaves back to ordinary green leaves.

chlorenchyma (klōrēng'kīmā) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *engchyma*, infusion.] Stem tissue containing chlorophyll.

chlorocrurin (klō'rōkroo'ōrīn) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; L. *cruor*, blood.] Green respiratory pigment of Worms.

chlorophyll (klō'rōfil) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *phyllon*, leaf.] The green colouring matter found in plants and in some animals.

chloroplast (klō'rōplāst), **chloroplastid** (klō'rōplās'tid) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green; *plastos*, moulded.] A

minute granule or plastid containing chlorophyll, found in plant-cells exposed to light.

chlorosis (klōrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green.] Abnormal condition in plants owing to lack of light.

chlorotic (klōrōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chloros*, grass green.] *Appl.* plant organs devoid of chlorophyll.

choana (kō'ānā) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel.] A funnel-shaped opening; posterior nares.

choanocyte (kō'ānōsit) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell with funnel-shaped rim or collar round the base of a flagellum.

choanoid (kō'ānoid) *a.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel; *eidos*, like.] Funnel-shaped; *appl.* eye muscle in Repetiles.

choanosome (kō'ānōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel; *soma*, body.] In Sponges, the inner layer with flagellate cells.

choledoch (kōl'ēdōk) *a.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *dochos*, containing.] *Appl.* common bile duct.

choleic (kōlē'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chole*, bile.] *Pert.* acid contained in ox bile.

cholesterin (kōlēs'tērīn) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *stereos*, solid.] A white fatty alcohol found in nerve tissue, bile, yolk, and other animal substances.

choline (kōl'in, -ēn) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile.] A crystalline base found in plants and animals, with composition $C_5H_{15}O_2N$.

cholochrome (kōl'ōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *chroma*, colour.] A bile pigment; biliphaein.

cholo-haematin (kōl'ōhē'mātin) *n.* [Gk. *chole*, bile; *haima*, blood.] A pigment developed in bile of Ruminants after exposure to air.

chondral (kōn'drāl) *a.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage.] *Pert.* cartilage.

chondrification (kōn'drifikā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; L. *facere*, to make.] Conversion into cartilage.

chondrigen (kōn'drijēn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *genos*, descent.] The base matrix of all cartilaginous substance, a collagen.

chondrin (kôn'drîn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage.] A gelatinous substance obtained from cartilage.

chondriocont (kôn'driökönt) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *kontos*, pole.] A rod or fibrilla type of chondriosome.

chondriokinesis (kôn'driökîné'sis) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *kinesis*, movement.] Division of chondriosomes in mitosis and meiosis.

chondrioma (kôndriô'mă) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain.] The chondriosome content of a cell.

chondriomere (kôn'driômēr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *meros*, part.] Plastomere, *q.v.*

chondriomite (kôn'driômīt) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *mitos*, thread.] A linear type of chondriosome.

chondriosomes (kôndriôsômz') *n. plu.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *soma*, body.] Permanent feebly refractive bodies found in cell protoplasm; including chondriomites, chondrioconts, chondriospheres, chondrioplasts, mitochondria.

chondriosphere (kôn'driôsfer) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, grain; *sphaira*, globe.] A spherical type of chondriosome.

chondroblast (kôn'dröbläst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *blastos*, bud.] A cartilage-producing cell.

chondroclast (kôn'drökläst) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *klastos*, broken down.] A large multinucleate cell which destroys cartilage matrix; also chondrioclast.

chondrocranium (kôn'drökră'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *kranion*, skull.] The skull when in a cartilaginous condition, either temporarily as in embryos, or permanently as in some Fishes.

chondrogenesis (kôn'dröjên'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *genesis*, descent.] The production or formation of cartilage.

chondromucoid (kôn'drömmŭ'koid) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *L. mucus*, mucus; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A substance which with collagen forms ground-substance of cartilage.

chondrophore (kôn'dröfôr) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *pherein*, to bear.]

A structure which supports the inner hinge cartilage in a bivalve shell.

chondroskeleton (kôn'dröskël'ëtôn) *n.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *skeleton*, dried body.] A cartilaginous skeleton.

chondrosteous (kôndrös'tëus) *a.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *osteon*, bone.] Having a cartilaginous skeleton.

chondrosternal (kôn'dröstēr'näl) *a.* [Gk. *chondros*, cartilage; *sternon*, breast.] *Pert.* rib cartilages and sternum.

chone (kôn) *n.* [Gk. *choane*, funnel.] A passage through cortex of Sponges with one or more external openings, and one internal opening.

chorda (kôr'dă) *n.* [Gk. *chorde*, string.] The notochord; in plural, tendinous cords attached to valves of heart; any cord-like structure.

chordacentra (kôr'däsên'tră) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chorde*, string; *L. centrum*, centre.] Centra formed by conversion of chordal sheath into a number of rings; *cf.* archentra.

chordate (kôr'dăt) *a.* [Gk. *chorde*, string.] Having a notochord.

chordotonal (kôr'dötôn'äl) *a.* [Gk. *chorde*, string; *tonos*, tone.] *Appl.* rod-like or bristle-like structures, auditory in nature, in various parts of body of Insects.

choriocapillaris (kô'riökăpil'ăris, -kăp'ilă'ris) *n.* [Gk. *chorion*, chorion; *L. capillaris*, capillary.] The innermost vascular layer of choroid.

chorioid,—choroid, *q.v.*

chorion (kô'riôn) *n.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin.] An embryonic membrane external to and enclosing the amnion; a hardened shell covering egg of Insects.

chorionic (kôriôn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin.] *Pert.* the chorion.

chorioretinal (kô'riörët'inäl) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin; *L. retina*, retina.] *Pert.* choroid and retina.

choripetalous (kô'ripët'ălūs) *a.* [Gk. *choris*, separate; *petalon*, leaf.] Having separate petals.

choriphyllous (kô'rifil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *choris*, separate; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having perianth parts distinct.

chorisepalous (kō'risēp'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *choris*, separate; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having the sepals separate.

chorisis (kō'risīs) *n.* [Gk. *choris*, separate.] Increase in parts of floral whorl due to division of primary members; duplication.

choroid (kō'roid) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* delicate and highly vascular membranes; *n.* layer of eye between retina and sclerotic.

choroidal (kōroid'äl) *a.* [Gk. *chorion*, skin; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* choroid.

Chorology (kōröl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *choros*, place; *logos*, discourse.] Biogeography; geographical distribution; science which deals with distribution of organs or organisms.

chresard (krēsārd') *n.* [Gk. *chresis*, use; *ardo*, I water.] Water available for plant growth; *cf.* echard, holard.

chromaffin (krömāf'in) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *L. affinis*, related.] *Appl.* cells forming medullary parts of suprarenal bodies.

chromaphobe (krō'māfōb) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *phobos*, fear.] *Appl.* non-stainable cells or tissues.

chromasie (krō'mäsi) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] Increase of chromatin in nucleus and formation of nucleolus; *cf.* achromasie.

chromatic (krōniät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] Colourable by means of staining reagents; *pert.* colour.

chromatic sphere, — the sphere formed by coalescence of chromosomes after anaphase in mitosis.

chromatid (krō'mätid) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] A component of a tetrad in meiosis.

chromatin (krō'mätin) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] A substance in the nucleus which contains nucleic acid proteids and stains with basic dyes.

chromatogen organ, — a brownish lobed body, the axial organ of certain Echinoderms.

chromatoid grains, — readily stainable grains in cell-protoplasm, probably of an albuminous nature.

chromatolysis (krō'mätöl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *lysis*, loosing.] Disintegration of chromatin in injured nerve-cells.

chromatophore (krō'mätöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *pherein*, to bear.] The general term *appl.* coloured plastids of plants and animals; a pigment cell, or group of cells, which under control of the sympathetic nervous system can be altered in shape to produce a colour change.

chromatophyll (krō'mätöfil') *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *phyllon*, leaf.] The colouring matter of plant-like Flagellates; also chromophyll.

chromatoplasm (krō'mätöplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *plasma*, mould.] The colour or pigment matter in cells.

chromatospherite (krō'mätösfer'it) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *sphaira*, globe.] A nucleolus, *q.v.*

chromidia (krōmid'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] Extra-nuclear particles of chromatin, which may replace or be re-formed into nuclei.

chromidiogamy (krōmid'ioğ'āmi) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *gamos*, union.] The union of chromidia from two conjugants.

chromidiosomes (krōmid'iosōmz') *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] The smallest chromatin particles of which the chromidial mass is composed.

chromiole (krō'miöl) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour.] One of the minute granules of which a chromomere is composed.

chromoblast (krō'möbläst) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *blastos*, bud.] An embryonic cell giving rise to a pigment cell.

chromocyte (krō'mösit) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *kytos*, hollow.] Any pigmented cell.

chromogen (krō'möjēn) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *genos*, birth.] The material in plants which will develop into colouring matter.

chromogenic (krō'möjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *genos*, birth.] Colour-producing; *appl.* organisms, as Bacteria.

chromomere (krō'mōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *meros*, part.] One of the chromatin granules of which a chromosome is formed, and which corresponds to an id or a gene.

chromonema (krō'mōnēmā) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *nema*, thread.] A coiled or convoluted thread in prophase of mitosis.

chromophanes (krō'mōfānz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *phainein*, to show.] Red, yellow, and green oil globules found in retina of Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, Marsupials.

chromophil (krō'mōfil) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *philein*, to love.] Chromaffin, *q.v.*

chromophilous (krōmōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *philos*, loving.] Staining readily.

chromophobe (krō'mōfōb) *a.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *phobos*, fear.] Staining slightly; *appl.* certain cells of pituitary gland.

chromophore (krō'mōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *pherein*, to bear.] Any substance to whose presence colour in a compound is due.

chromoplast (krō'mōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *plastos*, moulded.] A coloured plastid or pigment body other than a chloroplast; chromoplastid.

chromoproteid (krō'mōprō'tēid) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *protos*, first.] Substance formed by combination of a proteid with a pigment.

chromosome (krō'mōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] One of deeply staining bodies, the number of which is constant for the cells of a species, into which the chromatin resolves itself during karyokinesis and meiosis.

chromospire (krō'mōspīr) *n.* [Gk. *chroma*, colour; *speirema*, coil.] A spireme-like thread formed from nuclear granules in haplomitosis.

chronaxie, chronaxy (krō'nāksī) *n.* [Gk. *chronos*, time; *axia*, value.] Latent period between electrical stimulus and muscular response; excitation time.

chrysalis (kris'ālis) *n.* [Gk. *chrysallis*, gold, golden thing.] Pupa stage of certain Insects.

chrysocarpous (kris'ōkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold; *karpos*, fruit.] With golden fruit.

chrysophyll (kris'ōfil) *n.* [Gk. *chrysos*, gold; *phyllon*, leaf.] A yellow colouring matter in plants, a decomposition product of chlorophyll.

chylaceous (kilā'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice.] Of the nature of chyle.

chyle (kīl) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice.] Lymph containing globules of emulsified fat found in the lacteals during digestion.

chylifaction (kī'lifāk'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; *L. facere*, to make.] Formation of chyle; also chylification.

chyliferous (kilif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; *L. ferre*, to carry.] Chyle-conducting; *appl.* tubes or vessels.

chylific (kilif'ik) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; *L. facere*, to make.] Chyle-producing; *appl.* true stomach of Insects.

chylocaulous (kilōcōl'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; *L. caulis*, stem.] With fleshy stems.

chylocyst (kī'lōsīst) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; *kystis*, bladder.] The chyle receptacle.

chylophyllous (kī'lōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; *phyllon*, leaf.] With fleshy leaves; *appl.* certain desert plants.

chylopoiesis (kī'lōpoiē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *chylos*, juice; *poiein*, to produce.] The production of chyle.

chyme (kīm) *n.* [Gk. *chymos*, juice.] The partially digested food after leaving the stomach.

chymification (kī'mifikā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *chymos*, juice; *L. facere*, to make.] The process of converting food into chyme.

chytridium (kītrīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *chytridion*, little pot.] The spore vessel of certain Fungi.

cicatricial tissue, — newly - formed fibrillar connective tissue which closes and draws together wounds.

cicatrice (sik'ātrik'ēl), **cicatricula** (sik'ātrik'ūlā), **cicatrix** (sik'ātriks, sikā'triks) *n.* [*L. cicatrix*, wound.] The blastoderm in bird and reptile eggs; a small scar in place of previous attachment of an organ; the mark left after healing of a wound in plants.

cicinnal (sisin'āl) *a.* [*Gk. kikinnos*, curled lock. *Appl.* uniparous cymose branching in which daughter axes are developed right and left alternately; cincinnal.]

cilia (siliā) *n. plu.* [*L. cilium*, eyelid.] Hairlike vibratile outgrowths of ectoderm, or processes, of many cells; barbicels of a feather; eyelashes.

ciliary (sil'iārī) *a.* [*L. cilium*, eyelid.] *Pert.* cilia; *appl.* certain structures in the eyeball.

ciliate (sil'iāt) *a.* [*L. cilium*, eyelid.] Provided with cilia.

ciliated epithelium,—an epithelium found lining various passages, usually with columnar cells, the free edge having a bunch of fine tapering vibratile hairlike out-growths.

ciliograde (sil'ioḡrād) *a.* [*L. cilium*, eyelid; *gradus*, step.] Progressing by ciliary movement.

ciliospore (sil'ioṡpōr) *n.* [*L. cilium*, eyelid; *Gk. sporos*, seed.] A ciliated protozoan swarm-spore.

cilium (sil'iūm) *n.* [*L. cilium*, eyelid.] *sing.* of cilia, *q.v.*

cinchonine (sin'kōnin) *n.* [After Countess *de Chinchon*.] Alkaloid found in various Rubiaceae.

cincinnus (sinsin'ūs) *n.* [*L. cincinnalis*, curled.] A scorpioid cyme.

cinclides (sing'klidēz) *n. plu.* [*Gk. kingklis*, latticed gate.] Perforations in body wall of certain Anthozoa for extrusion of acontia; *sing.* cinclis.

cingulate (sing'gūlāt) *a.* [*L. cingulum*, girdle.] Having a girdle or cingulum.

cingulum (sing'gūlūm) *n.* [*L. cingulum*, girdle.] Any structure which is like a girdle; a ridge round base of crown of a tooth; a tract of fibres connecting callosal and hippocampal convolutions of brain; outer ciliary zone on disc of Rotifers; clitellum.

circinate (sēr'sināt) *a.* [*Gk. kirkinos*, circle.] Rolled on the axis, so that apex is centre.

circulation (sēr'kūlā'shūn) *n.* [*L. circulatio*, act of circulating.] The regular movement of any fluid within definite channels in the body; streaming movement of protoplasm of plant cells.

circulus (sēr'kūlūs) *n.* [*L. circulus*, circle.] Any ringlike arrangement of blood-vessels caused by branching or connection with one another, as circulus major of iris.

circumduction (sēr'kūmdūk'shūn) *n.* [*L. circum*, around; *ductus*, led.] The form of motion exhibited by a bone describing a conical space with the articular cavity as apex.

circumferential (sēr'kūmfērēn'shāl) *a.* [*L. circum*, around; *ferre*, to bear.] *Appl.* cartilages which surround certain articulatory fossae.

circumflex (sēr'kūmflēks) *a.* [*L. circum*, around; *flectere*, to bend.] Bending round; *appl.* certain arteries, veins, nerves.

circumfluence (sēr'kūm'flooēns) *n.* [*L. circum*, around; *fluens*, flowing.] In Protozoa, engulfing of food by protoplasm flowing round and enveloping it after contact.

circumnutation (sēr'kūmnūtā'shūn) *n.* [*L. circum*, around; *nutare*, to swim.] The irregular elliptical or spiral movement exhibited by apex of a growing stem or shoot.

circumoesophageal (sēr'kūmēsōf'-ājē'al) *a.* [*L. circum*, around; *Gk. oisophagos*, gullet.] *Appl.* structures or organs surrounding or passing along the gullet.

circumpolar (sēr'kūmpō'lār) *a.* [*L. circum*, around; *polus*, end of axle.] *Appl.* fauna of Polar regions.

circumscissile (sēr'kūmsis'il) *a.* [*L. circum*, around; *scindere*, to cut.] *Appl.* the form of dehiscence exhibited by a pyxidium.

circumvallate (sēr'kūmvāl'āt) *a.* [*L. circum*, around; *vallum*, rampart.] *Appl.* certain tongue papillae so constructed.

circumvallation (sēr'kūmvālā'shūn) *n.* [L. *circum*, around; *vallare*, to wall.] In Protozoa, ingestion of food by extruded pseudopodia.

cirrate (sir'āt) *a.* [L. *cirratu*s, having ringlets.] Having cirri.

cirrhous and **cirrhī**,—see *cirrus*.

cirrose (sir'ōs, sir'ōs) *a.* [L. *cirrus*, lock.] With cirri or tendrils.

cirrus (sir'ūs) *n.*, **cirri** (sir'ī) *plu.* [L. *cirrus*, lock.] Tendrils; appendages of barnacles; jointed filaments of axis or of aboral surface of Crinoids; barbels of Fishes; respiratory and tactile appendages of Worms; organs of copulation in some Molluscs and Trematodes; hairlike structures on appendages of Insects.

cladanthous (klādān'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *anthos*, flower.] Having terminal archegonia on short lateral branches; cladocarpous.

cladautoicous (klād'ōtoik'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *autos*, self; *oikos*, house.] With antheridia on a special stalk.

cladocarpous (klād'ōkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *karpos*, fruit.] Cladanthous, *q.v.*

cladode (klād'ōd) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] Branch arising from axil of leaf, resembling a foliage leaf; cladophyll; phylloclade.

cladogenous (klādōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *genos*, birth.] Cladanthous, *q.v.*

cladome (klādōm') *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] The group of superficially situated rays in a triaene.

cladophyll (klād'ōfil) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *phyllon*, leaf.] Cladode.

cladoptosis (klād'ōptō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *ptosis*, falling.] Annual shedding of twigs.

cladose (klād'ōs) *a.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout.] Branched.

cladotyle (klād'ōtil) *n.* [Gk. *klados*, sprout; *tylos*, knob.] A rhabdus with one actine branched, the other tylote.

clasmatocyte (klāzmāt'ōsit, klās'mā-tōsit) *n.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment; *kytos*, hollow.] A soft, vacuolated variable cell in areolar tissue.

claspers (klās'pērzs) *n. plu.* [M.E. *clasper*, to hold.] Rod-like processes on pelvic fins of certain male Elasmobranchs; any modification of an organ or part to enable the two sexes to clasp one another; tendrils or climbing shoots.

class (klās) *n.* [L. *classis*, division.] A division of a phylum and divided into orders, in classification of plants or animals.

clathrate (klāth'rāt) *a.* [Gk. *klethra*, lattice.] Lattice-like.

claustrum (klōs'trūm) *n.* [L. *claustrum*, bar.] In cerebral hemispheres, a thin layer of grey substance lateral to external capsule, bounding lenti-form nucleus.

clava (klā'vā) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] The knob-like end of antenna of certain Insects; swelling at end of fasciculus gracilis.

clavate (klā'vāt) *a.* [L. *clava*, club.] Club-shaped; thickened at one end.

clavicle (klāv'ikēl) *n.* [L. *clavis*, key.] Collar-bone forming anterior or ventral portion of shoulder girdle.

clavicular (klāv'ikūlār) *a.* [L. *clavis*, key.] *Pert.* clavicle.

clavicularium (klāv'ikūlār'iūm) *n.* [L. *clavis*, key.] The epiplastron of Chelonia, probably corresponding to clavicles of other forms.

clavola (klāv'ōlā) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] The flagellar portion of Insect antenna.

clavula (klāv'ulā) *n.* [L. *clava*, club.] A monactinal modification of triaxon spicule; a minute ciliated spine on fasciole of Spatangidae; a clavate sporophore of certain Fungi.

clavus (klā'vūs) *n.* [L. *clavus*, nail.] The part of an elytron lying next scutellum in Hemiptera.

claw (klō) *n.* [A.S. *clawu*, claw.] The stalk of a petal; a sharp curved nail on finger or toe; forceps of certain Crustacea; curved process on limb of Insect.

clearing foot,—filamentous process of exopodite of second maxilla in Phyllocarida.

cleavage (klē'vēj) *n.* [A.S. *cleofan*, to cut.] The series of karyokinetic divisions which change the egg into a multicellular embryo.

cleavage nucleus,—nucleus of fertilised egg produced by orderly and intimate union of male and female pronuclei; the egg nucleus of parthenogenetic eggs.

cleistocarp (klī'stōkārp) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *karpōs*, fruit.] Cleistothecium, *q.v.*

cleistocarpous (klī'stōkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *karpōs*, fruit.] *Appl.* mosses with non-operculate capsules.

cleistogamous (klīstōg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage.] *Pert.* or possessed of characteristics of cleistogamy.

cleistogamy (klīstōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage.] State of having small inconspicuous self-fertilising flowers; fertilisation without opening; *cf.* chasmogamy.

cleistogene (klī'stōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *genos*, birth.] A plant with cleistogamous flowers.

cleistothecium (klīstōthē'shīūm) *n.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *theke*, box.] An ascocarp which remains closed and produces its spores internally.

cleithrum (klī'thrūm) *n.* [Gk. *kleithron*, key.] The pair of additional clavicles in Stegocephalia; clavicular element of some Fishes.

clinandrium (klīnān'drīūm) *n.* [Gk. *kline*, bed; *aner*, man.] A cavity in the column between anthers in Orchids.

clinidadium (klīnīd'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *kline*, bed; *idion*, *dim.*] A filament in a pycnidium, which produces spores.

clinosporangium (klī'nōspōrān'jīūm) *n.* [Gk. *kline*, bed; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] Pycnidium.

clitellum (klītēl'ūm) *n.* [L. *clitellae*, pack-saddle.] The saddle or swollen glandular portion of skin of certain Worms.

clitoris (klīt'ōrīs) *n.* [Gk. *kleiein*, to enclose.] An erectile organ, homologous with penis, at upper part of vulva.

clivus (klī'vūs) *n.* [L. *clivus*, hill.] A shallow depression in sphenoid, behind dorsum sellae; posterior sloped part of the monticulus.

cloaca (klōā'kā) *n.* [L. *cloaca*, sewer.] The common chamber into which intestinal, genital, and urinary canals open, in Vertebrates except most Mammals.

clone (klōn) *n.* [Gk. *klon*, twig.] Desma; an individual produced asexually; group of individuals propagated from a single original stock.

clonus (klō'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *klonos*, violent motion.] A series of muscular contractions when individual contractions are discernible; incomplete tetanus.

clypeal (klīp'ēāl) *a.* [L. *clypeus*, shield.] *Pert.* clypeus of Insects.

clypeate (klīp'ēāt) *a.* [L. *clypeus*, shield.] Round or buckler-like; having a clypeus.

clypeola (klīpē'ōlā), **clypeole** (klīp'ēōl) *n.* [L. *clypeus*, shield.] A sporophyll in the spike of an Equisetum.

clypeus (klīp'ēūs) *n.* [L. *clypeus*, shield.] A sclerite on anteromedian part of insect head; a band of tissue round mouth of perithecium of certain Fungi.

cnemidium (nēmīd'īūm, knēmīd'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *knemis*, legging; *idion*, *dim.*] Lower part of bird's leg devoid of feathers, generally scaly.

cnemis (nē'mīs, knē'mīs) *n.* [Gk. *knemis*, legging.] Shin or tibia.

cnida (nī'dā, knī'dā) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle.] A cnidoblast.

cnidoblast (nī'dōblāst, knī'dōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle; *blastos*, bud.] Stinging cell of Coelenterates.

cnidocil (nī'dōsil, knī'dōsil) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle; L. *cilium*, eyelid.] A minute process projecting externally from a cnidoblast.

cnidophore (nī'dōfōr, knī'dōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle; *pherein*, to bear.] A modified zooid which bears nematocysts.

cnidopod (nī'dōpōd, knī'dōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle; *pous*, foot.] Drawn-out basal part of a nematocyst, embedded in mesogloea.

- cnidosac** (nī'dōsāk, knī'dōsāk) *n.* [Gk. *knide*, nettle; L. *saccus*, bag.] A kidney-shaped swelling or battery, often protected by a hood, found on dactylozooids of Siphonophores.
- coadaptation** (kō'ādāptā'shūn) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *ad*, to; *aptare*, to fit.] The correlated variation in two mutually dependent organs.
- coagulation** (kōāgūlā'shūn) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *agere*, to drive.] Curdling or clotting; the changing from a liquid to a viscous or solid state by chemical reaction.
- coagulin** (kōāg'ūlīn) *n.* [L. *cogere*, to drive together.] Any agent capable of coagulating albuminous substances.
- coagulum** (kōāg'ūlūm) *n.* [L. *cogere*, to drive together.] Any coagulated mass.
- coarctate** (kōārktāt) *a.* [L. *coarctare*, to press together.] Closely connected; with abdomen separated from thorax by a constriction.
- coarctate larva** or **pupa**,—semipupa; pseudopupa; a larval stage of certain Diptera.
- cocci** (kōk'sī) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed.] Septicidal carpels; spore mother cells of certain Hepatics; rounded cells, as Bacteria.
- coclogone** (kōk'ōgōn) *n.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed; *gonos*, birth.] A reproductive cell in certain Algae.
- coccoid** (kōk'oid) *a.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* a coccus; spherical or globose.
- coccolith** (kōk'ōlīth) *n.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed; *lithos*, stone.] A calcareous spicule in certain Flagellates.
- coccospheres** (kōk'ōsfērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed; *sphaira*, globe.] Collections of undigested shells in certain Radiolarians.
- coccus** (kōk'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *kokkos*, seed.] *sing.* of cocci, *q.v.*
- coccygeal** (kōksij'ēāl) *a.* [Gk. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] *Pert.* or in region of coccyx.
- coccyx** (kōk'sīks) *n.* [Gk. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] The part of vertebral column beyond the sacrum.
- cochlea** (kōk'lēā) *n.* [Gk. *kochlias*, snail.] A portion of the ear spirally coiled like a snail's shell.
- cochlear** (kōk'lēār) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias*, snail.] *Pert.* the cochlea.
- cochleariform** (kōk'lēār'ifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias*, snail; L. *forma*, shape.] Spoon-shaped; *pert.* thin plate of bone separating tensor tympani canal from Eustachian tube.
- cochleate** (kōk'lēāt) *a.* [Gk. *kochlias*, snail.] Screw-like.
- cocoon** (kōkoon') *n.* [F. *cocon*, shell.] The protective case of many larval forms before they become pupae; the covering formed by many animals for their eggs.
- coelenteron** (sēlēn'tērōn) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *enteron*, intestine.] Cavity in body of Coelenterate.
- coeliac** (sē'liāk) *a.* [Gk. *koilia*, belly.] *Pert.* the abdominal cavity; *appl.* arteries, veins, nerves, plexus.
- coeloblast** (sē'lōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *blastos*, bud.] A division of the embryonic hypoblast.
- coelogastrula** (sē'lōgās'troolā) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *gaster*, stomach.] A gastrula developed from a blastula with a segmentation cavity.
- coelom** (sē'lōm) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] Body cavity, *q.v.*
- coelomate** (sē'lōmāt, sēlō'māt) *a.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] Having a coelom.
- coelomesoblast** (sēlōmēs'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, bud.] In segmentation, the mesoblastic bands destined to form wall of coelom and outgrowths.
- coelomic** (sēlōm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* a coelom.
- coelomoduct** (sēlō'mōdūkt) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; L. *ducere*, to lead.] A channel leading from body cavity to exterior.
- coelomopores** (sēlō'mōpōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *poros*, passage.] Ducts leading directly from pericardial cavity of Nautilus to exterior.
- coelomostome** (sēlō'mōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *koilos*, hollow; *stoma*, mouth.] The external opening of a coelomoduct.

coelosperm (sē'löspěrm) *n.* [Gk. *kóilos*, hollow; *sperma*, seed.] A carpel, hollow on its inner surface.

coelozoic (sē'lözō'ík) *a.* [Gk. *kóilos*, hollow; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* a trophozoite of a Sporozoan when situated in some cavity of the body.

coenanthium (sēnăn'thiüm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *anthos*, flower.] Inflorescence with nearly flat receptacle having upcurved margins.

coenenchyma (sēnēng'kīmă) **coenenchyme** (sēnēng'kīm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *engchyma*, infusion.] Common tissue which connects polyps or zooids of a compound coral.

coenobium (sēnō'bīüm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *bios*, life.] A unicellular colony with no marked distinction between vegetative and reproductive units.

coenoblast (sē'nōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *blastos*, bud.] A germ layer which gives origin to endoderm and mesoderm.

coenocentre (sē'nösēn'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *kentron*, centre.] A deeply-staining body accompanying the ovum in certain Fungi.

coenocyte (sē'nösīt) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *kytos*, hollow.] A plant body in which constituent protoplasts are not separated by cell walls.

coenocidium (sēnē'shiüm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *oikos*, house.] The common groundwork of a Polyzoan colony.

coenogamete (sē'nögămēt) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *gamos*, union.] A multinucleate gamete.

coenosarc (sē'nösărk) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *sarx*, flesh.] The common tissue uniting the polyps in a compound colony.

coenosteum (sēnōs'tēüm) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *osteon*, bone.] The common colonial skeleton in Corals.

coenozygote (sē'nōzī'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *zygon*, yoke.] A zygote formed of coenogametes.

coenurus (sēnūr'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *koinos*, common; *oura*, tail.] A metacystode with large bladder, from whose walls many daughter-cysts arise, each with one head.

coherent (kōhē'rēnt) *a.* [L. *cohaerere*, to stick together.] With similar parts united.

cohesion (kōhē'zhūn) *n.* [L. *cohaerere*, to stick together.] Condition of union of separate parts of floral whorl.

cohort (kō'hōrt) *n.* [L. *cohors*, enclosure.] Used in earlier classifications to denote a somewhat indefinitely limited group.

coition (kōish'ün) *n.* [L. *coire*, to go together.] Sexual intercourse; coitus; copulation.

coleopterous (kōl'ēöp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *koleos*, sheath; *pteron*, wing.] Having the anterior wings hard and used as elytra; *pert.* Beetles.

coleoptile (kōl'ēöp'til) *n.* [Gk. *koleos*, sheath; *ptilon*, feather.] The first leaf in grass seedling.

coleorhiza (kōl'ēör'iză) *n.* [Gk. *koleos*, sheath; *rhiza*, root.] The layer surrounding the radicle.

colic (kōl'ík) *a.* [Gk. *kolon*, colon.] *Pert.* the colon.

collagen (kōl'ăjēn) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *genos*, offspring.] A protein substance, occurring as chief constituent of white connective tissue fibres and organic part of bone.

collar (kōl'ăr) *n.* [M.E. *coler*, collar.] The choana of a collared cell; a prominent fold behind the proboscis in Hemichorda; the fleshy rim projecting beyond the edge of a snail shell; any structure comparable with a collar.

collateral (kōlăt'ērăl) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *latera*, sides.] Side by side; *appl.* bundles with xylem and phloem in the same radius; *appl.* fine lateral branches from the axon of a nerve cell.

collateral circulation, — circulation established through anastomosis with other parts when the chief vein is obstructed.

collenchyma (kölēng'kīmā), **collenchyme** (kölēng'kim) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *engchyma*, infusion.] Parenchymatous tissue, with cells elongated and thickened at the angles; the middle layer of Sponges.

collencyte (köl'ēnsit) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *kytos*, hollow.] A clear cell with thread-like pseudopodia found in Sponges.

colleterium (köl'ētē'rūm) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue.] A colleterial or mucus-secreting gland in female reproductive system of Insects.

colleters (kölē'tēr) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue.] The hairs, usually secreting a gluey substance, which cover many resting buds.

colletocystophore (kölē'tösist'öför) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *kystis*, bladder; *pherein*, to bear.] The statorhab of Haliclystus.

colliculus (kölík'ülüs) *n.* [L. *colliculus*, little hill.] A prominence of corpora quadrigemina; a rounded elevation near apex of antero-lateral surface of aryaenoid cartilage.

colloblast (köl'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *blastos*, bud.] A cell on tentacles and pinnae of Ctenophores, which carries little globules of adhesive substance.

colloid (köl'oid) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *eidōs*, form.] A gelatinous substance which does not readily diffuse through an animal or vegetable membrane; *opp.* crystalloid.

collophore (köl'öför) *n.* [Gk. *kolla*, glue; *pherein*, to bear.] The ventral tube of Collembola.

collum (köl'üm) *n.* [L. *collum*, neck.] Any collar-like structure; basal portion of sporogonium in Mosses.

colon (köl'lon) *n.* [Gk. *kolon*, colon.] The second portion of intestine of Insects; part of large intestine.

colony (köl'öni) *n.* [L. *colonia*, farm.] Any collection of organisms living together, *appl.* ants, bees; a group of animals or plants living together and somewhat isolated; a group of Bacteria in a culture.

colostrum (kölös'trum) *n.* [L. *colostrum*.] Milk secreted at end of

pregnancy and differing from that secreted later.

columella (köl'ümēl'ä) *n.* [L. *columen*, column.] A prolongation of stalk into sporangium; the central pillar in skeleton of some corals; the rod, partly bony, partly cartilaginous, connecting tympanum with inner ear in Birds, Reptiles, and Amphibia; the central pillar in gastropod shells; the axis of cochlea.

columellar (köl'ümēl'är) *a.* [L. *columen*, column.] *Pert.* columella.

column (köl'üm), **columna** (kölüm'nä) *n.* [L. *columen*, column.] Any structure like a column, as spinal column; actinian body; stalk of a Crinoid; longitudinal bundle of nerve fibres in white matter of spinal cord; nasal septum edge; thick muscular strands found in ventricle; stamens in Malloes; united stamens and pistil in Orchids.

columnals (kölüm'nälz) *n. plu.* [L. *columen*, column.] Stem ossicles in Crinoids.

columnar (kölüm'när) *a.* [L. *columen*, column.] *Pert.* a column or columna; *appl.* cells longer than broad.

coma (kö'mä) *n.* [Gk. *come*, hair.] A terminal cluster of bracts as in Pine-apple; hairs found on certain seeds; stupor.

comb-ribs, combs,—*see* swimming-plates.

comes (kö'mēz) *n.* [L. *comes*, companion.] A blood-vessel that runs alongside a nerve.

comitalia (kömitä'liä) *n. plu.* [L. *comitari*, to accompany.] Small di- or tri-actine spicules in Sponges.

commensal (kömēn'säl) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *mensa*, table.] An organism living with another and sharing the food, both species as a rule benefiting by association.

comminator (köm'inätör) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *minari*, to threaten.] *Appl.* muscles which connect adjacent jaws in Aristotle's lantern.

commissure (köm'isür) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *mittere*, to send.] The union-line between two parts; a connecting band of nerve tissue; carpellary cohesion plane.

comose (kō'mōs) *a.* [L. *comosus*, hairy.] Having a tuft of hairs.

compass (kōm'pās) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *passus*, pace.] A curved bifid structure, part of Aristotle's lantern.

compass plants,—certain plants with permanent north and south direction of their leaf edges.

complement (kōm'plēmēt) *n.* [L. *complere*, to fill up.] The substance in blood-serum which when destroyed by heat acts with an amoebocyte to produce lysis; alexin.

complemental male,—a purely male form, usually small, found living in close proximity to the ordinary hermaphrodite form in certain animals, as barnacles.

complementary (kōm'plēmēn'tārī) *n.* [L. *complere*, to fill up.] The coronoid bone.

complexus (kōm'plēk'sūs) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *plectere*, to knit.] An aggregate; *appl.* muscles.

complicant (kōm'plikānt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *plicare*, to fold.] Folding over one another; *appl.* elytra of certain Insects.

complicate (kōm'plikāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *plicare*, to fold.] Folded; *appl.* insect wings; *appl.* leaves folded longitudinally so that right and left halves are in contact.

composite (kōm'pōsīt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *ponere*, to place.] Closely-packed, as a capitulum.

compound (kōm'pōund) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *ponere*, to place.] Made up of several elements; *appl.* flowers, leaves, eyes.

compressor (kōm'prēs'ōr) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *premere*, to press.] Something that serves to compress; *appl.* muscles.

conarium (kōnā'rīum) *n.* [Gk. *kona-rion*, little cone.] Transparent deep-sea larva of Velella; the pineal gland or epiphysis cerebri.

concentric (kōnsēn'trik) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *centrum*, centre.] Having a common centre; *appl.* bundles with wood in centre surrounded by bast.

conceptacle (kōnsēp'tākēl) *n.* [L. *con-cipere*, to conceive.] A depression in thallus of certain Algae in which reproductive organs are borne.

concha (kōng'kā) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell.] The cavity which opens into the meatus; the external ear; a projection from lateral wall of olfactory organs.

conchiform (kōng'kifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a concha; shell-shaped; conchoid.

conchiolin (kōngki'ōlin) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell.] The organic substance that forms the basis of shells of Molluscs.

Conchology (kōngkōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of Zoology dealing with Molluscs or their shells.

conchula (kōng'kulā) *n.* [Gk. *kongche*, shell.] The conspicuous protuberant lip of the modified sulcus in Peachia.

concolorate (kōnkul'ōrāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *color*, colour.] Similarly coloured on both sides.

concrecence (kōnkrēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *crescere*, to grow.] The growing together of parts.

conducting (kōndūk'ting) *a.* [L. *conducere*, to lead together.] Conveying; *appl.* tissues, bundles.

conduction (kōndūk'shūn) *n.* [L. *conducere*, to lead together.] The transference of soluble matter from one part of a plant to another.

conductivity (kōn'dūktiv'itī) *n.* [L. *conducere*, to lead together.] Power of transmitting stimuli from receptor to other parts of body.

conduplicate (kōndū'plikāt) *a.* [L. *conduplicare*, to fold together.] *Appl.* cotyledons folded to embrace the radicle.

condylar (kōn'dilār) *a.* [Gk. *kondylos*, knuckle.] *Pert.* a condyle.

condyle (kōn'dīl) *n.* [Gk. *kondylos*, knuckle.] A process on a bone for purposes of articulation; a rounded head adapted to fit into a socket.

condyloid (kōn'diloid) *a.* [Gk. *kondylos*, knuckle; *eidos*, form.] Shaped like, or situated near a condyle.

cone (kōn) *n.* [Gk. *konos*, cone.]

The female flower of Coniferae, with woody axis and spirally-arranged carpels; a conical elevation on an egg just before fertilisation; a conical or flask-shaped cell of the retina.

cone of origin,—the small clear area at the point of exit of the axon.

cone of Wulzen [*R. Wulzen*, American physiologist]. A structure projecting forwards from pars intermedia into hypophyseal cavity in pituitary region of Ox and Pig.

cone-bipolars,—bipolar cells whose inner ends ramify in contact with dendrites of ganglionic cells.

confluence (kōn'floōēns) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; *fluere*, to flow.] Angle of union of superior sagittal and transverse sinuses of occipital bone.

congeneric (kōn'jēnēr'ik) *a.* [L. *congener*, of same race.] Belonging to the same genus.

congenital (kōnjēn'itāl) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *gignere*, to beget.] Present at birth.

congestin (kōnjēs'tin) *n.* [L. *con*, with; *gestus*, carried.] A toxin of *Sea-anemone* tentacles.

conglobate (kōn-glō'bāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *globus*, ball.] Ball-shaped; *appl.* gland on lower side of ductus ejaculatorius in Insects.

conglomerate (kōn-glōm'ērāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *glomerare*, to wind.] Bunched or crowded together.

conidial (kōnid'iāl) *a.* [Gk. *konis*, dust; *idion*, *dim.*] *Pert.* a conidium.

conidiiferous (kōnid'if'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *konis*, dust; *idion*, *dim.*; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Giving rise to conidia.

conidiophore (kōnid'iofōr) *n.* [Gk. *konis*, dust; *idion*, *dim.*; *pherein*, to bear.] A branch of the hyphae which bears conidia.

conidium (kōnid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *konis*, dust; *idion*, *dim.*] A fungal spore asexually produced and carried usually on sterigmata.

coniferous (kōnif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *konos*, cone; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Cone-bearing.

conjugation (kōn'joogā'shūn) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *jugare*, to yoke.] The temporary union or complete fusion of two gametes or unicellular organisms.

conjunctiva (kōnjūngktivā) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *jungere*, to join.] Mucous membrane of eye, lining eyelids and reflected over fore part of sclera and cornea.

conjunctive (kōnjūngktiv) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *jungere*, to join.] *Appl.* parenchyma cells in inter-spaces of stelar elements.

connate (kōn'nāt, kōnāt') *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *gnatus*, born.] Firmly joined together from birth.

connate-perfoliate,—joined together at base so as to surround stem.

connective (kōnēktiv) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *nectere*, to bind.] A connecting band of nerve tissue between two ganglia; tissue separating two lobes of anther.

connective tissue,—a mesoblastic tissue with a large amount of intercellular substance in which fibres are developed.

connivent (kōnī'vent) *a.* [F. *conniver*, to wink.] Converging; arching over so as to meet.

conoid (kō'noid) *a.* [Gk. *konos*, cone; *eidos*, form.] Cone-like, but not quite conical.

conoid ligament,—one of the fasciculi of the coraco-clavicular ligament.

conoid tubercle,—a small rough eminence on posterior border of clavicle, serving for attachment of conoid ligament.

consensual (kōnsēn'sūāl) *a.* [L. *consentire*, to feel together.] *Appl.* involuntary action correlated with voluntary action.

consortium (kōnsōr'tium) *n.* [L. *consortio*, community.] The compound thallus of Lichens.

constricted (kōnstrīkt'ēd) *a.* [L. *constrictus*, drawn together.] Compressed at regular intervals.

constrictor (kōnstrīkt'tōr) *n.* [L. *constrictus*, drawn together.] A muscle which compresses or constricts, *e.g.*, constrictor urethrae.

contabescence (kõn'tăbēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *contabescere*, to waste away.] Stamen abortion.

contact-stimulus, — thigmotropism, *q.v.*

context (kõn'tēkst) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *texere*, to weave.] The layers developed between hymenium and true mycelium in certain Fungi.

continuity (kõntinū'itī) *n.* [L. *continuus*, continuous.] Succession without a break, especially continuity of germ plasm.

contorted (kõntōr'tēd) *a.* [L. *contorquere*, to twist together.] Twisted; *appl.* aestivation in which one leaf overlaps the next with one margin, and is overlapped by the previous on the other.

contortuplicate (kõntōrtū'plīkāt) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; *torquere*, to twist; *plicare*, to fold.] *Appl.* bud with contorted and plicate leaves.

contour (kõn'toor) *n.* [F. *contourner*, to twist.] Outline of a figure or body; *appl.* outermost feathers that cover the body of a Bird.

contractile (kõntrāk'tīl) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *trahere*, to draw.] Capable of contracting.

contractile cell, — any cell in a sporangium or an anther wall which by hygroscopic contraction helps to open the organ.

contractile fibre-cells, — elongated, spindle-shaped, more or less polyhedral, nucleated muscle-cells, containing a central bundle of fibrillae.

contractile vacuole, — a small spherical vesicle, found in cytoplasm of many Protista, with excretory or hydrostatic function.

contractility (kõn'trāk'tīl'itī) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *trahere*, to draw.] The power by which muscle-fibres are enabled to contract.

contracture (kõntrāk'tūr) *n.* [L. *contractus*, drawn together.] Contraction of muscles persisting after stimulus has been removed.

conuli (kõn'ūli) *n. plu.* [Gk. *konos*, cone.] Tent-like projections on surface of certain Sponges caused by principal skeletal elements.

conus (kõ'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *konos*, cone.] Any cone-shaped structure, as conus arteriosus, a structure between ventricle and aorta in Fishes and Amphibia; diverticulum of right ventricle from which pulmonary artery arises; conus medullaris, the tapering end of spinal cord.

convergence (kõnvēr'jēns) *n.* [L. *convergere*, to incline together.] The development of similar characters in organisms belonging to different groups; homoplasy.

convolute (kõn'völūt) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *volvere*, to wind.] Rolled together; *appl.* leaves and cotyledons; shells in which outer whorls overlap inner.

convolution (kõn'völū'shūn) *n.* [L. *cum*, together; *volvere*, to wind.] A coiling or twisting, as of brain, intestine.

coprodaeum (kõp'rōdē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *odos*, way.] The division of cloaca which receives rectum.

coprolite (kõp'rōlit) *n.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *lithos*, stone.] Petrified faeces.

coprophagous (kõprōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on dung; *appl.* Insects.

coprophil (kõp'rōfil) *a.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *philos*, loving.] *Appl.* dung Bacteria and Flagellates; coprophytic.

coprozoic (kõp'rōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kopros*, dung; *zoon*, animal.] Inhabiting faeces, as many Protozoa.

copula (kõp'ulā) *n.* [L. *copula*, bond.] A ridge in development of tongue formed by union of ventral ends of second and third arches; any bridging or connecting structure.

copularium (kõpūlār'riūm) *n.* [L. *copula*, bond.] A cyst formed in Gregarines round two associated gametocytes.

copulation (kõpūlā'shūn) *n.* [L. *copula*, bond.] Sexual union; coition; in Protozoa, complete fusion of two individuals.

racoid (kôr'ākoid) *a.* [Gk. *korax*, crow; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* the bone or process in the pectoral girdle.

racoid bone,—the part of the pectoral girdle between scapula and sternum.

racoid ligament,—the ligament which stretches over the supra-scapular notch.

racoid process,—the rudimentary coracoid element in most Mammals fused to the scapula.

racalliferous (kôrālīf'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral; *L. ferre*, to bear.] Coral-forming; made of coral.

racalline (kôr'ālin) *a.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral.] Resembling a coral; *appl.* Hydroids and Polyzoa; composed of coral; *appl.* certain Algae.

racallite (kôr'ālit) *n.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral.] Cup of a single polyp of coral.

racaloid (kôr'āloid) *a.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral; *eidos*, form.] Resembling, or branching like a coral.

racallum (kôrāl'üm) *n.* [Gk. *korallion*, coral.] Skeleton of compound coral.

rbacula (kôr'ālik'ulā) *n.* [*L. corbis*, basket.] The pollen apparatus of a bee; fringe of hair on tibia.

rbula (kôr'būlā) *n.* [*L. corbis*, basket.] The phyllactocarp of *Aglaophenia*, etc., a stem with alternate branches rising upwards and forming a pod-like structure.

rd (kôrd) *n.* [Gk. *chorde*, cord.] Any cord-like structure, as spinal, spermatocord.

rdate (kôr'dāt) *a.* [*L. cor*, heart.] Heart-shaped; cordiform.

rdiform tendon,—the central aponeurosis of the diaphragm.

rdylus (kôr'dilūs) *n.* [Gk. *kordyle*, swelling.] An intertentacular exumbrel structure with core of vacuolated cells and flattened ectoderm.

riaceous (kôrīā'shūs) *a.* [*L. corium*, leather.] Leather; *appl.* leaves.

orium (kō'riūm) *n.* [*L. corium*, leather.] The middle division of an elytron; the deeper-seated layer of the skin, consisting of a vascular connective tissue.

cork (kôrk) *n.* [Sp. *alcorque*, cork.] A tissue derived usually from outer layer of cortex in woody plants.

corm (kôrm), **cormus** (kôr'mūs) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk.] An enlarged solid subterranean stem, rounded in shape, composed of two or more internodes and covered externally by a few thin membranous scales or cataphyllary leaves.

cormel (kôr'mēl) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk.] A secondary corm produced by an old corm.

cormidium (kôrmīd'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk; *idion*, dim.] An aggregation of individuals in a Siphonophore, borne on the coenosarc and capable of liberation therefrom.

cormoid (kôr'moid) *a.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk; *eidos*, form.] Like a corm.

cormophylogeny (kôr'mōfilōj'ēni) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk; *phyle*, tribe; *genos*, offspring.] Development of families or races.

cormophyte (kôr'mōfit) *n.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which possesses stem and root; *cf.* thallophyte.

cormous (kôr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *kormos*, trunk.] Corm-producing.

cornea (kôr'nēā) *n.* [*L. cornu*, horn.] The transparent covering on anterior surface of eyeball; outer transparent part of each element of a compound eye.

corneagen (kôr'nējāċ'n) *a.* [*L. cornu*, horn; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] Cornea-producing; *appl.* cells immediately below cuticle, which secrete cuticular lens and are renewed on ecdysis.

corneal (kôr'nēāl) *a.* [*L. cornu*, horn.] *Pert.* the cornea.

corneous (kôr'nēūs) *a.* [*L. cornu*, horn.] Horny; *appl.* sheath covering bill of Birds.

cornicle (kôr'nīkēl) *n.* [*L. cornu*, horn.] A wax-secreting organ of Aphids.

corniculate (kôrnīk'ulāt) *a.* [*L. cornu*, horn.] Having horns.

corniculate cartilages,—two small, conical, elastic cartilages articulating with summit of arytæ-noids.

corniculum (kôrnîk'ûlûm) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] A small horn or horn-like process.

cornua (kôr'nûä) *n. plu.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] Horn-like prolongations; *appl.* bones, nerve tissues, cavities.

cornucopia (kôr'nûkô'piä) *n.* [L. *cornu*, horn; *copia*, plenty.] The horizontal portion of taeniae of fourth ventricle.

cornute (kôrnût') *a.* [L. *cornu*, horn.] With horn-like processes.

corolla (kôröl'ä) *n.* [L. *corona*, crown.] The petals of a flower.

corollaceous (kôr'ölä'shûs) *a.* [L. *corona*, crown.] *Pert.* a corolla.

corolliferous (kôr'ölîf'ërûs) *a.* [L. *corona*, crown; *ferre*, to bear.] Having a corolla.

corona (kôrönä) *n.* [L. *corona*, crown.] A cup-shaped body formed by union of scales on perianth leaves as in Daffodil; theca and arms of a Crinoid; ciliated disc of certain animals; head or upper portion of any structure.

corona radiata,—layer of cells surrounding mammalian egg; fibres of internal capsule.

coronal (kôr'önäl) *a.* [L. *corona*, crown.] Situated or lying in the coronal sutural plane; *appl.* later roots of Grasses; *opp.* seminal.

coronary (kôr'önäri) *a.* [L. *corona*, crown.] Crown-shaped or crown-like; *appl.* arteries, bones, sinuses, ligaments.

coronary arteries,—arteries supplying tissue of heart itself.

coronary bone,—a small conical bone in mandible of Reptiles; small pastern bone of Horse.

coronary sinus,—venous channel in posterior part of coronary sulcus.

coronated (kôr'önätêd) *a.* [L. *corona*, crown.] Supplied with a crown.

coronet (kôr'önêt) *n.* [L. *corona*, crown.] The burr of an antler.

coronoid (kôr'önoid) *a.* [Gk. *korax*, crow; *eidos*, form.] Shaped like a beak; *appl.* processes; *n.*, coronary bone of Reptiles.

corpora adiposa,—the fat bodies of Amphibians, attached to dorsal wall of body cavity.

corpora albicantia,—small white bodies arising from corpora lutea when ova liberated are not fertilised.

corpora allata,—paired ovoid whitish endocrine glands in Insects.

corpora amylacea,—brain sand, *q.v.*

corpora cavernosa,—erectile masses of tissue, forming anterior wall of penis.

corpora quadrigemina,—four rounded eminences which form dorsal part of mesencephalon.

corpus (kôr'pûs) *n.*, **corpora** (kôr'pörä) *plu.* [L. *corpus*, body.] Any fairly homogeneous structure which forms part of an organ.

corpus luteum,—the glandular body developed from Graafian follicle after extrusion of ovum.

corpus spongiosum,—a mass of erectile tissue forming posterior wall of penis.

corpus sterni,—sternebrae fused into a single mesosternal bone; the gladiolus.

corpuscle (kôr'pûsêl, kôrpûs'êl) *n.* [L. *corpusculus*, small body.] A protoplasmic cell, floating freely in a fluid, or embedded in a matrix.

correlation (kôr'êlä'shûn) *n.* [L.L. *correlatio*, relationship.] Similarity or mutual relationship; proportional growth; interdependence of characters.

corrugator (kôr'oogätör) *a.* [L. *cum*, together; *rugare*, to wrinkle.] Wrinkled or wrinkling; *appl.* muscles.

cortex (kôr'têks) *n.* [L. *cortex*, bark.] The extrastelar fundamental tissue of the sporophyte; outer or more superficial part of an organ.

cortical (kôr'tikäl) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark.] *Pert.* the cortex.

corticate (kôr'tikât) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark.] Having a special outer covering.

corticiferous (kôr'tisîf'ërûs) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark; *ferre*, to carry.] Forming or having a bark-like cortex.

- corticostriate** (kôr'tikôstri'ât) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark; ; *stria*, channel.] *Appl.* fibres which join corpus striatum to cerebral cortex.
- corticotropic** (kôr'tikôtrôp'ik) *a.* [L. *cortex*, bark; ; Gk. *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* a hormone of the pituitary which stimulates the adrenal cortex.
- cortina** (kôrti'nâ) *n.* [L. *cortina*, curtain.] The velum in Agarics.
- cortinate** (kôr'tinât) *a.* [L. *cortina*, curtain.] Having a velum; of a cobweb-like texture.
- Corti's organ** [*A. Corti*, Italian histologist.] The organon spirale, on inner portion of membrana basilaris of ear.
- corymb** (kôr'imb) *n.* [Gk. *korymbos*, cluster of flowers.] A raceme with lower pedicels elongated so that the top is nearly flat.
- corymbose** (kôr'imbôs) *a.* [Gk. *korymbos*, cluster of flowers.] *Pert.* or like a corymb; arranged in a corymb.
- cosmine** (kôs'mîn) *n.* [Gk. *kosmios*, regularly.] The outer layer of dentine-like material in ganoid scales.
- cosmopolitan** (kôzmôpôl'itân), **cosmopolite** (kôzmôp'ôlit) *a.* [Gk. *kosmos*, world; ; *polites*, citizen.] World-wide in distribution.
- costa** (kôs'tâ) *n.* [L. *costa*, rib.] A rib; anything rib-like in shape, as a ridge on shell, coral, etc.
- costal** (kôs'tâl) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib.] *Pert.* ribs or rib-like structures; *appl.* bony shields of Chelonia; *pert.* primary brachial series in Crinoids; *pert.* a main rib.
- costalia** (kôstâl'iâ) *n. plu.* [L. *costa*, rib.] The supporting plates in theca of Cladoidea.
- costate** (kôs'tât) *a.* [L. *costa*, rib.] With one or more longitudinal ribs; with ridges or costae.
- coterminous** (kôtêr'mînūs) *a.* [L. *cum*, with; ; *terminus*, end.] Of similar distribution; bordering on.
- cotyledon** (kôtilê'dôn) *n.* [Gk. *kotyle*, cup.] The primary or first leaf of an embryonic sporophyte; a patch of villi on mammalian placenta.
- cotyledonary** (kôtilê'dônârî) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle*, cup.] *Pert.* cotyledons; with cotyledons on the placenta.
- cotyloid** (kôt'ïloid) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle*, cup; ; *eidos*, form.] Cup-shaped; *pert.* the acetabular cavity.
- cotylophorous** (kôtilôf'ôrūs) *a.* [Gk. *kotyle*, cup; ; *pherein*, to bear.] With a cotyledonary placenta.
- cotype** (kô'tip) *n.* [L. *cum*, with; ; *typus*, image.] An additional type specimen, frequently collected in same place at same time, or a specimen from a description of which, along with others, the type is drawn up.
- covariation** (kô'vâriâ'shûn) *n.* [L. *con*, with; ; *varius*, diverse.] Correlation, *q.v.*
- cover scales**,—small scales arranged spirally and developed directly on the axis of a cone of Coniferae.
- covert** (kûv'ért) *n.* [F. *couvrir*, to cover.] *Appl.* feathers covering bases of quills in Birds.
- cowled** (kowld) *a.* [L. *cucullus*, hood.] Furnished with or shaped like a hood.
- Cowper's glands** [*W. Cowper*, English surgeon.] Bulbo-urethral glands, *q.v.*
- coxa** (kôk'sâ) *n.* [L. *coxa*, hip.] Proximal joint of insect leg.
- coxal** (kôk'sâl) *a.* [L. *coxa*, hip.] *Pert.* the coxa.
- coxopodite** (kôksôp'ôdit) *n.* [L. *coxa*, hip; Gk. *pous*, foot.] The proximal part of protopodite of crustacean limb.
- crampon** (krâm'pôn) *n.* [O.H.G. *chramph*, crooked.] An aerial root, as in Ivy.
- cranial** (krâ'niâl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull.] *Pert.* skull, or that part which encloses the brain; *appl.* nerves, muscles, blood - vessels, bones.
- craniate** (krâ'niât) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull.] Having a skull.
- cranihaemal** (krâ'nihê'mâl) *a.* [Gk. *kranion*, skull; ; *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* anterior lower portion of a sclerotome.

cranineural (krā'nīnū'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *kranon*, skull; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* anterior upper portion of a sclerotome.

Craniology (krā'nīōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *kranon*, skull; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the skull.

Craniometry (krā'nīōm'ētrī) *n.* [Gk. *kranon*, skull; *metron*, measure.] The science of the measurement of skulls.

cranium (krā'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *kranon*, skull.] The skull of any craniate, or more particularly, that part enclosing the brain.

craspedodromous (krās'pēdōd'rō-mūs) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon*, edge; *dromein*, to run. With nerves running directly from mid-rib to margin.

craspedote (krās'pēdōt) *a.* [Gk. *kraspedon*, edge.] Having a velum.

craspedum (krās'pēdūm) *n.* [Gk. *kraspedon*, edge.] A mesenteric filament of Sea-anemones.

craticular (krātīk'ūlār) *a.* [L. *craticula*, gridiron.] Crate-like; *appl.* stage in life-history of a diatom where new valves are formed before the old are lost.

creatine (krē'ātin) *n.* [Gk. *kreas*, flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in muscles, brain, and blood of Vertebrates; $C_4H_9O_2N_3$.

creatinine (krēāt'inīn) *n.* [Gk. *kreas*, flesh.] A nitrogenous substance found in muscles and urine; $C_4H_7ON_3$.

cremaster (krēmās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *kremanunai*, to hang.] A thin muscle in the spermatid cord; a stout terminal abdominal spine in subterranean Insect pupae; the anal hooks for pupae suspension.

cremocarp (krēm'ōkārp) *n.* [Gk. *kremanunai*, to hang; *karpōs*, fruit.] An inferior, dry, indehiscent, two-celled, two-seeded fruit.

crenate (krē'nāt) *a.* [L. *crena*, notch.] With scalloped margin.

crenulated (krēn'ūlātēd) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *crena*, notch.] With margins minutely crenate; also crenellated.

crepis (krē'pīs) *n.* [L. *crepis*, unknown.] The fundamental spicule

by deposition of silica upon which a desma is formed.

crepitation (krēpītā'shūn) *n.* [L. *crepare*, to crack.] In Insects, the discharge of a fluid with an explosive sound.

crepuscular (krēpūs'kūlār) *a.* [L. *crepusculum*, dusk.] Flying before sunrise or in twilight; *appl.* certain Insects and Birds.

crescent (krēs'ēt) *n.* [L. *crescere*, to grow.] A crescentic structure.

crests of Gianuzzi, — small crescent-shaped bodies of the salivary glands.

crest (krēst) *n.* [L. *cresta*, crest.] A ridge on a bone; a fleshy longitudinal ridge as in Newts.

Cretaceous (krētā'shūs) *a.* [L. *creta*, chalk.] *Appl.* a late Mesozoic geological era.

cribellum (krībēl'ūm) *n.* [L. *cribrum*, sieve.] A special spinning organ found in certain Spiders.

cribriform (krīb'rīfōrm) *a.* [L. *cribrum*, sieve; *forma*, shape.] Sieve-like.

cribriform organ, — folded membrane carrying papillae in interradial angles of certain Starfishes.

cribriform plate, — the horizontal portion of ethmoid perforated by many foramina for exit of olfactory nerves; lamina cribrosa.

cricoid (krīk'oid) *n.* [Gk. *krikos*, ring; *eidos*, form.] Ring-like cartilage in larynx, articulating with thyroid and arytaenoid cartilages.

crissal (krīs'āl) *a.* [L. *crissare*, to move haunches.] *Pert.* the crissum.

crissum (krīs'ūm) *n.* [L. *crissare*, to move haunches.] The circumcloacal region of a Bird, or the feathers thereon.

crista (krīs'tā) *n.* [L. *crista*, crest.] A crest or ridge; projection from ectoloph into median valley in lophodont molars; a fine membrane attached to body of certain Spirochaetes; ligule of palm-leaves.

crochet (krōch'ēt) *n.* [F. *crochet*, small hook.] The projection of the protoloph in lophodont molars; a larval locomotory hook in Insects.

crop (kröp) *n.* [M.E. *cropp*e, top of plant.] A sac-like dilatation of gullet of Bird; a similar structure in alimentary canal of Insect or Worm.

crosier (krō'zhyēr) *n.* [M.E. *croce*, crook.] Circinate young frond of Fern.

cross (krōs) *n.* [M.E. *crois*, cross.] An organism produced by mating parents of different breeds.

crossing - over, — interchange of corresponding chromosome segments by homologous pairs of chromosomes during maturation.

crotaphite (krōt'āfit) *n.* [Gk. *krot-aphos*, temple.] The temporal fossa.

crotchet (krōch'ēt) *n.* [F. *crochet*, small hook.] A curved chaeta, notched at the end.

crown (krown) *n.* [L. *corona*, crown.] The grinding surface of a tooth; distal part of antler; crest, head; cup and arms of a Crinoid.

crucial ligaments, — two ligaments which connect femur and tibia in knee-joint.

cruciate (kroo'shiāt, kroo'siāt) *a.* [L. *crux*, cross.] With leaves or petals in form of a cross; Y-shaped or +-shaped, *appl.* muscles, ligaments.

cruciform (kroos'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *crux*, cross; *forma*, shape.] Arranged like the points of a cross.

cruor (kroo'ōr) *n.* [L. *cruor*, blood.] The clots in coagulated blood.

cruorin (kroo'ōrin) *n.* [L. *cruor*, blood.] Haemoglobin.

crura cerebri, — two cylindrical masses at base of brain, emerging from pons and disappearing into substance of hemispheres.

crural (kroo'rāl) *a.* [L. *crus*, leg.] *Pert.* the thigh.

crureus (kroo'rēūs) *n.* [L. *crus*, leg.] Vastus internus muscle of thigh.

crus (krūs) *n.*, **crura** (kroo'rā) *plu.* [L. *crus*, leg.] The shank; any leg-like organ.

crusta (krūs'tā) *n.* [L. *crusta*, shell.] Ventral part of substantia nigra of cerebral peduncles; cement layer of teeth.

crustaceous (krüstā'shūs) *a.* [L. *crusta*, shell.] With crustacean characteristics.

cryoscopic (kri'ōskōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kryos*, frost; *skopein*, to view.] *Appl.* method of determining osmotic pressure, using a freezing-point depression.

crypt (kript) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden.] A simple glandular tube or cavity.

cryptic (krip'tik) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden.] *Appl.* protective coloration facilitating concealment.

cryptocarp (krip'tōkārp) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *karpōs*, fruit.] A fruit-like structure, the sporophyte phase in Red Algae.

cryptogam (krip'tōgām) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *gamos*, union.] A plant without apparent reproductive organs; *cf.* phanerogam.

cryptohaplomitosis (krip'tōhāp'lō-mītō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *haploos*, simple; *mitos*, thread.] Type of cell-division in some Flagellates where chromatin divides into two masses which pass to opposite poles without spirem-form-formation.

cryptomere (krip'tōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *meros*, part.] A hidden recessive hereditary factor.

cryptoneurous (krip'tōnūrūs) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *neuron*, nerve.] With no definite or distinct nervous system.

cryptorchid (kriptōr'kid) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *orchis*, testis.] Having testes abdominal in position.

cryptorhetic (krip'tōrē'tik) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *rhein*, to flow.] Secreting internally; endocrine.

cryptosolenial (krip'tōsōlē'niāl) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *solen*, channel.] *Appl.* region of attachment of Malpighian vessels to hind-gut in certain Coleoptera.

cryptostomata (krip'tōstōm'ātā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *stoma*, mouth.] Non-sexual conceptacles in Fucaceae.

cryptozoic (krip'tōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kryptos*, hidden; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* fauna dwelling in darkness, or under stones, bark, etc.

crystallin (kris'tälin) *n.* [Gk. *krysallos*, ice.] A globulin which is the principal chemical constituent of lens of eye.

crystalline (kris'tälin) *a.* [Gk. *krysallos*, crystalline.] Transparent; *appl.* various structures.

crystalline style,—a proteid hyaline rod with amylolytic function, in alimentary canal of some Molluscs.

crystalloid (kris'täloid) *n.* [Gk. *krysallos*, ice; *eidos*, form.] A substance which in solution readily diffuses through an animal membrane; *opp.* colloid; *appl.* crystal of proteid matter found in certain plant cells.

ctene (tên, ktên) *n.* [Gk. *kteis*, comb.] The swimming - plates of Ctenophores.

ctenidium (tênid'ium, ktênid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *kteis*, comb; *idion*, dim.] The respiratory apparatus in Mollusca, feather-like or comb-like in appearance; a row of spines forming a comb in some Insects.

ctenocyst (tên'ösist, ktên'ösist) *n.* [Gk. *kteis*, comb; *kystis*, bladder.] Aboral sense organ of Ctenophora.

ctenoid (tên'oid, ktên'oid) *a.* [Gk. *kteis*, comb; *eidos*, form.] With comb-like margin, as scales.

ctenophoral (tênöf'öräl, ktênöf'öräl) *a.* [Gk. *kteis*, comb; *pherein*, to bear.] Supplied with swimming-plates.

cubical (kü'bikäl) *a.* [L. *cubus*, cube.] *Appl.* cells as long as broad.

cubital (kü'bitäl) *a.* [L. *cubitalis*, of elbow.] *Pert.* the ulna.

cubitus (kü'bitüs) *n.* [L. *cubitus*, elbow.] The ulna, forearm; primary vein in an Insect wing.

cuboid (kü'boid) *a.* [Gk. *kuboeides*, cube-like.] Nearly cubic in shape; *n.*, outermost of distal tarsal bones.

cuboidal (kü'boid'äl) *a.* [Gk. *kuboeides*, cube-like.] *Pert.* the cuboid.

cucullate (kü'külät, kükül'ät) *a.* [L. *cucullus*, cap.] With hood-like sepals or petals; with prothorax hood-shaped.

cuiller (kwë'yä) *n.* [F. *cuiller*, spoon.] Spoon-like terminal portion of male insect clasper.

cuirass (kwëräs, kwë'räs') *n.* [F. *cuirasse*, leathern jacket.] Bony plates or scales arranged like a cuirass.

culm (külm) *n.* [L. *culmus*, stalk.] The stem of Grasses and Sedges.

culmen (kül'mën) *n.* [L. *cellere*, to push.] Ridge of a bird's beak; anterior raised part of monticulus.

cultellus (kültél'üs) *n.* [L. *cultellus*, little knife.] A sharp knife-like organ, one of mouth-parts of certain blood-sucking Flies.

culture (kül'tür) *n.* [L. *colere*, to till.] The cultivation of micro-organisms or tissues in prepared media.

cumulose (kü'mülös) *a.* [L. *cumulus*, heap.] *Appl.* deposits consisting chiefly of plant remains, *e.g.* peat.

cumulus (kü'mülüs) *n.* [L. *cumulus*, heap.] The corona radiata.

cuneate (kü'nēät) *a.* [L. *cuneus*, wedge.] Wedge-shaped; *appl.* leaves with broad abruptly-pointed apex, and tapering to the base.

cuneiform (künē'iförm) *a.* [L. *cuneus*, wedge; *forma*, shape.] *Pert.* distal tarsal bones.

cuneus (kü'nēüs) *n.* [L. *cuneus*, wedge.] A division of clytron of certain Insects; a wedge-shaped area between calcarine fissure and medial part of parieto-occipital fissure.

cup (küp) *n.* [A.S. *cuppe*, cup.] Any structure resembling a cup.

cupula (kü'pülä) *n.* [L. *cupula*, little tub.] The bony apex of cochlea; the apex of lungs.

cupule (küp'ül) *n.* [L. *cuppa*, cup.] The involucre of female flower of Oak, etc.; the gemmae-bearing cup of Marchantia; a small sucker of various animals.

curviserial (kür'visë'riäl) *a.* [L. *curvus*, curve; *series*, row.] *Appl.* phyllotaxis in which divergence is such that orthostichies themselves are slightly twisted spirally.

cushion (koosh'ün) *n.* [M.E. *cuischen*, cushion.] The central thick region in prothallus of Fern.

cusp (küsp) *n.* [L. *cuspsis*, point.] A prominence, as on teeth; a sharp point.

cuspidate (kūs'pidāt) *a.* [L. *cuspidare*, to make pointed.] Terminating in a point; *appl.* leaves; teeth.

cutaneous (kütā'nēūs) *a.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] *Pert.* the skin.

cuticle (kū'tikēl) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] An outer skin or pellicle; the epidermis; cuticula.

cuticular (kütik'ülär) *a.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] *Pert.* the cuticle or external integument.

cuticular transpiration,—transpiration through the cuticle.

cutin (kū'tin) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] A substance allied to cellulose found in external layers of thickened epidermal cells.

cutinisation (kū'tinizā'shūn) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] The deposition of cutin in external cells, thereby forming a cuticle.

cutis (kū'tis) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] The corium, or deeper layer of the skin.

cutocellulose (kū'tösēl'ülös) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin; *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose with cutin, as in plant epidermis.

cutose (kū'tös) *n.* [L. *cutis*, skin.] Cutin, *q.v.*

Cuvierian organs [*G. L. C. F. D.* Cuvier, French comparative anatomist]. Glandular tubes extending from cloaca of Holothurians.

cyanic (siän'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kyanos*, dark blue.] *Appl.* blue flowers.

cyanophil (siän'öfil) *a.* [Gk. *kyanos*, blue; *philein*, to love.] With special affinity for blue or green stains; *appl.* cell structure.

cyanophyll (siän'öfil) *n.* [Gk. *kyanos*, blue; *phyllon*, leaf.] A bluish-green colouring matter in plants.

cyathium (siäth'ium) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos*, cup.] The peculiar inflorescence in Euphorbia, a cup-shaped involucre with stamens and stalked gynoeceium, each stamen and the gynoeceium being a separate flower.

cyathozoid (si'äthöz'oid) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos*, cup; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, shape.] The primary zooid in certain Tunicates.

cyathus (si'äthūs) *n.* [Gk. *kyathos*, cup.] A small cup-shaped organ; the gemma-cup of Marchantia.

cycle (sī'kēl) *n.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle.] The circulation of a fluid through a definite series of vessels; recurrent series of phenomena, as life cycle, ovarian cycle, etc.

cyclic (sī'klik) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle.] Having parts of flower arranged in whorls; cyclical; periodic.

cyclocoelic (sī'klösē'lik) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle; *koilia*, intestines.] With the intestine coiled in one or more distinct spirals.

cyclogenous (sīklöj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle; *genos*, offspring.] Exogenous; *appl.* a stem growing in concentric circles.

cycloid (sī'kloid) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle; *eidōs*, shape.] *Appl.* scales with evenly curved free border.

cyclopean (sīklö'pēän), **cyclopic** (sīklöp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle; *ops*, eye.] *Appl.* single median eye developed under certain artificial conditions instead of the normal pair.

cyclosis (sīklö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kyklosis*, whirling round.] Circulation of protoplasm within a cell.

cyclospermous (sī'klöspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle; *sperma*, seed.] With embryo coiled in a circle or spiral.

cyclospondylic (sī'klöspöndil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] *Appl.* centra in which the internal calcareous matter is confined to middle zone.

cyclospondylous (sī'klöspön'dilūs) *a.* [Gk. *kyklos*, circle; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebra formed of successive concentric layers of cartilage; also cyclospondylic.

cylindrical (silin'drikāl) *a.* [Gk. *kylindros*, cylinder.] *Appl.* leaves rolled on themselves, or to solid cylinder-like leaves.

cymbiform (sīm'biförm) *a.* [L. *cymba*, boat; *forma*, shape.] Boat-shaped.

cyme (sīm) *n.* [L. *cyma*, young sprout.] Any determinate inflorescence.

cynarrhodium (sinärö'diüm), **cynarrhodon** (sinärö'dön) *n.* [Gk. *kyon*, dog; *rhodon*, rose.] An etaerio with achenes placed on concave thalamus.

cynopodous (sínöp'ödüs) *a.* [Gk. *kyon*, dog; *pous*, foot.] With non-retractile claws.

cyphella (sífel'ä) *n.* [Gk. *kyphella*, hollow of ear.] Small cup on thallus of certain Lichens.

cyphonautes (sí'fônôt'ez) *n.* [Gk. *kyphos*, bent; *nautes*, sailor.] Young free-swimming larva of certain Polyzoa.

cypsela (síp'sälä) *n.* [Gk. *kyipsele*, hollow vessel.] An inferior bicarpellary achene.

cyst (sist) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] The enclosing membrane round a resting cell or apocyte; a bladder or air vesicle in certain Sea-weeds; abnormal sac containing fluid.

cystein (sis'tēin) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A proteid decomposition product occurring in urinary bladder concretions.

cystenchnyma (sístēng'kīmā) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *engchyma*, infusion.] A parenchyma in Sponges with large vesicular cell-structure.

cystencytes (sis'tēnsits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *kytos*, hollow.] In Sponges, collencytes which have acquired a vesicular structure.

cystic (sis'tik) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] *Pert.* a cyst; *pert.* gall or urinary bladder.

cysticeroid (sis'tisēr'koid) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *kerkos*, tail; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* the bladder-worm stage of Tape-worms.

cysticercus (sis'tisēr'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *kerkos*, tail.] The larval form or bladderworm stage of certain Tape-worms.

cysticolous (sistik'ölüs) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *L. colere*, to inhabit.] Living in a cyst.

cystid (sis'tid) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *idion*, dim.] A fossil Cystoid.

cystidium (sistid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *idion*, dim.] A large inflated cell in the hymenial layer of some Fungi.

cystine (sis'tēn) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] Amino-acid found in egg albumin and keratin; $C_6H_{12}N_2S_2O_4$.

cystoarian (sístöä'rīän) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *oarian*, small egg.] *Appl.* gonads when enclosed in coelomic sacs, as in most Teleosts; *opp.* gymnoarian.

cystocarp (sis'tökärp) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *karpós*, fruit.] Cryptocarp, *q.v.*

cystocyte (sis'tösit) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *kytos*, hollow.] Cystenocyte, *q.v.*

cystogenous (sístöj'ēnüs) *a.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *genos*, offspring.] Cell-forming; *appl.* large nucleated cells in cercaria of Distomum which secrete the cyst.

cystolith (sis'tölith) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *lithos*, stone.] A mass of calcium carbonate found in epidermal cells, as in nettle; vesical calculus.

cyston (sis'tön) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A dactylozoid in Siphonophora modified for excretory purposes.

cystozoid (sis'tözō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *kystis*, bladder; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] The body portion of a metacestode; *opp.* acanthozoid.

cytase (sí'täs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] A cellulose digesting ferment; alexin.

cytaster (sität'stēr) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *aster*, star.] A star-shaped achromatic figure consisting of attraction-sphere and aster rays; aster, *opp.* karyaster.

cytes (sits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] Spermatocyte and oocyte stages of germ-cell formation.

cytoblast (sí'töbläst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *blastos*, bud.] The cell nucleus; a hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

cytoblastema (sí'töblästē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *blastema*, growth.] The formative material from which cells were supposed to arise.

cytochylema (sí'tökilē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *chylos*, juice.] Cyto-lymph, *q.v.*

cytococcus (sí'tökök'üs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *kokkos*, grain.] The nucleus of a fertilised egg.

cytocyst (sī'tōsist) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *kystis*, bladder.] The envelope formed by remains of host-cell within which protozoan parasite multiplies.

cytode (sī'tōd) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *eidos*, form.] A non-nucleated protoplasmic mass.

cytodiaeresis (sī'tōdiē'rēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *diairesis*, division.] Mitosis; karyokinesis.

cytogamy (sītōg'āml) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *gamos*, union.] Cell-conjugation.

cytogenesis (sī'tōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *genesis*, descent.] Development or formation of cells.

cytogenous (sītōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *genos*, offspring.] Producing cells; *appl.* lymphatic tissue.

cytoglobin (sī'tōglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; L. *globus*, globe.] A proteid which retards coagulation of blood.

cytohyaloplasma (sī'tōhī'ālōplāz'mā) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *hyalos*, glass; *plasma*, mould.] The substance of the cytomitome; hyaloplasm.

cytokinesis (sī'tōkīnē'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *kinesis*, movement.] Changes attending general cytoplasm during karyokinesis.

Cytology (sītōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow, secondarily, cup, vessel; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with structure, functions, and life-history of cells.

cytolymph (sī'tōlīm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; L. *lymphā*, water.] The ground-substance of cytoplasm.

cytolysin (sī'tōlī'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *lysis*, loosing.] A substance inducing cytolysis.

cytolysis (sītōl'īsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *lysis*, loosing.] Cell-dissolution; cell-degeneration.

cytomeres (sī'tōmērēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *meros*, part.] Cells in Caryotropha formed by division of schizont, themselves giving rise to merozoites; non-nuclear portions of sperms.

cytomicrosome (sī'tōmī'krōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *mikros*, small; *soma*, body.] A microsome of cytoplasm; *opp.* nucleomicrosome.

cytomitome (sī'tōmī'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *mitos*, thread.] The cytoplasmic threadwork.

cytomorphosis (sī'tōmōr'fōsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *morphosis*, shaping.] The life-history of cells; the series of structural modifications of cells or successive generations of cells; cellular change as in senescence.

cyton (sī'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] The body of a nerve cell.

cytophan (sī'tōfān) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *phaneros*, visible.] Ovoid matrix surrounding karyophans in spiroplasma and axoneme fibres in infusorian stalk.

cytopharynx (sī'tōfār'īngks) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *pharynx*, gullet.] A tube-like structure leading from mouth into endoplasm in certain Protozoa.

cytophil (sī'tōfīl) *a.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *philein*, to love.] *Pert.* haptophorous groups; having an affinity for cells.

cytophore (sī'tōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *phora*, burden.] A cell regarded as bearer of parasitic Sporozoa.

cytoplasm (sī'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *plasma*, mould.] Substance of cell-body exclusive of nucleus; *cf.* nucleoplasm.

cytoproct (sī'tōprōkt), **cytopyge** (sī'tōpīj') *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *proktos*, anus; *pyge*, rump.] A cell-anus.

cytoreticulum (sī'tōrētīk'ūlūm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; L. *reticulum*, little net.] The cytoplasmic threadwork; cytomitome; spongioplasm.

cytosine (sī'tōsīn) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] Cleavage product of protein.

cytosome (sī'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *soma*, body.] Body of cell *opp.* that of nucleus.

cytostome (sī'tōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *stoma*, mouth.] A cell-mouth.

cytotaxis (sī'tōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *taxis*, arrangement.] Re-arrangement of cells on stimulation.

cytothesis (sī'tōth'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *thesis*, something set down.] Regenerative tendency of a cell.

cytotoxin (sī'tōtōk'sin) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *toxikon*, poison.] A cell-poisoning substance formed in blood serum; cytolsin.

cytotrophoblast (sī'tōtrō'fōbläst) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *trophē*, nourishment; *blastos*, bud.] Inner layer of trophoblast, layer of Langhans.

cytotropism (sītōt'rōpīzm) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *tropē*, turning.] The mutual attraction of two or more cells.

cytozoic (sī'tōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* Sporozoan trophozoite within a cell.

cytula (sīt'ülä) *n.* [Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] The fertilised ovum or parent cell.

D

dacryocyst (dāk'riōsist) *n.* [Gk. *dakryon*, tear; *kystis*, bladder.] Lacrimal sac; saccus lacrimalis.

dacryon (dāk'riōn) *n.* [Gk. *dakryon*, tear.] Point of junction of anterior border of lacrimal with frontal.

dactyl (dāk'til) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] A digit; finger or toe.

dactylar (dāk'tilär) *a.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] *Pert.* finger or digit.

dactylopodite (dāk'tilōp'ōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *pous*, foot.] Distal joint in certain limbs of Crustacea.

dactylopore (dāk'tilōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *poros*, channel.] Opening in skeleton of Milleporina through which a dactylozoooid protruded.

dactylopterus (dāk'tilōp'tērüs) *a.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *pteron*, wing.] With anterior rays of pectoral fins more or less free.

dactylozoooid (dāk'tilōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, resemblance.] A hydroid

modified for catching prey, long, with tentacles or short knobs, with or without a mouth.

dactylus (dāk'tilüs) *n.* [Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] Part of tarsus of Insect.

dart (därt) *n.* [O.F. *dart*, dagger.] Anything resembling a dart, *appl.* crystalline structure in Molluscs.

dart sac,—a small sac containing a limy dart attached to vagina near its orifice in Gastropods.

dartoid (där'toid) *a.* [Gk. *dartos*, flayed.] *Pert.* the dartos.

dartos (där'tös) *n.* [Gk. *dartos*, flayed.] Thin layer of non-striped muscle around base of scrotum.

Darwinian tubercle,—the slight prominence on helix near the point where it bends downwards.

Darwinism (Där'wīnīzm) *n.* [C. *Darwin*.] The theory of origin of species by natural selection working on slight variations that occur, thereby selecting those best adapted to survive.

dasypaedes (däs'ipē'dēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *dasy*, hairy; *pais*, child.] Birds whose young are downy at hatching.

dasyphyllous (däs'ifil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *dasy*, hairy; *phyllon*, leaf.] With hairy leaves.

daughter (dō'tēr) *n.* [A.S. *dohtor*, daughter.] Offspring of first generation with no reference to sex, as daughter-cell, daughter-nucleus.

deamination (dēām'ināshūn) *n.* [L. *de*, down; Gk. *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] The conversion of ammonium salts into urea, partly accomplished in liver.

death (dēth) *n.* [M.E. *deth*, death.] Complete and permanent cessation of vital functions in an organism.

death-point,—temperature above or below which micro-organisms cannot exist.

decalcify (dēkäl'sifi) *v.* [L. *de*, away; *calx*, lime.] To treat with acids for removal of calcareous part.

decamorous (dēkām'ērüs) *a.* [Gk. *dēka*, ten; *meros*, part.] With the various parts arranged in tens.

decapod (dĕk'ăpŏd) *a.* [Gk. *deka*, ten; *pous*, foot.] Of Crustacea, with five pairs of legs on thorax; of Cephalopods, with ten arms.

decapodiform (dĕk'ăpŏd'ifŏrm) *a.* [Gk. *deka*, ten; *pous*, foot; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a decapod, *appl.* Insect larvae.

decemfid (dĕsĕm'fid) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *findere*, to cleave.] Cut into ten segments.

decemfoliate (dĕsĕmfŏ'liăt) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *folium*, leaf.] Ten-leaved.

decemjugate (dĕsĕmjoo'gât) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *jugare*, to join.] With ten pairs of leaflets.

decempartite (dĕsĕmpâr'tit) *a.* [L. *decem*, ten; *partiri*, to divide.] Ten-lobed; divided into ten lobes.

decidua (dĕsid'üă) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] The mucous membrane lining the pregnant uterus, cast off after parturition.

decidual (dĕsid'üăl) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] *Pert.* decidua.

deciduate (dĕsid'üât) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] Characterised by having a decidua; partly formed by the decidua.

deciduous (dĕsid'üūs) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cadere*, to fall.] Falling at end of growth period or at maturity.

declinate (dĕk'linăt) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *clinare*, to bend.] Bending aside in a curve, as anther filament in horse-chestnut.

decollated (dĕkŏl'ătĕd) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *collum*, neck.] With apex of spire wanting.

decomposed (dĕkŏmpŏzd') *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cum*, with; *ponere*, to place.] Not in contact; not adhering, said of barbs of feather when separate; decayed.

decompound (dĕ'kŏmpound') *a.* [L. *de*, away; *cum*, with; *ponere*, to place.] With monopodial branching very complete, and ultimate wings little developed; *appl.* leaf.

decumbent (dĕkŭm'bĕnt) *a.* [L. *decumbere*, to lie down.] *Appl.* stems which trail on ground, but rise at apex.

decurrent (dĕkŭr'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *de*, away; *currere*, to run.] Having leaf base prolonged down stem as a winged expansion or rib.

decussate (dĕkŭs'ăt) *a.* [L. *decussare*, to cross.] Crossed; having paired leaves, succeeding pairs crossing at right angles.

decussation (dĕ'kŭsă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *decussare*, to cross.] Decussate condition of leaves; crossing of nerves with interchange of fibres, as in optic and pyramidal tracts.

deduplication (dĕdŭ'plikă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *de*, intensive; *duplicare*, to double.] The augmentation of parts of a flower by splitting during development.

defaecation (dĕ'fĕkă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *defaecatio*, voiding of excrement.] The expulsion of faeces.

defensive (dĕfĕn'siv) *a.* [L. *defendere*, to defend.] Protective; *appl.* proteid substances which destroy toxic substances of Bacteria; *appl.* numerous organs or parts of organs in various animals or plants.

deferred (dĕfĕrd') *a.* [L. *deferre*, to bring down.] *Appl.* shoots that are given out from dormant buds when stem or branch has been destroyed.

deficiency diseases, — pathological conditions in plants and animals due to lack of certain necessary nutritive substances; *e.g.* crown rot in Sugar Beet due to boron deficiency; diseases in Mammals due to vitamin deficiency, absence of vitamin A causing poor growth and xerophthalmia,—of B₁, beri-beri,—of B₂, retardation of growth,—of C, scurvy,—of D, rickets,—of E, infertility and paralysis,—of K, bleeding.

definite (dĕf'init) *a.* [L. *definire*, to limit.] Fixed, constant; *appl.* inflorescences with primary axis terminating early in a flower; *appl.* stamens limited to twenty in number.

definitive (dĕfin'itiv) *a.* [L. *definire*, to limit.] Complete, fully developed.

defoliate (dĕfŏ'liăt) *a.* [L. *defoliare*, to strip of leaves.] Bared at the annual fall.

degeneration (dējēnērā'shūn) *n.* [L. *degener*, base.] Return to a simpler condition; retrogressive evolution.

deglutition (dēglōotish'ūn) *n.* [L. *deglutire*, to swallow down.] The process of swallowing.

dehiscence (dēhis'ēns) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *hiscere*, to gape.] The opening of an organ or structure along certain lines or in a definite direction.

deinopore (dī'nōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *deinos*, urn; *poros*, channel.] A cell bridge.

Deiters' cells [*O. F. K. Deiters*, German anatomist.] Supporting cells between rows of outer hair-cells in organ of Corti.

delamination (dēlām'īnāshūn) *n.* [L. *de*, down; *lamina*, layer.] The dividing off of cells to form new layers.

deliquescent (dēl'īkwēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *deliquescere*, to become fluid.] Having lateral buds the more vigorously developed so that the main stem seems to divide into a number of irregular branches.

delomorphous (dē'lōmōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *delos*, visible; *morphe*, shape.] With definite form, *appl.* oxyntic cells of gastric glands.

delthyrium (dēlthī'rīūm) *n.* [Gk. *delos*, visible; *thyrium*, little door.] The opening between hinge and beak for peduncle exit in many Brachiopods.

deltidium (dēl'tīd'īūm) *n.* [Gk. Δ , delta; *idion*, *dim.*] A plate covering the delthyrium.

deltoid (dēl'tōid) *a.* [Gk. Δ , delta; *eidōs*, form.] More or less triangular in shape, *appl.* nerves, muscles, etc.; *appl.* oral plates on calyx of Blastoids.

demersal (dēmēr'sāl) *a.* [L. *demergere*, to demerse.] Sunk; *appl.* fish eggs which sink to the bottom.

demifacet (dēm'ifāsēt') *n.* [L. *dimidius*, half; *facies*, face.] Part of parapophysis facet when divided between centra of two adjacent vertebrae.

demilune cells,—crescentic cells; crescents of Gianuzzi.

demiplate (dēm'iplāt) *n.* [L. *dimidius*, half; *platus*, flat.] Plate cut off by fusion of adjoining plates behind it from central suture line of ambulacral area in Echinoderms.

demisheath (dēm'ishēth) *n.* [L. *dimidius*, half; A.S. *sceath*, sheath.] One of paired protecting covers of insect ovipositor.

demoid (dē'moid) *a.* [Gk. *demos*, common people.] Abundant.

dendriform (dēn'drīfōrm) *a.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; L. *forma*, shape.] Tree-like; branched.

dendrite (dēn'drīt) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree.] A fine branch of a dendron.

Dendrogea (dēn'drōjē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *gaia*, earth.] A zoogeographical region, including all the Neotropical region except temperate South America.

Dendrology (dēndrōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree; *logos*, discourse.] Study of trees.

dendron (dēn'drōn) *n.* [Gk. *dendron*, tree.] A nerve cell process other than the axon.

dens (dēnz) *n.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] Tooth, or tooth-like process.

dens epistrophei,—odontoid process.

dental (dēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* teeth; *appl.* nerves, blood-vessels, canals, furrows, papillae, tissue, etc.

dentary (dēn'tārī) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* dentaries, membrane bones in lower jaw of many Vertebrates; *n.* dentary bone or dentale.

dentate (dēn'tāt) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] With sharp saw-like teeth on the margin.

dentate ciliate,—with teeth and hairs on the margins; *appl.* leaves.

dentate crenate,—with marginal teeth somewhat rounded.

denticles (dēn'tīkēlz) *n. plu.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] The paragnaths of certain Polychaets; the teeth within the secondary orifice in Polyzoa; the scales of certain Elasmobranchs.

dental (dēn'tīnāl) *a.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* dentine; *appl.* tubules, *i.e.* canaliculi dentales.

dentine (dĕn'tin) *n.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] A hard, highly elastic substance composing the greater part of every tooth, a collagen.

dentition (dĕntish'ūn) *n.* [L. *dens*, tooth.] The number, arrangement, and kind of teeth.

depigmentation (dĕpīg'mĕntā'shūn) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *pingere*, to paint.] The destruction of colour in a cell, by natural or experimental physiological processes.

deplane (dĕp'lānāt) *a.* [L. *deplanare*, to level.] Levelled, flattened.

depressant (dĕprĕs'ānt) *n.* [L. *deprimere*, to lower.] Anything that lowers vital activity.

depressomotor (dĕprĕs'ōmō'tōr) *n.* [L. *deprimere*, to lower; *movere*, to move.] Any nerve which lowers muscular activity.

depressor (dĕprĕs'ōr) *n.* [L. *deprimere*, to lower.] Any muscle which lowers or depresses any structure; *appl.* a nerve which lowers the activity of an organ.

derm (dĕrm), **derma** (dĕr'mā) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] The layers of integument below the epidermis.

dermal (dĕr'māl) *a.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* derma, or skin.

dermalia (dĕrmā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] Microscleres in the dermal membrane of Sponges.

dermarticulare (dĕr'mārtik'ūlā'rē) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; L. *articulus*, joint.] The goniale, *q.v.*

dermatogen (dĕr'mātōjĕn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *genos*, birth.] The young or embryonic epidermis in plants.

dermatoglyphics (dĕr'mātōglīf'iks) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *glyphein*, to carve.] Skin, palm, finger, sole, toe prints; print formulae.

dermatoplasm (dĕr'mātōplāzm') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *plasma*, mould.] Cell-wall protoplasm.

dermatoplast (dĕr'mātōplāst') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *plastos*, mould.] A protoplast with a cell wall.

dermatopsy (dĕr'mātōp'sī) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *opsis*, sight.] Condition of seeing with the skin, *i.e.* with a skin sensitive to light.

dermatosome (dĕr'mātōsōm') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *soma*, body.] One of vital units forming a cell-membrane.

dermentoglossum (dĕrmĕn'tō-glōsūm) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *entos*, within; *glossa*, tongue.] A bone arising by fusion of dentinal bases, covering entoglossum, in some Fishes.

dermethmoid (dĕrmĕth'moid) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidōs*, form.] Supraethmoid, *q.v.*

dermic (dĕr'mik) *a.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* skin, or derived from skin.

dermis (dĕr'mis) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin.] Derm, *q.v.*

dermoblast (dĕr'mōblāst') *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *blastos*, bud.] The layer of mesoblast which gives rise to the derma.

dermoccipitals (dĕrm'ōksip'itālz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; L. *occiput*, back of head.] Two bones taking the place of interparietal in some lower forms and in development of higher.

dermoossification (dĕr'mōōs'ifikā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; L. *os*, bone; *fieri*, to become.] A bone formed in the skin.

dermopharyngeal (dĕr'mōfārīn'jĕāl) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *pharyngx*, gullet.] Superior or inferior plate of membrane bone supporting pharyngeal teeth in some Fishes.

dermosclerites (dĕr'mōsklē'rīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *skleros*, hard.] Masses of spicules found in tissues of Alcyonidae.

dermoskeleton (dĕr'mōskēl'ētōn) *n.* [Gk. *derma*, skin; *skeletos*, dried.] Exoskeleton, *q.v.*

derthroeca (dĕr'trōthē'ka) *n.* [Gk. *dertron*, beak; *theke*, cup.] The horny casing of bird maxilla.

dertrum (dĕr'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *dertron*, beak.] Any modification of the casing of maxilla in Birds.

descending (dĕsĕn'ding) *a.* [L. *de*, down; *scandere*, to climb.] Directed towards caudal region; *appl.* blood-vessels, nerves, etc.

desegmentation (dēsēg'mēntā'shūn) *n.* [L. *de*, from; *segmentum*, piece cut off.] Fusion of segments originally separate.

deserticolous (dēz'ērtīk'ōlūs) *a.* [L. *desertus*, solitary; *colere*, to inhabit.] Desert-inhabiting.

desma (dēs'mā, dēz-) *n.* [Gk. *desma*, bond.] Megasclere which forms characteristic skeletal network of Lithistida.

desmactinic (dēs'māktīn'īk, dēz-) *a.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *aktis*, ray.] With podia continued upwards to apical plate, *appl.* Stelleroidea; *cf.* lysactinic.

desmergate (dēsmēr'gāt, dēz-) *n.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *ergates*, worker.] A type of ant intermediate between worker and soldier.

desmogen (dēs'mōjēn, dēz-) *n.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *genos*, birth.] Merismatic or growing tissue.

desmognathous (dēsmōg'nāthūs, dēz-) *a.* [Gk. *desma*, bond; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having maxillo-palatines fused in middle line owing to other peculiarities in skull; *appl.* Birds.

desquamation (dēs'kwāmā'shūn) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *squama*, scale.] Shedding of cuticle or epidermis in flakes.

determinant (dētēr'mīnānt) *n.* [L. *determinare*, to limit.] A hypothetical unit, being an aggregation of biophores determining the development of a cell or an independently variable group of cells; hereditary factor.

determinate (dētēr'mīnāt) *a.* [L. *determinare*, to limit.] With certain limits; *appl.* inflorescence with primary axis terminated early with a flower-bud; *appl.* cleavage.

detorsion (dētōr'shūn) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *torquere*, to twist.] Torsion in an opposite direction to that of original, resulting in a more or less posterior position of anus and circumanal complex.

deutocerebrum (dū'tērōsēr'ēbrūm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] That portion of

Crustacean brain from which antennular nerves arise.

deuterocone (dū'tērōkōn') *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *konos*, cusp.] Mammalian premolar cusp corresponding to molar protocone.

deuteroproteose (dū'tērōprō'tēōs) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *proteos*, first.] A secondary product from digestion of proteids.

deuteroostoma (dū'tērōstō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *stoma*, mouth.] A mouth formed secondarily, as distinct from gastrula mouth.

deuterotoky (dū'tērōtō'kī) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *tokos*, birth.] Reproduction of both sexes from parthenogenetic eggs; *cf.* arrhenotoky and thelyotoky.

deuterozoid (dū'tērōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] A zoid produced by budding from a primary zoid.

deuthyalosome (dūthī'ālōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *hyalos*, glass; *soma*, body.] The nucleus remaining in ovum after formation of first polar body.

deutoblasts (dū'tōblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *blastos*, bud.] The amoeba-like bodies formed from protoblasts in zygote of Microclossia, and liberated to multiply in the blood.

deutobroch (dū'tōbrōk) *a.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *brochos*, mesh.] *Appl.* nuclei of gonidia preparing for leptotene stage; *cf.* protobroch.

deutocerebron (dū'tōsēr'ēbrōn) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] That portion of brain of certain Insects which corresponds with deutocerebrum of Crustaceans; also deutocerebrum.

deutomalae (dū'tōmā'lē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *malon*, cheek.] The broad plate in Chaetognatha, formed by fusion of second pair of mouth appendages.

deutomerite (dū'tōm'ērīt) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *meros*, part.] The posterior division of a Gregarine body; see primitive.

deutoplasm (dū'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *plasma*, mould.] Yolk or food material in cytoplasm of ovum or other cell.

deutoscolex (dū'tōskō'lēks) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *skolex*, head.] A secondary scolex produced by budding, in bladder-worm stage of certain Tape-worms.

deutosomes (dū'tōsōmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; *soma*, body.] Granules of nucleolus cast out into cytoplasm, from which yolk is said to arise.

deutovum (dūtō'vūm) *n.* [Gk. *deuteros*, second; L. *ovum*, egg.] A stage in metamorphosis of certain Mites.

development (dēvēl'ōpmēnt) *n.* [F. *développeur*, to unfold.] The changes undergone by an organism from egg to maturity.

Devonian (dēvō'nīān) *a.* [*Devon*, where strata were first studied.] *Pert.* or *appl.* Palaeozoic geological period preceding Carboniferous.

dextiotropic (dēk'siōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dexios*, right; *trope*, turn.] Having whorls turning from left to right; *appl.* shells; *appl.* spiral cleavage of cells.

dextral (dēk'strāl) *a.* [L. *dexter*, right-hand.] Dextiotropic, *q.v.*

dextrin (dēk'strīn) *n.* [L. *dexter*, right-hand.] A soluble substance derived from starch by exposure to high temperature for short time.

dextrorse (dēk'strōrs) *a.* [L. *dexter*, right; *vertere*, to turn.] Growing in a spiral which twines from left to right.

dextrose (dēk'strōs) *n.* [L. *dexter*, right.] Grape sugar or glucose, the end product of starch digestion, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

diachaenium (dī'ākē'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *a*, not; *chainein*, to gape.] Each part of a cremocarp.

diacranteric (dī'āk'rāntēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *kranteres*, wisdom teeth.] With diastema between front and back teeth, as in Snakes.

diactinal (dī'āk'tīnāl) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *aktis*, ray.] With two rays pointed at ends.

diadelphous (dī'ādēl'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens in two bundles owing to fusion of filaments.

diademmatoid (dī'ādēm'ātoid) *a.* [Gk. *diadema*, crown; *eidos*, shape.] Of Echinoids, having three primary pore plates with occasionally a secondary between aboral and middle primary; as *opp.* arbacoid, one primary, with secondary on each side, and triplechinoid, two primaries, with one or more secondaries between.

diadromous (dī'ād'rōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *diadromos*, wandering.] Having nerves radiating in fan-like manner.

diaene (dīēn') *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; on analogy of triaene, from Gk. *triaina*, trident.] A form of triaene, with one of the cladi reduced or absent.

diageotropism (dī'ājēōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *ge*, earth; *trope*, turn.] Tendency in certain parts of plants to assume position at right angles to direction of gravity.

diagnosis (dī'āgnō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *gignoskein*, to know.] A concise description of an organism with full distinctive characters; discrimination of a physiological or pathological condition by its distinctive signs.

diagnostic (dī'āgnōs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *gignoskein*, to know.] Differentiating species or genus.

diaheliotropism (dī'āhēliōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *helios*, sun; *trope*, turn.] Tendency of certain parts of plants to assume a position at right angles to rays of light.

diakinesis (dī'ākīnē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *kinesis*, movement.] The later prophase stage of meiosis, between diplotene and prometaphase.

dialyneury (dī'ālīnū'ri) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *lyein*, to loose; *neuron*, nerve.] In certain Gastropods, condition of having pleural ganglia united to opposite visceral nerve by anastomosis with pallial nerve.

dialypetalous (dī'ālipēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *lyein*, to loose; *petalon*, petal.] Polypetalous.

dialyphyllous (dī'ālīfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *lyein*, to loose; *phyllon*, leaf.] With separate leaves.

dialysepalous (dī'ālisēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *lyein*, to loose; *sepalon*, sepal.] Polysepalous.

dialystely (dī'ālistē'li) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, asunder; *lyein*, to loose; *stelen*, post.] A condition in which the steles in the stem remain more or less separate.

diancistra (dī'āngkis'trā) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *ankistrōn*, hook.] A spicule resembling a stout sigma, but the inner margin of both hook and shaft thins out to a knife edge and is notched.

diandrous (dīān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *aner*, man.] Having two free stamens.

diapedesis (dī'āpēdēs'is) *n.* [Gk. *dia-pēdesis*, leaping through.] Emigration of white blood corpuscles through walls of capillaries into surrounding tissue.

diaphototropism (dī'āfōtōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *phos*, light; *trope*, turn.] Diaheliotropism, *q.v.*

diaphragm (dī'āfrām), **diaphragma** (dī'āfrāg'mā) *n.* [Gk. *diaphragma*, midriff.] The wall which separates the small cell, the prothallus, from rest of macrospore in Hydropterideae; a septum at nodes in Equisetum; a sheet of muscular tissue attached to introvert in Worms; single strongly developed septum in Terebelliformia; perforated tissue that subdivides tentacle cavity in Polyzoa; the transverse septum separating cephalothorax from abdomen in certain Arachnids; a special fan-shaped muscle spreading from anterior end of ilia to oesophagus and base of lungs in Anura; a partition partly muscular, partly tendinous, separating cavity of chest from abdominal cavity in Mammals.

diaphysis (diāf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *phyein*, to bring forth.] Shaft of bone, *opp.* epiphysis; abnormal growth of an axis or shoot.

diapophysis (dī'āpōf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to produce.] Lateral or transverse process of neural arch of Anura.

diapsid (diāp'sid) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *apsis*, arch.] *Appl.* skulls with supra- and infra-temporal fossae distinct; *cf.* synapsid.

diarch (dī'ark) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *arche*, origin.] With two xylem and two phloem bundles; *appl.* root in which protoxylem bundles meet and form a plate of tissue across cylinder with phloem bundle on each side; *appl.* a bipolar type of spindle.

diarthrosis (dī'arthrōs'is) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *arthron*, joint.] An articulation allowing considerable movement.

diaschistic (dī'askis'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *schistein*, to split.] *Appl.* type of tetrads which divide once transversely and once longitudinally in meiosis; *cf.* anaschistic.

diastase (dī'astās) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *histanai*, to set.] An enzyme which acts principally in converting starch into sugar.

diastatic (dī'astāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through; *histanai*, to set.] *Pert.* diastase, or having similar properties.

diastem (dī'astēm), **diastema** (diās'tēmā, dī'astē'mā), *n.* [Gk. *diastema*, space.] A space in a jaw without teeth, usually between two types of teeth; an equatorial modification of protoplasm preceding cell division.

diaster (diās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *aster*, star.] The stage in mitosis where daughter chromosomes are grouped near spindle poles ready to form a new nucleus.

diastole (diās'tōlē) *n.* [Gk. *diastole*, difference.] Rhythmical relaxation of heart; rhythmical expansion of a contractile vacuole.

liastomatic (dī'ästömät'ík) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *stoma*, pore.] Through stomata or pores ; giving off gases from spongy parenchyma through stomata.

liathesis (diäth'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *tithenai*, to place.] A constitutional predisposition to a class of disease or type of development.

liatom (dī'ätöm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *temnein*, to cut.] A unicellular microscopic form of Alga with walls of silica.

liotropism (diät'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *trope*, turn.] The tendency of organs or organisms to place themselves at right angles to line of action of stimulus.

liaxon (diäk'sön) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *axon*, axis.] With two axes, as certain sponge spicules.

liaxone (diäk'sön) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *axon*, axis.] A nerve-cell with two axis-cylinder processes.

liblastula (dibläs'tulä) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *blastos*, bud.] A coelenterate embryo consisting of two layers arranged round a central cavity.

libranchiate (dibräng'kiät) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *brangchia*, gills.] With two gills.

licellate (disël'ät) *a.* [Gk. *dikella*, two-pronged hoe.] With two prongs ; *appl.* sponge spicules.

licentral (disën'träl) *a.* [Gk. *dia*, through ; *kentron*, centre.] *Appl.* canal in fish vertebral centrum.

lichasium (dikä'ziüm) *n.* [Gk. *dichazein*, to divide in two.] A cymose inflorescence in which two lateral branches occur about same level.

lichlamydeous (dī'klämíd'ëüs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice ; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having both calyx and corolla.

lichogamy (dikög'ämi) *n.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two ; *gamos*, union.] Maturing of sexual elements at different times, ensuring cross-pollination.

lichoptic (diköp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two ; *opsis*, sight.] With eyes quite separate.

lichotomous (diköt'ömüs) *a.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two ; *temnein*, to cut.] *Pert.*, characterised by dichotomy.

dichotomy (diköt'ömi) *n.* [Gk. *dicha*, in two ; *temnein*, to cut.] Branching which results from division of growing point into two equal parts.

dichromatic (dī'krömät'ík) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two ; *chroma*, colour.] With two colour varieties.

dichthadiigyne (dikthä'dëjîn) *n.* [Gk. *dichthadios*, double ; *gyne*, female.] A gynaeoid Ant with voluminous ovaries, and without eyes and wings ; a dichthadiiform female.

diclinous (dī'klinüs, diklī'nüs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two ; *kline*, bed.] With stamens and pistils on separate flowers ; with staminate and pistillate flowers on same plant.

dicoccus (dikök'üs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two ; *kokkos*, seed.] Having two one-seeded coherent capsules.

dicostalia (dī'köstä'liä) *n.* [Gk. *di*, two ; *L. costa*, rib.] The secundibrachs or second brachial series in a Crinoid.

dicotyledon (diköt'ilë'dön) *n.* [Gk. *di*, two ; *kotyledon*, cup-shaped hollow.] A plant with two seed-leaves.

dictyodromous (dik'tiöd'römüs) *a.* [Gk. *dikyton*, net ; *dromein*, to run.] Net-veined, when the smaller veins branch and anastomose freely.

dictyogen (dik'tiöjën) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net ; *genos*, birth.] A net-leaved plant.

dictyokinesis (dik'tiökīnë'sis) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net ; *kinesis*, movement.] The breaking-up of the Golgi-apparatus at mitosis and segregation of dictyosomes to daughter-cells.

dictyonalia (dik'tiönä'liä) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net.] The principal parenchyma spicules of Dictyonina and of many Lyssacina.

dictyosome (dik'tiösöm) *n.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net ; *soma*, body.] An element of the Golgi-apparatus, *q.v.*

dictyostelic (dik'tiöstë'lik) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net ; *stela*, stele.] Poly-stelic.

dictyotic (dik'tiöt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *diktyon*, net.] Having the whole skeleton laid down at once ; *appl.* stage in cell growth where chromosomes are lost to view in nuclear reticulum.

dictyotic moment,—lorication moment, *q.v.*

dicyclic (disik'lik) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *kyklos*, circle.] Having a row of perradial infrabasals, *appl.* theca of Crinoids; with two whorls.

didactyl (didäk'til) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *daktylos*, finger.] Having two fingers or two toes.

didymous (did'imüs) *a.* [Gk. *didymos*, twin.] Growing in pairs.

didynamous (didin'amüs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *dynamis*, power.] With four stamens, two long, two short.

diencephalon (di'enkëf'alön, -sëf'-) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, between; *engkephalos*, brain.] Thalamencephalon, *q.v.*

differentiation (dif'ërën'shiä'shün) *n.* [L. *differre*, to differ.] Modification in structure of various organs of body owing to division of labour.

diffuence (dif'looëns) *n.* [L. *dis*, away; *fluere*, to flow.] Disintegration by vacuolisation.

diffuse (difüs') *a.* [L. *diffundere*, to pour.] Widely spread.

digametic (digämët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *gametes*, spouse.] Exhibiting digamety; having two types of gametes, one producing males, the other females.

digastric (digäs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *gaster*, belly.] Two-bellied, *appl.* muscles fleshy at ends, tendinous in middle.

digenesis (dijën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *genesis*, descent.] Alternation of generations, *q.v.*

digenetic (di'jënët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* digenesis.

digenoporous (di'jënöp'örüs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *genos*, birth; *poros*, pore.] With two genital pores, *appl.* many Turbellaria.

digestion (dijës'chün) *n.* [L. *digestio*, digestion.] The process by which nutrient materials are rendered absorbable by action of various juices.

digestive (dijës'tiv) *a.* [L. *digestio*, digestion.] *Pert.* digestion, or having power of aiding in digestion.

digit (dij'it) *n.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] Terminal division of limb in any Vertebrate above Fishes.

digital (dij'itäl) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] *Pert.* finger or digit, also *appl.* structures resembling a digit; *n.* distal joint of Spider's pedipalp.

digitaliform (dij'itäl'ifôrm) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *forma*, shape.] Finger-shaped, *appl.* corollae which are like the finger of a glove.

digitate (dij'itât) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] Having parts arranged like the fingers in a hand; with fingers; finger-shaped.

digitiform (dij'itifôrm) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *forma*, shape.] Finger-shaped; *appl.* roots.

digitigrade (dij'itigräd') *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *gradus*, step.] Having feet, only the digits of which touch the ground in walking.

digitinervate (dij'itinër'vât) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *nervus*, sinew.] Having veins radiating out from base like fingers of a hand, with usually five or seven veins; *appl.* leaves.

digitipartite (dij'itipâr'tit) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *partire*, to divide.] Having leaves divided up in a hand-like pattern.

digitipinnate (dij'itipin'ât) *a.* [L. *digitus*, finger; *pinna*, leaf.] Having digitate leaves of which the leaflets are pinnate.

digitule (dij'itül) *n.* [L. *digitus*, finger.] Any small finger-like process; small process on Insect tarsi.

digoneutic (di'gönü'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *goneuein*, to produce.] Breeding twice a year.

digonoporous (di'gönöp'örüs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *genos*, birth; *poros*, pore.] With two distinct genital apertures, male and female.

digynous (dijjinüs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *gyne*, woman.] Having two carpels.

diheliotropism, — diaheliotropism, *q.v.*

dihybrid (dihí'brid) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *L. hybrida*, mixed offspring.] A cross whose parents differ in two distinct characters.

dilatator,—dilator, *q.v.*

dilated (dīlā'tēd) *a.* [L. *dilatare*, to flatten.] Expanded or flattened; *appl.* parts of Insects, etc., with a wide margin.

dilator (dīlā'tōr) *n.* [L. *dilatare*, to expand.] Name *appl.* any muscle that expands or dilates an organ.

dilophous (dīlōf'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *di*, two; *lophos*, crest.] A tetractinal spicule with two rays forked like a crest.

diluvial (dīlū'vīāl) *a.* [L. *diluvium*, deluge.] *Pert.* the present, in geological reckoning.

dimegaly (dīmég'ālī) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *megalon*, great.] Condition of having spermatozoa of two sizes.

dimerous (dīm'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *meros*, part.] Having each whorl of two parts; with a two-jointed tarsus.

dimidiate (dīmīd'īāt) *a.* [L. *dimidius*, half.] Having only one-half developed; having the capsule split on one side.

dimorphism (dīmōr'fizm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *morphe*, shape.] Condition of having stamens of two different lengths, of having two different kinds of leaves, flowers, etc.; state of having two different forms according to sex, or of one sex, two different kinds of zooids, or of offspring; broods which, owing to differing conditions, differ in size or colouring.

dimyric (dīmīār'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *mys*, muscle.] Having two adductor muscles.

dinergate (dīnēr'gāt) *n.* [Gk. *dinein*, to roam; *ergates*, worker.] A soldier Ant.

dinomic (dīnōm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *nomos*, division.] *Appl.* an organism restricted to two of the biogeographical divisions of the globe.

dioecious (dīē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *oikos*, house.] Having sexes separate; having male and female flowers on different individuals; exhibiting dioecism.

diestrurn (dīē'strūm) *n.* [Gk. *dia*, between; *oistros*, gadfly.] Short quiescent period between heat periods in polyoestrous animals.

dioptrate (dīōp'trāt) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *ops*, eye.] Having eyes or ocelli separated by a narrow line.

dipetalous (dīpēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *petalon*, petal.] Having two petals.

diphasic (difā'sik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *phainein*, to appear.] *Appl.* extended life cycle of some Protozoa including the active stage; *cf.* monophasic.

diphycercal (dif'isēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *diphyes*, twofold; *kerkos*, tail.] With a tail in which vertebral column runs straight to tip, thereby dividing the fin symmetrically.

diphygenic (dif'ijēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *diphyes*, twofold; *genos*, birth.] With two types of development.

diphyletic (dif'ilēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *phylon*, race.] *Pert.* or having origin in two lines of descent.

diphyodont (dif'iodōnt') *a.* [Gk. *diphyes*, twofold; *odous*, tooth.] With deciduous and permanent sets of teeth.

diplanetary (dīplān'ētārī), **diplanetic** (dī'plānēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *planetikos*, wandering.] With two distinct types of zoospores.

diplanetism (dīplān'ētizm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *planetikos*, wandering.] Condition of having two periods of motility in one life history as in some Fungi.

diplarthrous (dīplār'thrūs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *arthron*, joint.] With tarsal or carpal bones of one row articulating with two bones in the other.

dipleurula (dīploor'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pleuron*, side.] A bilaterally symmetrical larva of Echinoderms; an echinopaedium.

diploblastic (dīp'lōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *blastos*, bud.] Having two distinct germ layers.

diplocardiac (dīp'lōkār'diāk) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *kardia*, heart.] With the two sides of the heart quite distinct.

diplocaulescent (dīp'lōkōlēs'ēnt) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *kaulos*, stem.] With secondary stems.

- diploe** (dīp'lōē) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double.] The cancellous tissue between outer and inner lamellae of certain skull bones; mesophyll.
- diplogangliate** (dīp'lōgāng'gliāt) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *ganglion*, ganglion.] With ganglia in pairs.
- diplogenesis** (dīp'lōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *genesis*, descent.] Supposed change in germ plasma that accompanies "use and disuse" changes occurring in body tissues.
- diploic** (dīplō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double.] Occupying channels in cancellous tissue of bones.
- diploid** (dīp'lōid) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double.] *Appl.* typical somatic number of chromosomes of a species; organism having two genomes; *cf.* haploid.
- diplonema** (dīp'lōnē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *nema*, thread.] Double thread of diplotene stage in meiosis.
- diplo nephridia** (dīp'lōnēfrīd'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *nephros*, kidney.] Nephridia derived partly from ectoderm, partly from mesoderm.
- diplo neural** (dīp'lōnū'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *neuron*, nerve.] Supplied with two nerves.
- diploperistomous** (dīp'lōpērīs'tōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *peri*, around; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a double projection or peristome.
- diplophase** (dīp'lōfāz) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *phasis*, aspect.] Stage in life history of an organism when nuclei are diploid.
- diploplacula** (dīp'lōplāk'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *plakoeis*, flat.] A flattened blastula consisting of two layers of cells.
- diplopore** (dīp'lōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *poros*, pore.] Respiratory organ in Cystoidea.
- diplosome** (dīp'lōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *soma*, body.] A double centrosome lying outside the nuclear membrane; a paired heterochromosome.
- diplosphene** (dīp'lōsfēn) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *sphen*, wedge.] Wedge-shaped process on neural arch of certain fossil Reptiles.
- diplospondylic** (dīp'lōspōn'dilik) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] With two centra to each myotome, or with one centrum and well-developed intercentrum; exhibiting diplospondyly.
- diplostemonous** (dīp'lōstēm'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *stemon*, warp.] With two whorls of stamens in regular alternation with perianth leaves; with stamens double the number of petals.
- diptotegeia** (dīp'lōtē'jiā) *n.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *tegos*, roof.] An inferior fruit with dry indehiscent pericarp.
- diplotene** (dīp'lōtēn) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* stage in meiosis at which bivalent chromosomes split longitudinally.
- diploxylic** (dīp'lōzīl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *xylon*, wood.] *Appl.* leaf-trace bundles with inner and outer strands of wood, in certain extinct plants.
- diplozoic** (dīp'lōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *diploos*, double; *zoon*, animal.] Bilaterally symmetrical.
- dipnoan** (dīp'nōān) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pnein*, to breathe.] Breathing by gills and lungs.
- diprotodont** (dīprō'tōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *protos*, first; *odont*, tooth.] Having two anterior incisors large and prominent, the rest of incisors and canines being smaller or absent.
- dipterocecidium** (dīp'tērōsēsīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pteron*, wing; *kekis*, gall nut.] A dipterous insect gall.
- dipterous** (dīp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *pteron*, wing.] With two wings or wing-like expansions.
- directive mesenteries**,—in Zoantharia, the dorsal and ventral pairs of mesenteries.
- disc** (disk) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] Any flattened portion like a disc in shape; circumoral area in many animals; circular areas at opposite poles of many animals; any modification of thalamus; area marking entrance of optic nerve into eye; cup-shaped tactile structures in skin; mass of cells of *membrana granulosa* which projects into cavity of egg follicle.

disc-florets,—inner florets borne on abbreviated and reduced peduncle in many inflorescences.

discal (dís'käl) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] *Pert.* any disc-like structure.

discal (dís'käl) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] A large cell at base of wing of Lepidoptera completely enclosed by wing-nervures, also in some Diptera.

disciflorous (dís'kíflo'rüs, dís'íflō'rüs) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *L. flos*, flower.] With flowers in which receptacle is large and disc-like.

discoblastic (dís'köbläs'tík) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* meroblastic eggs in which area of segmentation is disc-shaped.

discoblastula (dís'köbläs'tülä) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *blastos*, bud.] A blastula formed from a meroblastic egg with disc-like blastoderm.

discocarp (dís'kökârp) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *karpós*, fruit.] Special enlargement of thalamus below calyx; apothecium.

discoctasters (dís'köktäs'têrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *okto*, eight; *aster*, star.] Sponge spicules with eight rays terminating in discs, each disc corresponding in position to corners of a cube; a modified hexactine.

discodactylous (dís'ködäk'tilüs) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *daktylos*, finger.] With sucker at end of finger.

discohexactine (dís'köhëksäk'tin) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *hex*, six; *actis*, ray.] A sponge spicule with six equal rays meeting at right angles.

discohexaster (dís'köhëksäs'têr) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *hex*, six; *aster*, star.] A hexactine with rays ending in discs.

discoid (dís'koid) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *eidos*, form.] Flat and circular; disc-shaped.

discoidal (dís'koi'däl) *a.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *eidos*, form.] Disc-like; *appl.* segmentation in which blastoderm forms a one-layered disc or cap which spreads over yolk.

discontinuous variation,—mutation, *q.v.*

disconula (dískön'ülä) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc.] Eight-rayed stage in larval development of certain Coelentera.

discooctaster,—discoctaster, *q.v.*

discoplacenta (dís'köpläsën'tä) *n.* [Gk. *diskos*, disc; *L. placenta*, placenta.] A placenta with villi on a circular cake-like disc.

discus proligerus,—in a Graafian follicle, the mass of cells immediately surrounding the ovum.

disjunct (dísjüngkt') *a.* [*L. disjunctus*, separated.] With body regions separated by deep constrictions.

disjunction (dísjüngk'shün) *n.* [*L. disjunctus*, separated.] Divergence of chromosomes at anaphase.

disjunctive symbiosis,—a mutually helpful condition of symbiosis although there is no direct connection between the partners.

dispermous (dís'pêr'müs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sperma*, seed.] Having two seeds.

dispermy (dís'pêr'mí) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sperma*, seed.] The entrance of two spermatozoa into an ovum.

dispersal (dís'pêr'säl) *n.* [*L. dispergere*, to disperse.] The actual scattering or distributing of organisms on earth's surface.

dispireme (dís'pí'rêm) *n.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *speirema*, skein.] The stage of karyokinesis in which each daughter nucleus has given rise to a spireme.

displacement (displäs'mënt) *n.* [O.F. *desplacier*, to displace.] An abnormal position of any part of a plant due to its shifting from its normal place of insertion.

disporocystid (dís'pörösís'tíd) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sporos*, seed; *kystis*, bladder.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when two sporocysts are present.

disporous (dís'pör'üs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *sporos*, seed.] With two spores.

dissected (dísék'têd) *a.* [*L. disicere*, to disperse.] Having lamina cut into lobes, incisions reaching nearly to midrib; with parts displayed.

dissepiment (dis'ep'imént) *n.* [L. *dis-saepire*, to separate.] The partition found in some compound ovaries; in Corals, one of oblique calcareous partitions stretching from septum to septum and closing interseptal loculi below.

dissilient (disil'iént) *a.* [L. *dissilire*, to burst asunder.] Springing open; *appl.* capsules of various plants which dehisce explosively.

dissimilation (dis'similā'shūn) *n.* [L. *dissimilis*, unlike.] Katabolism, *q.v.*

dissoconch (dis'ököngk') *n.* [Gk. *dissos*, double; *kongche*, shell.] The shell of a veliger larva.

dissogeny (disöj'ëni) *n.* [Gk. *dissos*, double; *genos*, birth.] Condition of having two sexually mature periods in the same animal—one in larva, one in adult; also dissogony.

distal (dis'tāl) *a.* [L. *distare*, to stand apart.] Standing far apart, *appl.* bristles, etc.; *pert.* end of any structure farthest from middle line of organism or point of attachment; *opp.* proximal.

distichalia (distikā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *distichos*, with two rows.] In Crinoids, the secondary brachalia.

distichous (dis'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *distichos*, with two rows.] *Pert.* alternate leaves, so arranged that first is directly below third.

distipharynx (dis'tifā'ringks) *n.* [L. *distans*, standing apart; Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] A short tube formed by union of epi- and hypopharynx in some Insects.

distiproboscis (dis'tipröbös'is) *n.* [L. *distans*, standing apart; Gk. *proboskis*, trunk.] Distal portion of Insect proboscis, part of ligula.

distractile (distrāk'til) *a.* [L. *distractus*, pulled asunder.] Widely separate; *appl.* usually to long-stalked anthers.

distribution (dis'tribū'shūn) *n.* [L. *distributus*, divided.] Range of an organism or group in biogeographical divisions of globe.

disymmetrical (disimët'rikāl) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Biradial, *q.v.*

dithecal (dithē'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *theke*, box.] Two-celled.

ditokous (dit'ökūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *tokos*, birth.] Producing two at a time, either eggs or young.

ditrematous (ditrē'mātūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *trema*, opening.] With separate genital openings; with anus and genital openings separate.

ditrochous (dit'rökūs) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *trochos*, runner.] With a divided trochanter.

diurnal (diūr'nāl) *a.* [L. *dies*, day.] Opening during the day only; active in the day-time.

divaricate (divār'ikāt) *a.* [L. *divaricatus*, stretched apart.] Widely divergent; bifid; forked.

divaricators (divār'ikātörz) *n. plu.* [L. *divaricatus*, stretched apart.] Muscles stretching from ventral valve to cardinal process, in Brachiopods.

divergency (divēr'jēnsi) *n.* [L. *divergere*, to bend away.] The fraction of a stem circumference, usually constant for a species, which separates two consecutive leaves in a spiral.

divergent (divēr'jēnt) *a.* [L. *divergere*, to bend away.] Separated from one another; *appl.* leaves.

diverticulum (dī'vērtik'ulūm) *n.* [L. *de*, away; *vertere*, to turn.] A tube or sac, blind at distal end, branching off from a canal or cavity.

divided (divī'dēd) *a.* [L. *dividere*, to divide.] With lamina cut by incisions reaching midrib; *appl.* leaves.

dizoic (dizō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dis*, twice; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* spore containing two sporozoites.

dodecagynous (dödēkāj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *gyne*, woman.] Having twelve pistils.

dodecamerous (dödēkām'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *meros*, part.] Having each whorl composed of twelve parts.

dodecandrous (dödēkän'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *dodeka*, twelve; *aner*, man.] Having at least twelve stamens.

dolabriform (döläb'riförm) *a.* [L. *dolabra*, mattock; *forma*, shape.] Axe-shaped.

dolichocephalic (döl'ikökëfäl'ik,-sëf-) *a.* [Gk. *dolichos*, long; *kephale*, head.] With cephalic index of under 75; long-headed; *cf.* brachycephalic.

dolichohieric (döl'iköhi'ërik) *a.* [Gk. *dolichos*, long; *hieros*, sacred.] With sacral index below 100; *cf.* platyhieric.

dolichostylous (döl'ikösti'lüs) *a.* [Gk. *dolichos*, long; *stylos*, pillar.] *Pert.* long-styled anthers in dimorphic flowers.

dolioform (döl'iöförm) *a.* [L. *dolium*, jar; *forma*, shape.] Barrel-shaped.

dorsal (dör'säl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] *Pert.* or lying near back, *opp.* ventral surface; *pert.* surface farthest from axis; upper surface of thallus or prothallus of Ferns, etc.

dorsalis (dörsäl'is) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] The artery which supplies the back of any organ.

dorsiferous (dörsif'erüs) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *ferre*, to carry.] With sori on back of leaf; carrying the young on the back.

dorsifixed (dör'sifik'st) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *fixere*, to fix.] Having filament attached to back of anther.

dorsigrade (dör'sigräd) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *gradus*, step.] Having back of digit on the ground when walking.

dorsispinal (dör'sispi'näl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* or referring to back and spine.

dorsiventral (dör'sivën'trä) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *venter*, belly.] With upper and lower surfaces distinct.

dorsocentral (dör'sösën'trä) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *centrum*, centre.] *Pert.* mid-dorsal surface; *pert.* aboral surface of Echinoderms.

dorsolumbar (dör'sölüm'bär) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *lumbus*, loin.] *Pert.* lumbar region of back.

dorsoumbonal (dör'söümbö'näl) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *umbo*, umbo.] Lying on the back near the umbo.

dorsoventral (dör'sövën'trä) *a.* [L. *dorsum*, back; *venter*, belly.] *Pert.* structures which stretch from dorsal to ventral surface.

dorsulum (dör'sülüm) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] Upper surface lying between collar and scutellum; mesonotum.

dorsum (dör'süm) *n.* [L. *dorsum*, back.] The sulcular surface of Anthozoa; tergum or notum of Insects and Crustacea; the back of higher animals.

dorylaner (dör'ilänër) *n.* [Gk. *dory*, spear; *aner*, male.] An exceptionally large male ant of Driver-ant group.

drepanium (dröpä'nium) *n.* [Gk. *drepanon*, sickle.] A helicoid cyme with secondary axes developed in a plane parallel to that of main peduncle and its first branch.

dromaeognathous (drö'möög'näthüs) *a.* [Gk. *dromein*, to run; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having a palate in which palatines and pterygoids do not articulate, owing to intervention of vomer.

dromotropic (drö'mötröp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dromos*, course; *trope*, turn.] Bent in a spiral; influencing nerve conductivity.

drone (drön) *n.* [A.S. *dran*.] The male bee.

drupaceous (droopä'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *druppa*, berry.] *Pert.* drupe; bearing drupes; drupe-like.

drupe (droop) *n.* [Gk. *druppa*, berry.] A superior, one-celled fruit with one or two seeds and a fleshy sarcocarp, a hard endocarp and the pericarp separable into its component parts.

drupel (droop'ël) *n.* [Gk. *druppa*, berry.] An individual component of fruit of Raspberry or similar collective fruit; also drupelet.

duct (dükt) *n.* [L. *ducere*, to lead.] Any tube which conveys fluid or other substance; a tube formed by a series of cells which have lost their walls at the points of contact; ductus.

ductless glands,—glands which do not communicate with any organ directly by means of a duct; endocrine organs.

ductule (dūk'tūl) *n.* [L. *ducere*, to lead.] A minute duct; fine thread-like terminal portion of a duct.

ductus (dūk'tūs) *n.* [L. *ducere*, to lead.] Duct, *q.v.*

ductus ejaculatorius, — a narrow muscular tube at end of vas deferens in various Invertebrates.

dulosis (dülō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *doulosis*, subjugation.] Slavery, among ants.

dumb-bell bone, — prevomer, *q.v.*

duodenal (dū'ōdē'nāl) *a.* [L. *duodeni*, twelve each.] *Pert.* duodenum.

duodenum (dū'ōdē'nūm) *n.* [L. *duodeni*, twelve each.] That portion of small intestine next to pyloric end of stomach.

duplication (dū'plikā'shūn) *n.* [L. *duplex*, double.] Chorisis, *q.v.*

duplitecture (dū'plikā'tūr) *n.* [L. *duplex*, double.] A circular fold near base of protrusible portion of a polyzoan polypide.

duplident (dūplis'idēt) *a.* [L. *duplex*, double; *dens*, tooth.] With two pairs of incisors in upper jaw, one behind the other.

duplicodentate (dū'plikōdēn'tāt) *a.* [L. *duplex*, double; *dens*, tooth.] With marginal teeth on leaf bearing smaller teeth-like structures.

dura mater (dūrā mātēr) *n.* [L. *dura*, hard; *mater*, mother.] The tough membrane lining the whole cerebro-spinal cavity.

dura spinalis, — the tough membrane lining the spinal canal.

dural (dūrāl) *a.* [L. *dura*, hard.] *Pert.* dura mater; *appl.* sheath of optic nerve.

duramen (dūrā'mēn) *n.* [L. *durare*, to harden.] The hard, darker central region of a tree-stem; the heart-wood.

dwarf male, — small three- or four-celled plant formed from androspore of Oedogonium; a small, usually simply formed, individual in many classes of animals, either free or carried by the female.

dyad (dī'ād) *n.* [Gk. *dyas*, two.] The half of a tetrad group.

dynamoplastic (dī'nāmōplās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *dynamis*, power; *plastos*, formed.] *Appl.* active type of energid-product; *opp.* paraplasic.

dysgenic (disjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *genos*, birth.] *Pert.*, tending towards, or productive of, racial degeneration; kakogenic.

dysmerism (dis'mērizm) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *meros*, part.] An aggregate of unlike parts.

dysmerogenesis (dis'mērōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *meros*, part; *genesis*, descent.] Segmentation resulting in unlike parts.

dyspnoea (dispnē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *pnein*, to breathe.] Difficulty in breathing.

dysteleology (dis'tēlēōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *dys*, hard; *telos*, end; *logos*, discourse.] Haeckel's doctrine of purposelessness in Nature.

Dzierzon theory [*J. Dzierzon*, German apiculturist]. Belief that males of honey-bee are always produced from unfertilised eggs.

E

ear (ēr) *n.* [A.S. *eare*.] The auditory organ; the various structures among Invertebrates supposed to have an auditory function; the specialised tufts of hair or feathers which are close to, or similar to an external ear or pinna; an ear-shaped structure; the spike of a cereal.

eared (ērd) *n.* [A.S. *eare*.] Having external ears or pinnae; with tufts of feathers resembling ears; having long bristles or processes, as in grains of corn.

ebracteate (ēbrāk'tēāt), **ebracteolate** (ēbrāk'tēōlāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *bractea*, gold plate.] Without bracts, or without bracteoles, reduced leaves on the flower-stalk.

ecalcarate (ēkāl'kārāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *calcar*, spur.] Having no spur or spur-like process.

ecardinal (ĕkâr'dînāl) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *cardo*, hinge.] Having no hinge; also ecardinate.

ecarinate (ĕkâr'înat) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *carina*, keel.] Not furnished with keel or keel-like ridge.

ecaudate (ĕkô'dât) *a.* [L. *ex*, from; *cauda*, tail.] Without a tail.

ecblastesis (ĕk'blästē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out of; *blastos*, bud.] Proliferation of main axis of inflorescence.

ecdemic (ĕkdēm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ek*, out of; *demos*, people.] Not native.

ecderon (ĕk'dērōn) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *deros*, skin.] The outer or epidermal layer of skin.

ecderonic (ĕk'dērōnik) *a.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *deros*, skin.] Ectodermic; epiblastic.

ecdysis (ĕkdī'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ek*, out; *dyein*, to enter.] The act of moulting a cuticular layer or structure; *cf.* endysis.

echard (ĕkârd') *n.* [Gk. *echein*, to keep; *ardo*, I water.] Soil water not available for plant growth; *cf.* chresard, holard.

echinate (ĕk'înat) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine.] Furnished with spines or bristles.

echinochrome (ĕkī'nōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; *chroma*, colour.] A red respiratory pigment of Echinoderms.

echinococcus (ĕkī'nōkōk'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; *kōkkos*, seed.] A vesicular metacestode developing a number of daughter cysts, each with many heads.

echinoid (ĕk'înoid) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine.] *Pert.* or like Sea-urchins.

echinopaedium (ĕkī'nōpē'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; *païs*, child.] Dipleurula, *q.v.*

echinopluteus (ĕkī'nōplo'tēūs) *n.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine; L. *pluteus*, shed.] Larva or pluteus of Echinoids, from supposed resemblance to an upturned easel.

echinulate (ĕkīn'ulāt) *a.* [Gk. *echinos*, spine.] Having small spines.

eclosion (ĕklō'zhūn) *n.* [L. *e*, out; *clausus*, shut.] Hatching from an egg or imago.

Ecology (ĕkōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Biology which deals with relationship between organisms and their surroundings.

ecotype (ĕ'kōtīp) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house; L. *typus*, image.] A biotype resulting from selection in a particular habitat.

ectadenia (ĕk'tādē'nīā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *aden*, gland.] Ectodermal accessory genital glands in Insects; *cf.* mesadenia.

ectamnion (ĕktām'nīōn) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *amnion*, foetal membrane.] Ectodermal thickening in proamnion, beginning of head-fold.

ectental line,—the line where ectoderm and endoderm meet at blastopore of a gastrula.

ectepicondylar (ĕkt'ēpikōn'dilār) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *epi*, upon; *kondylos*, knob.] *Appl.* radial foramen of humerus.

ectethmoid (ĕktēth'moid) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidōs*, form.] Lateral ethmoid bone.

ecthoraem (ĕk'thōrē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *ekthroskein*, to leap out.] The thread of a nematocyst.

ectoblast (ĕk'tōbläst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *blastos*, bud.] Epiblast, *q.v.*

ectobronchus (ĕk'tōbrōng'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *brongchos*, wind-pipe.] Lateral branch of main bronchus in Birds; also ectobronchium.

ectocarpous (ĕk'tōkâr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having gonads of ectodermal origin.

ectochondrostosis (ĕk'tōkōndrōstō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *chondros*, cartilage; *osteon*, bone.] Deposition of lime-salts beginning in perichondrium and gradually invading cartilage.

ectochone (ĕk'tōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *choane*, funnel.] A funnel-shaped chamber into which lead the ostia in certain Sponges.

ectocoelic (ĕk'tōsē'lik) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *kōilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* structures situated outside the enteron of Coelenterates.

ectocondyle (ĕk'tōkōn'dīl) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *kondylos*, knob.] The outer condyle of a bone.

ectocranial (ĕk'tōkrā'nīāl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *kranion*, skull.] *Pert.* outside of skull.

ectocuneiform (ĕk'tōkūn'īfōrm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *L. cuneus*, wedge; *forma*, shape.] A bone in distal row of tarsus.

ectocyst (ĕk'tōsīst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *kystis*, bladder.] Outer layer of zoecial wall in Polyzoa; outer covering of encysted Protozoa; epicyst.

ectoderm (ĕk'tōdērm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *derma*, skin.] The outer layer of a multicellular animal; the epidermis in higher Mammals.

ectogenous (ĕktōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *genos*, birth.] Able to live an independent life; originating outside the organism.

ectoglia (ĕktōg'liā) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *glia*, glue.] An outer layer in central nervous system.

ectolecithal (ĕk'tolēs'īthāl) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *lekithos*, yolk of egg.] Having yolk surrounding formative protoplasm.

ectoloph (ĕk'tōlōf) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *lophos*, crest.] The ridge stretching from paracone to metacone in a lophodont molar.

ectomere (ĕk'tōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *meros*, part.] An epiblast cell which gives rise to ectoderm.

-ectomy (ĕk'tōmī) [Gk. *ek*, out; *temnein*, to cut.] *Suffix* signifying an excision, *e.g.* thyroidectomy, gonadectomy, etc.

ectoparasite (ĕk'tōpār'āsīt) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] A parasite that lives on the exterior of an organism.

ectopatagium (ĕk'tōpātā'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *L. patagium*, border.] The part of the wing-like membrane of Bats carried on metacarpals and phalanges.

ectophyte (ĕk'tōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *phyton*, plant.] An external plant parasite.

ectopic (ĕktōp'īk) *a.* [Gk. *ek*, out of; *topos*, place.] Not in normal position; *appl.* organs, gestation; *opp.* entopic.

ectoplasm (ĕk'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *plasma*, mould.] The external layer of protoplasm in a cell, usually slightly modified; ectosarc of protozoan cell; layer next cell-wall.

ectoplast (ĕk'tōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *plastos*, formed.] The protoplasmic film or plasma-membrane just within the true wall of a cell.

ectopterygoid (ĕk'tōptēr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, without; *pterygion*, wing.] A ventral membrane bone behind palatine in some Fishes; *cf.* entopterygoid.

ectosarc (ĕk'tōsârk) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *sarx*, flesh.] The external layer of protoplasm in a Protozoon.

ectosome (ĕk'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *soma*, body.] The enveloping portion of a Sponge containing no flagellated chambers; a type of cell granule.

ectosphere (ĕk'tōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *sphaira*, globe.] The outer zone of attraction sphere.

ectospor (ĕk'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *sporos*, seed.] The spore formed at end of each sterigma in Basidiomycetes.

ectostosis (ĕk'tōstō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *osteon*, bone.] Formation of bone in which ossification begins under the perichondrium and either surrounds or replaces the cartilage.

ectotheca (ĕk'tōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *theke*, cup.] Outer coating of gonotheca in certain Hydroids.

ectotrachea (ĕk'tōtrākē'ā, -trā'kēā) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *L. trachea*, wind-pipe.] An epithelial layer on outer side of insect tracheae.

ectotrophic (ĕk'tōtrōf'īk) *a.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *trephein*, to nourish.] Finding nourishment from outside; *appl.* Fungi which surround roots of host with hyphae; *cf.* endotrophic.

ectoturbinal (ĕk'tōtūr'bīnāl) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *L. turbo*, whirl.] A division of the ethmoturbinal.

ectozoon (ĕk'tōzō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *ektos*, outside; *zoon*, animal.] An external parasite; also ectozoon.

edaphic (ĕdāf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *edaphos*, soil.] *Pert.* or influenced by conditions of soil.

Edaphology (ĕdāfōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *edaphos*, soil; *logos*, discourse.] Soil science.

edentate (ĕdĕn'tāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *dens*, tooth.] Without teeth or tooth-like projections.

edriophthalmic (ĕd'rīōfthāl'mik) *a.* [Gk. *edra*, seat; *ophthalmos*, eye.] Having sessile eyes; *appl.* certain Crustacea.

effector (ĕffĕk'tōr) *n.* [L. *efficere*, to carry out.] A muscle which reacts to stimulus.

efferent (ĕf'ĕrĕnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying from, *appl.* vessels, lymphatics, etc.; carrying outwards, *appl.* impulses carried outwards by motor nerves.

egest (ĕjĕst') *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *gerere*, to carry.] To throw out; to void; to excrete.

egesta (ĕjĕs'tā) *n. plu.* [L. *egestus*, discharged.] The sum-total of substances and fluids discharged from body.

egg (ĕg) *n.* [Icel. *egg*.] The matured female germ-cell.

egg-albumin,—the chief constituent of white of egg, a mixture of gluco-proteids.

egg-apparatus,—the two synergids and ovum proper, near micropyle in embryo sac of seed plants.

egg-case,—a protective covering for eggs.

egg-cell,—the ovum proper apart from any layer of cells derived from it or from other cells.

egg-membrane,—the layer of tough tissue lining an egg shell.

egg-nucleus,—the female pronucleus.

egg-tooth,—a small horny and calcareous structure on tip of beak by which the embryo breaks its shell.

ejaculatory (ĕjāk'ūlātōri) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *jacere*, to throw.] Throwing out, *appl.* function of certain ducts.

elaborate (ĕlāb'ōrāt) *v.* [L. *ex*, out;

laborare, to work.] To change from a crude state to a state capable of assimilation; to form complex organic substances from simple materials.

elaebblast (ĕlē'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *elaion*, oil; *blastos*, bud.] A mass of nutrient material at posterior end of body in certain Tunicates.

elaebdochon (ĕl'ēōd'ōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *elaio dochos*, oil-containing.] The preen-gland or oil-gland in Birds.

elaioplast (ĕlī'ōplāst'), **elaiosome** (ĕlī'ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *elaion*, oil; *plastos*, moulded; *soma*, body.] A plastid in a plant cell which forms or helps to form oil globules.

elastic fibro-cartilage,—consists of cartilage cells and a matrix pervaded by a network of yellow elastic fibres which branch and anastomose in all directions.

elastica externa,—external layer of notochordal sheath.

elastica interna,—the epitheliomorph layer of notochordal cells.

elastin (ĕlās'tīn) *n.* [Gk. *elaunein*, to drive.] The substance which forms elastic tissues.

elater (ĕl'ātĕr) *n.* [Gk. *elater*, driver.] One of cells with a spiral thickening in wall, which assist in dispersing spores.

electosome (ĕlĕk'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *eklektikos*, chosen; *soma*, body.] A chondriosome regarded as a centre for elaborating and fixing chemical constituents of protoplasm.

electric organ,—modifications of muscles or groups of muscles which discharge electric energy, found in certain Fishes.

electroendosmotic layer,—a hypothetical "membrane" present between two neurons or between neuron and muscle cell.

electroplax (ĕlĕk'trōplāks) *n.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber; *plax*, plate.] One of the constituent plates of an electric organ.

electrotaxis (ĕlĕk'trōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber; *taxis*, arrangement.] Orientation of movement within an electric field.

electrotonic (ĕlĕk'trōtōn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber; *tonos*, tension.] *Pert.* a state of electric tension.

electrotonus (ĕlĕktrōtō'nūs, ĕlĕktrōt'ōnūs) *n.* [Gk. *elektron*, amber; *tonos*, tension.] The modified condition of a nerve when subjected to a constant current of electricity.

eleidin (ĕlē'idin) *n.* [Gk. *eleos*, wandering.] Substance found as small granules in stratum granulosum of epidermis, probably a stage in formation of keratin.

eleutherodactyl (ĕlū'thērōdāk'til) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free; *daktylos*, finger.] Having hind toe free.

eleutheropetalous (ĕlū'thērōpēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free; *petalon*, petal.] Having petals or components of whorl free or separate.

eleutherophyllous (ĕlū'thērōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having components of perianth whorls free.

eleutherosepalous (ĕlū'thērōsēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *eleutheros*, free; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having sepals free and separate.

elliptical (ĕlĭp'tikāl) *a.* [Gk. *elleipsis*, a falling short.] Oval-shaped; *appl.* leaves of about same breadth at equal distances from base and apex, which are slightly acute.

elytriform (ĕlĭt'rĭfōrm) *a.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath; *L. forma*, shape.] Shaped like an elytrum.

elytroid (ĕl'ĭtroid) *a.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath; *eidōs*, resemblance.] Resembling an elytrum.

elytrum (ĕl'ĭtrūm) *n.* [Gk. *elytron*, sheath.] The anterior wing of certain Insects, hard and case-like; one of scales or shield-like plates found on dorsal surface of some Worms; also elytron.

emarginate (ĕmār'jĭnāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *marginare*, to delimit.] Having a triangular notch at apex; having the tip notched.

embole (ĕm'bōlē) *n.* [Gk. *embole*, a throwing in.] Invagination; also emboly.

embolic (ĕmbōl'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *embole*, a throwing in.] Pushing or growing in.

embolium (ĕmbō'liūm) *n.* [Gk. *embole*, a throwing in.] Outer or costal part of wing in certain Insects.

embolomeros (ĕm'bōlōm'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *embole*, a throwing in; *meros*, part.] Having two vertebral rings in each segment, due to union of hypocentra with neural arch, and union of two pleurocentra below notochord.

embryo (ĕm'brĭō) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo.] A young organism in early stages of development before it becomes self-supporting.

embryo cell,—one of two cells formed from first division of fertilised egg in certain plants, developing later into embryo, the other developing into suspensor.

embryo sac,—the megaspore.

embryogeny (ĕmbriōj'ĕni) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo; *genos*, birth.] The processes by which the embryo is formed.

Embryology (ĕmbriōl'ōjĭ) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Biology dealing with formation and development of embryo.

embryonic (ĕmbriōn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo.] *Pert.* embryo.

embryophore (ĕm'brĭōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo; *pherein*, to bear.] Ciliated mantle enclosing embryo in many Tape-worms, and formed from superficial blastomeres of embryo.

embryotegia (ĕm'brĭōtĕ'jĭā) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo; *tegos*, roof.] Small hardened portion of testa which marks micropyle in some seeds and separates like a little lid at period of germination.

embryotrophy (ĕm'brĭōt'rōfi) *n.* [Gk. *embryon*, embryo; *trephein*, to nourish.] Nourishment of embryo or means adapted therefor.

emergence (ĕmĕr'jĕns) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *mergere*, to dip.] An outgrowth from subepidermal tissue; an epidermal appendage.

emersed (ĕmĕrs't) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *mergere*, to dip.] Rising above surface of water; *appl.* leaves.

eminence (ēm'inēns) *n.* [L. *eminens*, eminent.] Ridge or projection on surface of bones; eminentia.

emissary (ēm'isāri) *a.* [L. *emittere*, to send out.] Coming out; name *appl.* veins passing through apertures in cranial wall and establishing connection between sinuses inside and veins outside.

empodium (ēmpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *pous*, foot.] A small variable median structure between claws of many Insects' feet.

emulsin (ēmūl'sin) *n.* [L. *emulgere*, to milk out.] An enzyme found in certain plants.

enamel (ēnām'ēl) *n.* [O.F. *esmaillier*, to coat with enamel.] The hard material containing over 90 per cent. calcium and magnesium salts which forms a cap over dentine, or may form a complete coat to tooth or scale.

enamel cells,—cells which form enamel, collectively the enamel organ; adamantoblasts; ameloblasts.

enantioblastic (ēnān'tiöbläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *enantios*, opposite; *blastos*, bud.] Formed at end of seed opposite placenta.

enantiomorphic (ēnān'tiömôr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *enantios*, opposite; *morphe*, form.] Similar but contraposed, as mirror image, right and left hand; deviating from normal symmetry.

enarthrosis (ēn'ārthrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *arthron*, joint.] Ball-and-socket joint.

encephalocoel (ēnkēf'älösēl, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain; *koiolos*, hollow.] Cavity within brain.

encephalon (ēnkēf'älön, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain.] The brain.

encephalospinal (ēnkēf'älöspī'näl, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *engkephalos*, brain; L. *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* brain and spinal cord.

enchylema (ēnkilē'mä) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *chylös*, juice.] The more fluid portion of a cell.

encyst (ēnsist') *v.* [Gk. *en*, in; *kystis*, bladder.] Of a cell or small organism, to surround itself with an outer coat or capsule.

encystation (ēnsistā'shūn), **encystment** (ēnsist'mēnt) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *kystis*, bladder.] Formation of a firm, resistant envelope or capsule.

endarch (ēnd'ärk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *arche*, beginning.] With central protoxylem, or with several surrounding a central pith.

endaspidean (ēnd'äspid'ēän) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *aspis*, shield.] With scutes extending on inner surface of tarsus.

end-bulbs,—minute cylindrical or oval bodies, consisting of capsule containing a semi-fluid core in which axis cylinder terminates either in a bulbous extremity or in a coiled plexiform mass.

endemic (ēndēm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in; *demös*, people.] Restricted to a certain region or part of a region.

enderon (ēn'dērön) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *deros*, skin.] The inner or endodermal layer.

enderonic (ēn'dērön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in; *deros*, skin.] Endodermal.

endites (ēndits') *n. plu.* [Gk. *endon*, within.] Offshoots on mesial border of certain appendages.

endoblast (ēn'döbläst) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *blastos*, bud.] The hypoblast, *q.v.*

endocardiac (ēn'dökâr'diäk) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kardia*, heart.] Situated within the heart; endocardial.

endocardium (ēn'dökâr'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kardia*, heart.] The glistening thin smooth membrane which lines inner surface of heart.

endocarp (ēn'dökârp) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *karpös*, fruit.] The innermost layer of pericarp, usually hard and stony, in drupaceous fruits.

endocarpoid (ēn'dökâr'poid) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *karpös*, fruit.] Having the disc-like ascocarps embedded in the thallus.

endochondral (ēn'dökôn'dräl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *chondros*, cartilage.] Beginning or forming inside the cartilage, *appl.* ossification; *cf.* perichondral.

- endochondrostosis** (ĕn'dōkōndrōstō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *chondros*, cartilage; *osteon*, bone.] Ossification in cartilage from within outwards.
- endochone** (ĕn'dōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *choane*, funnel.] Spacious sub-cortical crypt in Sponge tissue from which arise incurrent canals.
- endochorion** (ĕn'dōkō'rīōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *chorion*, chorion.] Inner lamina of chorion of Insect eggs.
- endochrome plate**,—a band of yellowish chromatophores found in protoplasmic portion of certain Diatoms.
- endochylous** (ĕn'dōkī'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *chylous*, juice.] With water-cells within internal tissue.
- endocoelar** (ĕn'dōsē'lār) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* inner wall of coelom, or splanchnopleure.
- endocone** (ĕn'dōcōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *konos*, cone.] A conical structure formed in certain Cephalopod shells.
- endocranium** (ĕn'dōkrā'nīum) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kranion*, skull.] Process on inner surface of cranium of certain Insects.
- endocrine** (ĕn'dōkrīn) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *krinein*, to separate.] *Appl.* organs of internal secretion; ductless; *opp.* exocrine.
- Endocrinology** (ĕn'dōkrīnōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *krinein*, to separate; *logos*, discourse.] Study of endocrine glands and secretions.
- endocycle** (ĕn'dōsī'kēl) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kyklos*, circle.] A layer of tissue separating internal phloem from endodermis.
- endocyclic** (ĕn'dōsī'kīl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kyklos*, circle.] With the mouth remaining in axis of coil of gut, *appl.* Crinoids; having an apical system with double circle of plates surrounding anus, *appl.* Echinoids; *pert.* endocycle.
- endocyst** (ĕn'dōsīst) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *kystis*, bladder.] The soft body wall in a Polyzoan zooid; the membranous inner lining of a Protozoan cyst; *cf.* epicyst.
- endoderm** (ĕn'dōdērm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *derma*, skin.] The hypoblast; the epithelium of digestive and respiratory organs, and of glands appended to digestive tract.
- endoderm disc**,—posterior unpaired thickening on ventral surface of blastoderm of crayfish.
- endoderm lamella**,—a thin sheet of endoderm stretching between adjacent radial canals, and between circular canal and enteric cavity in certain Coelenterates.
- endodermis** (ĕn'dōdēr'mīs) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *derma*, skin.] Innermost layer of cortex in plants.
- endogamy** (ĕndōg'āmi) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *gamos*, marriage.] Zygote formation within the cyst by reciprocal fusion of division products of daughter nuclei; inbreeding.
- endogastric** (ĕn'dōgās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *gaster*, belly.] Having curvature of body with enclosing shell towards ventral side; within the stomach.
- endogenous** (ĕndōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *genos*, birth.] Originating within the organism; developing from a deep-seated layer; *appl.* metabolism concerned with tissue waste and growth.
- endogenous multiplication**,—spore formation, *q.v.*
- endogeny** (ĕndōj'ēni) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *genos*, birth.] Development from a deep-seated layer.
- endognath** (ĕn'dōgnāth') *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *gnathos*, jaw.] The inner branch of oral appendages of Crustacea.
- endognathion** (ĕn'dōgnāth'īōn) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *gnathos*, jaw.] Mesial segment of human maxilla.
- endogonidium** (ĕn'dōgōnīd'īum) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *dim.* of *gone*, seed.] A gonidium formed in a receptacle; the colony-forming cells in such forms as Volvox.

endolabium (ĕn'dölā'biŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. labium*, lip.] A membranous lobe in interior of mouth on middle parts of front of labium.

endolaryngeal (ĕn'dölärin'jeäl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *larynx*, larynx.] *Pert.* or in the larynx.

endolymph (ĕn'dölimf) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. lymphā*, water.] The fluid in membranous labyrinth of ear.

endolymphangial (ĕn'dölimfän'jiäl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. lymphā*, water; Gk. *anggeion*, vessel.] Situated in a lymphatic.

endolymphatic (ĕn'dölimfät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. lymphā*, water.] *Pert.* lymphatics, or ear labyrinth ducts.

endolysin (ĕn'döli'sin) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *lysis*, loosing.] Intracellular substance of leucocytes which destroys engulfed Bacteria.

endometrium (ĕn'dömēt'riŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *metra*, womb.] Mucous membrane lining the uterus.

endomixis (ĕn'dömi'xis) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *mixis*, mixing.] A stage comparable with parthenogenesis in the reproductive rhythm of some Protozoa; a type of nuclear reorganisation.

endomysium (ĕn'dömi'ziŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *mys*, muscle.] The delicate connective tissue binding muscle fibres.

endoneurium (ĕn'dönŭ'riŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *neuron*, nerve.] The delicate connective tissue holding together and supporting nerve fibres within funiculus; Henle's sheath.

endoparasite (ĕn'döpär'äsit) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] Any organism living parasitically within another.

endoperidium (ĕn'döpërid'ziŭm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *peridion*, little pouch.] Inner layer of peridium coat.

endophragm (ĕn'döfräm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *phragma*, fence.] A septum formed by cephalic and thoracic apodemes in Crustacea.

endophragmal (ĕn'döfräg'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *phragma*, fence.] *Pert.* the endophragm.

endophyte (ĕn'döfit) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing within another, either as parasite or otherwise.

endophytic (ĕn'döfit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *phyton*, plant.] Living in the cavities of other plants.

endoplasm (ĕn'döpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *plasma*, mould.] The endosarc, or inner portion of protoplasm in a cell.

endoplastule (ĕn'döpläs'tül) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *plastos*, moulded.] The micronucleus of certain Protista.

endopleura (ĕn'döplöo'rä) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *pleura*, side.] The inner seed-coat.

endopleurite (ĕn'döplöo'rit) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *pleura*, side.] The epimeral portion of an apodeme.

endopodite (ĕndöp'ödit) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *pous*, foot.] The inner or mesial branch of a biramous crustacean limb, or the only part of biramous limb remaining.

endoral (ĕndö'räl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. os*, mouth.] *Pert.* structures situated in the vestibule of certain Protozoa.

endorhachis (ĕn'dörä'kis) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *rhachis*, stem.] A layer of connective tissue lining canal of vertebral column and cavity of skull; spinal dura mater.

endosarc (ĕn'dösärk) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *sarx*, flesh.] Endoplasm, *q.v.*

endosiphuncle (ĕn'dösifüng'kël) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. siphunculus*, little tube.] The tube leading from protoconch to siphuncle in certain Cephalopods.

endoskeleton (ĕn'döskël'ëtön) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *skeletos*, hard.] Internal skeleton; *opp.* exoskeleton.

endosmosis (ĕn'dösmö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *osmos*, impulse.] The passage inwards through a permeable or semipermeable membrane, of a less concentrated solution.

endosome (ĕn'dōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *soma*, body.] Chromatinic mass near centre of a vesicular nucleus; karyosome.

endosperm (ĕn'dōspĕrm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *sperma*, seed.] The female prothallium.

endospore (ĕn'dōspōr), **endosporium** (ĕn'dōspō'riūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *sporos*, seed.] Inner coat of sporocyst in some Protozoa; an asexual spore; the inner coat of a spore wall.

endosteal (ĕndōs'tēāl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *osteon*, bone.] *Pert.* endosteum.

endosternite (ĕn'dōstĕr'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. sternum*, sternum.] Internal skeletal plate for muscle attachment; a free skeleton situated in prosoma between alimentary canal and nerve cord in Arachnids.

endosteum (ĕndōs'tēūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *osteon*, bone.] The internal periosteum lining the cavities of bones.

endostosis (ĕn'dōstō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *osteon*, bone.] Ossification which begins in cartilage.

endostracum (ĕndōs'trākūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *ostrakon*, shell.] The inner layer of shell.

endostyle (ĕn'dōstil) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *stylos*, pillar.] A band of thickened epithelium on oesophageal wall of a tornaria; two ventral longitudinal folds separated by a groove in pharynx of Tunicates; a longitudinal groove lined by ciliated epithelium on ventral wall of pharynx of Amphioxus; precursor of thyroid gland.

endotergite (ĕn'dōtĕr'gīt, -jīt) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. tergum*, back.] An infolding from a tergite of Insects, for muscle attachment.

endotheca (ĕn'dōthĕ'kā) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *theke*, box.] The system of dissepiments in a coral calyx; the oval surface of Cystidea.

endothelial (ĕn'dōthĕ'shīāl) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *theke*, box.] *Pert.*

endothecium; with asci in an ascocarp.

endothecium (ĕn'dōthĕ'shīūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *theke*, box.] The central region of an epibasal octant of oospore of Liverworts and Mosses; inner lining of an anther; inner dehiscing layer in Angiosperms.

endothelium (ĕn'dōthĕ'līūm) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *theke*, nipple.] A squamous epithelium which lines serous cavities, the heart, blood and lymphatic vessels.

endothorax (ĕn'dōthō'rāks) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *thorax*, chest.] The apodeme system in a crustacean thorax.

endotrachea (ĕn'dōtrāk'ĕā) *n.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *L. trachia*, windpipe.] The innermost, chitinous coat of tracheal tubes of Insects.

endotrophic (ĕn'dōtrōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *endon*, within; *trophe*, nourishment.] *Appl.* space within peritrophic membrane of Insects; finding nourishment from within; *appl.* Fungi inhabiting root cortex of host; *cf.* ectotrophic.

end-plates,—motor end-organs, the ramified expansions within the muscular fibre which form the ends of a motor nerve.

end-sac,—the sac-like vestigial portion of coelom in excretory glands of certain Crustacea.

endysis (ĕndī'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *endysis*, putting on.] The development of a new coat; *cf.* ecdysis.

energesis (ĕn'ĕrjĕ'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *energein*, to be active.] The process by which energy is liberated through katabolic action.

energid (ĕn'ĕrjĭd) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *ergon*, work.] Any living uninucleated protoplasmic unit with or without a cell wall.

enervose (ĕn'ĕrvōs) *a.* [*L. ex*, without; *nervus*, sinew.] Having no veins, *appl.* certain leaves.

engram (ĕn'grām) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *graphein*, to write.] A character impression in the mnemonic theory of heredity.

engraved (ēngrāv'd) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in ; A.S. *grafan*, to dig.] With irregular linear grooves on the surface.

ensiform (ēn'sifōrm) *a.* [L. *ensis*, sword ; *forma*, shape.] Sword-shaped ; xiphoid.

entelechy (ēntēl'ēkī) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in ; *telos*, end ; *echein*, to hold.] Vital principle or influence guiding living organisms in right direction.

entepicondylar (ēnt'ēpikōn'dilār) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *ēpi*, upon ; *kondylos*, knob.] *Pert.* lower or condylar end of humerus ; *appl.* ulnar foramen.

enteral (ēn'tērāl) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] Within intestine, also *appl.* the non-sympathetic portion of the autonomic nervous system ; parasympathetic.

enteric (ēntēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* alimentary canal.

enterocoel (ēn'tērōsēl') *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut ; *koilos*, hollow.] A coelom arising as a pouch-like outgrowth of archenteric cavity, or as a series of archenteric outgrowths.

enterokinase (ēn'tērōkinās) *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut ; *kinein*, to move.] Enzyme of intestinal juice which converts trypsinogen into trypsin.

enteron (ēn'tērōn) *n.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut.] The alimentary tract.

enterosympathetic (ēn'tērōsīmpāth-ēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *enteron*, gut ; *syn*, with ; *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.* that part of the nervous system supplying intestine.

entire (ēntir') *a.* [M.E. *enter*, untouched.] With continuous margin ; *appl.* leaves ; *appl.* bacterial colony.

ento-,—see also *endo-*.

entobranchiate (ēn'tōbrāng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *branchia*, gills.] Having internal gills.

entobronchium (ēn'tōbrōng'kiūm), **entobronchus** (ēn'tōbrōng'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *brongchos*, wind-pipe.] The dorsal secondary branch of bronchus in Birds.

entochondrostosis (ēn'tōkōndrōstō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *chondros*, cartilage ; *osteon*, bone.] Ossification from within outwards.

entocodon (ēn'tōkō'dōn) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *kodon*, bell.] The lens-shaped mass of cells, in development of medusoid, which sinks below level of superficial ectoderm, and ultimately develops a cavity.

entocoel (ēn'tōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *koilos*, hollow.] The space enclosed by a pair of mesenteries in Anthozoa.

entocondyle (ēn'tōkōn'dīl) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *kondylos*, knob.] Condyle on mesial surface of a bone.

entoconid (ēn'tōkō'nid) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *konos*, cone.] The postero-internal cusp of a lower molar.

entocuneiform (ēn'tōkūnē'ifōrm) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *kuneos*, wedge ; L. *forma*, shape.] The most internal of distal tarsal bones.

entocyemate (ēn'tōsiē'māt) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *kyema*, embryo.] With embryos having amnion and allantois.

entoderm,—endoderm, *q.v.*

entodermal,—endodermal, *q.v.*

entogastric (ēn'tōgās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* interior of stomach ; *appl.* gastric budding in Medusae.

entoglossal (ēn'tōglōs'āl) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *glossa*, tongue.] Lying in substance of tongue.

entoglossum (ēn'tōglōs'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within ; *glossa*, tongue.] Extension of basihyal into tongue in some Fishes ; also glossohyal.

entomogenous (ēn'tōmōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect ; *genos*, birth.] Growing on Insects, as certain Fungi.

Entomology (ēn'tōmōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect ; *logos*, discourse.] That portion of Zoology dealing with Insects.

entomophilous (ēn'tōmōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *entomon*, insect ; *philein*, to love.] Pollinated by agency of Insects.

entophyte,—endophyte, *q.v.*

entopic (ēntōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in ; *topos*, place.] In normal position ; *opp.* ectopic.

entoplastron (ĕn'tōplās'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *F. plastron*, breast-plate.] The anterior median plate in chelonian plastra, often called episternum, probably homologous with interclavicle of other Reptiles.

entopterygoid (ĕn'tōptēr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] A dorsal membrane bone behind the palatine in some Fishes; *cf.* ectopterygoid.

entosphere (ĕn'tōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *sphaira*, globe.] The inner portion of attraction sphere.

entosternite,—endosternite, *q.v.*

entosternum (ĕntōstēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *sternon*, breast.] Entoplastron; an internal process of sternum of numerous Arthropods.

entoturbinals (ĕn'tōtūr'bīnālz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *L. turbo*, whorl.] A division of ethmoturbinals.

entotympanic (ĕn'tōtimpān'ik) *n.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *tympanon*, drum.] A separate tympanic element in some genera; also metatympanic.

entovarial (ĕn'tōvā'riāl) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *L. ovum*, egg.] *Pert.* canal formed in ovaries of some Fishes by insinking and closure of a groove formed by covering epithelium.

entozoa (ĕn'tōzō'ā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *zoon*, animal.] Internal animal parasites.

entozoic (ĕn'tōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *entos*, within; *zoon*, animal.] Living within the body or substance of another animal or plant.

entrochite (ĕntrō'kit) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *trochos*, wheel.] The joint of fossil stem of a stalked Crinoid.

enucleate (ĕnū'klēāt) *v.* [L. *e*, out of; *nucleus*, kernel.] To deprive of a nucleus, as in microdissection of cells; *a.*, lacking a nucleus.

envelope (ĕn'vēlōp) *n.* [F. *enveloppe*, covering.] An outer covering of an egg; any surrounding structure, *e.g.* floral envelope.

environment (ĕnvī'rōnmēt) *n.* [F. *environ*, about.] The sum-total of external influences acting on an organism.

enzootic (ĕn'zōōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *en*, in; *zoon*, animal.] Afflicting animals; *appl.* disease restricted to a locality.

enzyme (ĕn'zim) *n.* [Gk. *en*, in; *zyme*, leaven.] A chemical or unorganised soluble ferment.

Eocene (ē'ōsēn) *n.* [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *kainos*, recent.] Earliest or oldest division of Tertiary system.

Eogaea (ē'ōjē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *gaia*, land.] A zoogeographical division including Africa, S. America, and Australasia; *cf.* Caenogaea.

eosinophil (ē'ōsīn'ōfil) *a.* [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *philein*, to love.] *Appl.* cells which readily stain a brilliant red colour with eosin.

Eozoic (ē'ōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *eos*, dawn; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* Archaean or Pre-Cambrian period.

epacme (ēpāk'mē) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *akme*, point.] The stage in phylogeny of a group just previous to its reaching its summit.

epalpate (ēpāl'pāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *palpus*, palp.] Not furnished with palpi.

epapillate (ēpāp'ilāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *papilla*, nipple.] Not having papillae.

epapophysis (ēp'āpōf'isīs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *apophysis*, offshoot.] A median process arising from centre of vertebral neural arch.

eparterial (ēp'ārtē'riāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. arteria*, artery.] Situated above an artery; *appl.* branch of right bronchus.

epaulettes (ēp'ōlēts) *n. plu.* [F. *épaule*, shoulder.] Branched or knobbed processes projecting from outer side of oral arms of many Scyphozoa; crescentic ridges of cilia in Echinopluteus.

epaxial (ēpāk'siāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. axis*, axle.] Above the axis; dorsal; usually *appl.* axis formed by vertebral column.

epedaphic (ēp'ēdāf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *edaphos*, soil.] *Pert.*, or depending upon, climatic conditions.

epencephalon (ēp'ēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *engkephalos*, brain.] The cerebellum.

ependyma (ěpěň'dímă), **ependyme** (ěpěndim') *n.* [Gr. *ependyma*, outer garment.] The layer of cells lining cavities of brain and spinal cord.

ependymal (ěpěň'dímăl) *a.* [Gk. *ependyma*, outer garment.] *Pert.* ependyma.

ephebic (ěfě'bík) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *hebe*, puberty.] *Pert.* stage in phylogeny between childhood and old-age stages of a group.

ephemerals (ěfěm'ěrălz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ephemeros*, daily.] Short-lived plant or animal species.

ephippium (ěfip'ium) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *hippos*, horse.] The pituitary fossa, or fossa hypophyseos of sphenoid; a thickened and indurated part of shell separating from the rest at ecdysis.

ephyra (ěf'iră), **ephyrula** (ěfir'ulă), *n.* [Gk. *Ephyra*, nymph's name.] The small free-swimming jelly-fish stage of certain Scyphozoa, produced by strobilation of scyphistoma.

epibasal (ěp'ibă'săl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. basis*, base.] *Pert.* upper segment of an oospore, ultimately giving rise to the shoot.

epibenthos (ěp'iběň'thōs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *benthos*, depths.] Fauna and flora found between low-water mark and hundred fathoms line.

epiblast (ěp'iblăst) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *blastos*, bud.] The outer layer of the gastrula; ectoblast.

epiblema (ěp'iblě'mă) *n.* [Gk. *epiblema*, cover.] The outermost layer of root-tissue.

epibole (ěpib'ōll) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *bole*, throw.] Growth of one part over another in embryonic stages; also epiboly.

epibolic (ěp'ibōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *bole*, throw.] Growing so as to cover over; *appl.* type of gastrulation.

epibranchial (ěp'ibrăŋg'kăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* second upper element in branchial arch.

epicalyx (ěp'ikă'lıks) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kalyx*, cup.] Stipules, fused

in pairs, producing an apparent outer or extra calyx; structure just below calyx produced by aggregation of bracts or bracteoles.

epicanthus (ěp'ikăn'thūs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kanthos*, corner.] A prolongation of upper eyelid over inner angle of eye.

epicardium (ěp'ikăr'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kardia*, heart.] The visceral part of pericardium; tubular prolongation of branchial sac in many Ascidians, which takes part in budding.

epicarp (ěp'ikăr)p) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *karpos*, fruit.] Outer layer of pericarp; outer covering of fruit.

epicentral (ěp'isěň'trăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kentron*, centre.] Attached to or arising from vertebral centra; *appl.* intermuscular bones.

epicerebral (ěp'isěr'ěbrăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. cerebrum*, brain.] Situated above the brain.

epichilium (ěp'ikl'ium) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *cheilos*, lip.] Terminal lobe of lower petal of Orchid.

epichordal (ěp'ikōr'dăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *chorde*, cord.] Upon the notochord; *appl.* vertebrae in which ventral cartilaginous portions are almost completely suppressed.

epicoel (ěp'isěl) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *koilos*, hollow.] Cavity of mid-brain in lower Vertebrates; cerebellar cavity; a perivisceral cavity formed by invagination; also epicoele, epicoelia.

epicondylar (ěp'ikōn'dilăr) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kondylos*, knob.] *Pert.* epicondyle.

epicondyle (ěp'ikōn'dıl) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kondylos*, knob.] Outer protuberance at distal end of humerus.

epicoracoid (ěp'ikōr'ăkoid) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *korax*, crow; *eidōs*, form.] *Pert.* an element usually cartilaginous at sternal end of coracoid in Amphibia, Reptiles, and Monotremes.

epicormic (ěp'ikōr'mık) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *kormos*, trunk.] Growing from a dormant bud.

epicotyl (ěp'íkōt'íl) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *kotyle*, vase.] The axis of a plumule.

epicotyledonary (ěp'íkōtīlē'dōnāri) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *kotyle*, vase.] Above the cotyledons.

epicoxite (ěp'íkōk'sīt) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; L. *coxa*, hip.] A small process at posterior end of toothed part of coxa of second to fifth pairs of appendages in Eurypterida.

epicranial (ěp'íkrā'nīāl) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *kranion*, skull.] *Pert.* cranium; *appl.* muscles, bones.

epicranium (ěp'íkrā'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *kranion*, skull.] The region between and behind eyes in insect head; scalp; the structures covering the cranium.

epicritic (ěp'íkrit'ík) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *krinein*, to judge.] *Appl.* stimuli and nerve systems concerned with delicate touch and other special sensations in skin.

epicyst (ěp'ísist) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *kystis*, bladder.] The external resistant cyst of an encysted Protozoan; *cf.* endocyst.

epicyte (ěp'ísit) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *kytos*, hollow.] The external layer of ectoplasm in certain Protozoa.

epidemes (ěp'idēmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *demas*, body.] In certain Insects, small pieces closely related with articulation of wings.

epidermis (ěp'idēr'mis) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *derma*, skin.] The outermost protective layer of stems, roots and leaves; external layer of skin, a non-vascular stratified epithelium of ectodermic origin; single layer of ectoderm in Invertebrates.

epididymis (ěp'idíd'imis) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *didymos*, testicle.] A mass at back of testicle composed chiefly of vasa efferentia; the coiled anterior end of Wolffian duct.

epidural (ěp'idū'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; L. *dura*, hard.] *Pert.* dura mater; *appl.* space between dura mater and wall of vertebral column.

epigamic (ěp'ígām'ík) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gamos*, marriage.] Tending to attract opposite sex.

epigamous (ěp'íg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gamos*, marriage.] Designating that stage in Polychaetes in which immature forms become heteronereid, while sexual elements are ripening.

epigaster (ěp'ígās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gaster*, belly.] That part of embryonic intestine which later develops into colon.

epigastric (ěp'ígās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gaster*, belly.] *Pert.* anterior wall of abdomen; middle region of upper zone of artificial divisions of abdomen.

epigastrium (ěp'ígās'triūm) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gaster*, stomach.] The epigastric region; sternal portions of meso- and metathorax of Insects.

epigastroid,—epipubis, *q.v.*

epigeal (ěp'íjē'āl) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gaia*, land.] Living near the ground, *appl.* Insects; borne above ground, *appl.* cotyledons when they form first foliage leaves; also epigeal, epigeous.

epigenesis (ěp'íjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *genesis*, descent.] Theory of generation, that embryo is an entirely new creation, not a mere unfolding of preformed structures.

epiglottis (ěp'íglōt'is) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] A thin lamella of fibro-cartilage, between root of tongue and entrance to larynx; epistome in Polyzoa; epipharynx in Insects.

epignathous (ěp'íg'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having upper jaw longer than lower.

epigonial (ěp'ígō'nīāl) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gonos*, offspring.] *Appl.* sterile posterior portion of genital ridge.

epigonium (ěp'ígō'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gone*, seed.] The young sporangial sac in Liverworts.

epigynous (ěp'íj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gyne*, woman.] Having the various whorls adnate to ovary, thus apparently inserted in ovary.

epigyny (ěp'íj'ínl) *n.* [Gk. *ēpi*, upon; *gyne*, woman.] Condition of having whorls apparently inserted in ovary.

epihyal (ěp'ihí'ál) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* upper portion of ventral part of hyoid arch; *n.* upper element of ventral portion.

epilabrum (ěpilā'brŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. labrum*, lip.] A process at side of labrum in Myriapods.

epimandibular (ěp'imāndib'ŭlār) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *L. mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* a bone in lower jaw of Vertebrates.

epimeral (ěpim'erāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] *Pert.* epimeron.

epimere (ěp'imēr) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] The dorsal muscle-plate of mesothelial wall.

epimerite (ěpim'erit) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] Deciduous portion of protomerite in certain Gregarines.

epimeron (ěpim'erōn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] A portion of pleuron in Insects which may be posterior or nearly as far forward as episternum; portion of arthropod segment between tergum and limb insertions.

epimorpha (ěp'imōr'fā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *morphe*, form.] Larvae hatched with all appendages developed; *cf.* anamorpha.

epimorphosis (ěp'imōr'fōsis) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *morphe*, change.] That type of regeneration in which proliferation of new material precedes development of new part.

epimysium (ěp'imiz'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *mys*, muscle.] The sheath of areolar tissue which invests the entire muscle; *cf.* perimysium.

epinasty (ěp'inās'ti) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *nastos*, pressed close.] The more rapid growth of upper surface of a dorso-ventral organ, *e.g.* a leaf, thus causing unrolling or downward curvature.

epinephrine (ěp'inēf'rēn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *nephros*, kidney.] Adrenaline; adrenin.

epinephros (ěp'inēf'rōs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *nephros*, kidney.] The suprarenal or adrenal body.

epineural (ěp'inū'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *neuron*, nerve.] Arising from vertebral neural arch; *pert.* canal external to radial nerve in certain Echinoderms.

epineurium (ěp'inū'riŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *neuron*, nerve.] The external sheath of a nerve cord.

epinotum (ěp'inō'tŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *noton*, back.] Propodeon, *q.v.*

epiopticon (ěp'iopt'ikōn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *opsis*, sight.] The middle zone of optic lobes of Insects.

epiotic (ěp'io't'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *ous*, the ear.] *Pert.* upper element of bony capsule of ear.

epiparasite (ěp'ipār'āsīt) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] Ectoparasite, *q.v.*

epipetalous (ěp'ipēt'ālŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *petalon*, petal.] Having stamens inserted on petals.

epipharyngeal (ěp'ifār'ing'jēāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pharynx*, throat.] *Pert.* upper or dorsal aspect of pharynx.

epipharynx (ěp'ifā'ringks) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *pharynx*, throat.] A projection on roof of mouth cavity of certain Insects; membranous lining of labrum and clypeus drawn out with labrum to form a piercing organ, as in Diptera.

epiphragm (ěp'ifrām) *n.* [Gk. *epi-phragma*, covering.] A layer of hardened mucous matter, or a calcareous plate, closing the opening of certain gastropod shells; membrane which closes the capsule in certain Mosses; a closing membrane in sporophores of certain Fungi.

epiphysial (ěp'ifiz'īāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phyein*, to grow.] *Pert.* or similar to the epiphysis.

epiphysis (ěpif'isīs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *phyein*, to grow.] Any part or process of a bone which is formed from a separate centre of ossification and later fuses with the bone; pineal body; stout bar firmly fused to alveolus of each jaw and articulating with rotulae in Sea-urchins; certain processes on tibia of Insects.

- epiphyte** (ĕp'ifit) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *phyton*, plant.] Plant which lives on other plants, but is not parasitic.
- epiphytic** (ĕp'ifit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *phyton*, plant.] *Pert.* or similar to an epiphyte.
- epiphytotic** (ĕp'ifit'ot'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *phyton*, plant.] *Pert.* disease epidemic in plants.
- epiplankton** (ĕp'iplāng'ktōn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *plangkton*, wandering.] That portion of plankton from surface to hundred fathoms line.
- epiplasm** (ĕp'iplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *plasma*, mould.] Cytoplasm of a brood mother-cell remaining unused in brood formation.
- epiplastron** (ĕp'iplāstr'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *F. plastron*, breast-plate.] One of anterior pair of bony plates in plastron of Chelonians.
- epipleura** (ĕp'iploo'rā) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pleuron*, rib.] One of rib-like structures in Teleosts which are not preformed in cartilage ; an uncinat process in Birds ; the turned down outer margin of elytra of certain Beetles.
- epiploic** (ĕp'iplō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epiploon*, caul of entrails.] *Pert.* omentum.
- epiploic foramen**,—opening between bursa omentalis and large sac of peritoneum ; foramen of Winslow.
- epiploon** (ĕp'iplō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *epiploon*, caul of entrails.] Great omentum ; insect adipose tissue.
- epipodial** (ĕp'ipō'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* epipodium.
- epipodite** (ĕp'ipō'dit) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pous*, foot.] A process arising from basal joint of crustacean limb and usually extending into gill chamber.
- epipodium** (ĕp'ipō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pous*, foot.] The embryonic leaf-lamina ; ridge or fold running along edge of foot of Gastropods ; raised ring on an ambulacral plate in Echinoidea.
- epiprecoracoid** (ĕp'iprēkōr'ākoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *L. prae*, before ; Gk. *korax*, crow ; *eidōs*, form.] A small cartilage at ventral end of precoracoid in pectoral girdle in some Chelonians.
- epipteric** (ĕp'iptēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pteron*, wing.] *Pert.* or shaped like, or placed above wing ; *appl.* a small skull bone between parietal and sphenoidal ala.
- epipterygoid** (ĕp'iptēr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *pteryx*, wing.] A small bone extending nearly vertically downwards from prootic to pterygoid ; also columella cranii.
- epipubic** (ĕp'ipū'bik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *L. pubes*, adult.] *Pert.* or borne upon pubis ; *appl.* certain cartilages or bones principally in Marsupials.
- epipubis** (ĕp'ipū'bis) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *L. pubes*, adult.] Unpaired cartilage or bone borne anteriorly on pubis ; also epigastroid.
- epirhizous** (ĕp'irī'zūs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *rhiza*, root.] Growing upon a root.
- episematic** (ĕp'isēmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sema*, sign.] Aiding in recognition ; *appl.* coloration.
- episepalous** (ĕp'isēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sepalon*, sepal.] Adnate to sepals.
- episkeletal** (ĕp'iskēl'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *skeletos*, hard.] Outside the endoskeleton.
- episperm** (ĕp'ispērm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sperma*, seed.] The testa or outer coating of seed.
- episporangium** (ĕp'ispōrān'jiūm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sporos*, seed ; *anggeion*, vessel.] An indusium.
- epispore** (ĕp'ispōr) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sporos*, seed.] The outer layer of a sporocyst wall.
- epistatic** (ĕp'istāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *L. stare*, to stand.] *Appl.* the predominating of two characters whose genes are not allelomorphs ; exhibiting the condition of epistasis ; *cf.* hypostatic.
- episternalia** (ĕp'istērnā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi*, upon ; *sternon*, breast-bone.] Two small elements preformed in cartilage frequently intervening in development between clavicles and sternum, and ultimately fusing with sternum.

- episternite** (ĕp'istĕr'nĭt) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *sternon*, breast-bone.] One of portions of an ovipositor formed from side portions of a somite.
- episternum** (ĕp'istĕr'nŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *sternon*, breast-bone.] The interclavicle; also applied to an anterior cartilaginous element of sternum; a lateral division of an arthropod somite, above sternum and in front of epimeron.
- epistome** (ĕp'istŏm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *stoma*, mouth.] The region between antenna and mouth in Crustacea; a small lobe overhanging mouth in Polyzoa and containing a part of body cavity; that portion of insect head immediately behind labrum; portion of rostrum of certain Diptera; also epistoma.
- epistrophe** (ĕpĭs'trŏfĭ) *n.* [Gk. *epistrophe*, turning.] The position assumed by chloroplasts along outer and inner walls when exposed to diffuse light.
- epistropheus** (ĕp'istrŏ'fĕŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epistropheus*, turning.] The axis vertebra.
- epithalamus** (ĕp'ithāl'āmŭs) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thalamos*, chamber.] Trigonum habenulae, pineal body and posterior commissure of brain.
- epithalline** (ĕp'ithāl'in) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thalla*, stem.] Growing upon the thallus.
- epithecā** (ĕp'ithĕ'kă) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *theke*, cup.] An external layer surrounding lower part of theca in many Corals.
- epithecium** (ĕp'ithĕ'shĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *theke*, cup.] The surface of spore-cases in Lichens and Fungi.
- epithelial** (ĕp'ithĕ'liăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thele*, nipple.] *Pert.* epithelium; epitheliomorph.
- epitheliofibrillae** (ĕpĭthĕ'liŏfĭbrĭl'ĕ) *n. plu.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thele*, nipple; L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Parallel or reticular fibrillae of columnar epithelium analogous to myofibrillae.
- epithelium** (ĕp'ithĕ'liŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thele*, nipple.] Any cellular tissue covering a free surface or lining a tube or cavity.
- epithem** (ĕp'ithĕm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *tithenai*, to put.] A group of specialised colourless parenchyma cells surrounding a space in the tissue of a plant and forming a hydathode; an excrescence on the beak of Birds; also epithema and epitheme.
- epitokous** (ĕpĭt'ŏkŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *tokos*, birth.] Designating the heteronereid stage of certain Polychaetes.
- epitrematic** (ĕp'itrĕmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *trema*, pore.] *Appl.* upper lateral bar of branchial basket of Lamprey.
- epitrichial** (ĕp'itrik'iăl) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thrix*, hair.] *Pert.* or resembling the epitrichium.
- epitrichium** (ĕp'itrik'iŭm) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *thrix*, hair.] An outer layer of epidermis in foetus of many Mammals, usually shed before birth.
- epitrochlea** (ĕp'itrŏk'lĕă) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *trochos*, wheel.] Inner condyle at distal end of humerus.
- epitympanic** (ĕp'itimpăn'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; L. *tympanum*, kettle-drum.] Situated above tympanum.
- epixylous** (ĕpĭk'silŭs) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *xylon*, wood.] Growing upon wood.
- epizoic** (ĕp'izŏ'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *zoon*, animal.] Living on or attached to the body of an animal.
- epizoon** (ĕp'izŏ'ŏn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *zoon*, animal.] An animal living on another; an external parasite.
- epizootic** (ĕp'izŏŏt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *zoon*, animal.] Common among animals. *n.* Disease affecting a large number of animals simultaneously, *cf.* epidemic in Man.
- epizygā** (ĕp'izi'găl) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *zygon*, yoke.] The upper ossicle in a syzygial pair of brachials or columnars in Crinoids.

eponychium (ĕp'ōnik'ium) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *onyx*, nail.] The thin cuticular fold which overlaps lunula of nail; dorsal portion of a neonychium.

epooporon (ĕp'ōōf'ōrōn) *n.* [Gk. *epi*, upon; *oon*, egg; *pherein*, to bear.] A rudimentary organ, remains of Wolffian body of embryo, lying in mesosalpinx between ovary and uterine tube; organ of Rosenmüller.

equal (ĕ'kwāl) *a.* [L. *aequalis*, equal.] Having the portions of the lamina equally developed on the two sides of midrib; *appl.* leaves.

equatorial furrow,—division round equator of segmenting egg.

equatorial plate,—group of chromosomes lying at equator of spindle during mitosis.

equibiradiata (ĕk'wībīrā'diāt) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal; *bis*, twice; *radius*, radius.] With two equal rays.

equicellular (ĕk'wīcē'lulār) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal; *cellula*, cell.] Composed of equal cells.

equilateral (ĕk'wīlāt'erāl) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal; *latus*, side.] Having the sides equal; *appl.* shells symmetrical about a transverse line drawn through umbo.

equilenin (ĕkwīlēn'in) *n.* [L. *equus*, horse.] An oestrogenic hormone present in urine of the pregnant mare; $C_{18}H_{18}O_2$.

equipotent (ĕkwīp'ōtēnt) *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal; *potens*, powerful.] Totipotent, *q.v.*

equitant (ĕk'wītānt) *a.* [L. *equitare*, to ride.] Having the bases overlapping, saddlewise, the leaves above them.

equivalve (ĕk'wīvālv') *a.* [L. *aequus*, equal; *valva*, valve.] Having two halves of shell alike in form and size.

erect (ērēkt') *a.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] Not decumbent.

erectile (ērēk'til) *a.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] Capable of being erected.

erectile tissue,—a tissue capable of being made rigid by distention of blood-vessels within it.

erection (ērēk'shūn) *n.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] The state of a part which has become swollen and distended through accumulation of blood in erectile tissue.

erector (ērēk'tōr) *n.* [L. *erigere*, to raise up.] A muscle which raises up an organ or part.

ereidesm (ērē'idēzm) *n.* [Gk. *ereido*, I support; *desma*, bond.] An epithelial intracellular fibre.

eremochaetous (ēr'emōkē'tūs) *a.* [Gk. *eremos*, lonely; *chaeta*, bristle.] Having no regularly arranged system of bristles; *appl.* Flies.

eremophyte (ēr'emōfit') *n.* [Gk. *eremos*, lonely; *phyton*, plant.] A desert plant.

erepsin (ērēp'sin) *n.* [L. *eripere*, to set free.] A ferment of intestinal juice and body tissues which converts proteoses and peptones into amino-acids.

erg (ĕrg) *n.* [Gk. *ergon*, work.] The amount of work or energy required by the action of one dyne through one centimetre.

ergaloid (ĕrg'ālōid) *a.* [Gk. *ergon*, work.] Having the adults sexually capable though wingless.

ergastic (ĕrgās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *ergazesthai*, to work.] *Appl.* secondary products of cell-differentiation, as starch, fat.

ergastoplasm (ĕrgās'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *ergazesthai*, to work; *plasma*, mould.] Archoplasm; kinoplasm.

ergastoplasmic (ĕrgās'tōplāz'mik) *a.* [Gk. *ergazesthai*, to work; *plasma*, mould.] *Appl.* fibrillae of gland cells which may induce production of secretory granules.

ergatandromorph (ēr'gātān'drōmōrf) *n.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker; *aner*, male; *morphe*, form.] An ant or other social insect in which worker and male characters are blended.

ergatandrous (ĕrgātān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker; *aner*, man.] Having worker-like males.

ergataner (ēr'gātā'nēr) *n.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker; *aner*, male.] A male ant resembling a worker; an ergatoid or ergatomorphic male.

ergate (ēr'gāt) *n.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker.] A worker-ant.

ergatogyne (ēr'gätöj'n) *n.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker; *gyne*, female.] A female ant resembling a worker; an ergatoid or ergatomorphic female.

ergatogenous (ēr'gätöj'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *ergates*, worker; *gyne*, woman.] Having worker-like females.

ergines (ēr'jēnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ergon*, work.] Organic substances of which small amounts suffice for activation, i.e. enzymes, hormones, and vitamins; also ergones.

ergosterol,—a sterol occurring in plants and animals; pro-vitamin D; $C_{28}H_{43}OH$.

ergot (ēr'göt) *n.* [O.F. *argot*, spur.] A small bare patch found on limbs of horse-tribe, representing last remnant of naked palm of hand and sole of foot; condition of ovary of Grasses produced by a Fungus; rye smut; sclerotium of Claviceps.

erichthoidina (ēr'ik'thoidi'nā) *n.* [Gk. *erechthein*, to break; *eidōs*, form.] Larval stage of Stomatopods comparable with zoaea.

erichthus (ēr'ik'thūs) *n.* [Gk. *erechthein*, to break.] Larval stage of Stomatopods comparable with pseudozoaea.

eriophyllous (ēr'iofil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *erion*, wool; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having leaves with a cottony appearance.

erose (ērōs') *a.* [L. *erodere*, to wear away.] Having margin irregularly notched; *appl.* leaf, bacterial colony.

erosion (ērō'zhūn) *n.* [L. *erodere*, to wear away.] Decay which usually starts at apex of many gastropod shells.

erostate (ērōs'trāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *rostrum*, beak.] Having no beak; *appl.* antlers.

ersaeome (ēr'sēōm) *n.* [Gk. *erse*, young.] The free monogastric generation of Siphonophora.

eruciform (ērōo'sifōrm) *a.* [L. *eruca*, caterpillar; *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of, or resembling a caterpillar; *appl.* insect larvae.

erumpent (ērūm'pēnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *rumpere*, to break.] Breaking out suddenly; *appl.* fungal hyphae.

erythrin (ērith'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red.] A red colouring matter found in certain Algae.

erythrism (ērith'rīzm) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red.] A condition due to excessive amount of red colouring matter, e.g. in feathers or hair.

erythroblasts (ērith'röblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *blastos*, bud.] Amoeboid nucleated cells, derived from mesoderm, which later contain haemoglobin and develop into red blood corpuscles.

erythrocyte (ērith'rösīt) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *kytos*, hollow.] A red blood corpuscle.

erythrocytolysis (ērith'rösītöl'īsis) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *kytos*, cell; *lysis*, loosing.] Destruction of red blood corpuscles; haemolysis.

erythrophilous (ēr'ithrōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *philein*, to love.] Having special affinity for red stains; *appl.* structures in a cell or to a type of cells.

erythrophore (ērith'rōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *pherein*, to bear.] A reddish - purple pigment - bearing cell.

erythrophyll (ērith'rōfil) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *phyllon*, leaf.] A red colouring matter of some leaves.

erythropsin (ērithrōp'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *opsis*, sight.] Red colouring matter in insect eyes.

erythrozyme (ērith'rōzim) *n.* [Gk. *erythros*, red; *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme capable of decomposing ruberythric acid, and acting upon glucosides.

escape (ēskāp) *n.* [M.E. *escapen*.] A plant originally cultivated, now found wild.

escutcheon (ēskūch'ūn) *n.* [O.F. *escuchon*, shield.] Area on rump of many quadrupeds which is either variously coloured or has the hair specially arranged; mesoscutellum of certain Insects; ligamental area of certain Bivalves.

eseptate (ēsēp'tāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without ; *septum*, division.] Not supplied with septa.

esoteric (ēsötēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *esoterikos*, arising within.] Arising within the organism.

espathate (ēspā'thāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without ; *spatha*, sheath.] Having no spathe.

esquamate (ēskwā'māt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without ; *squama*, scale.] Having no scale.

estipulate (ēstip'ulāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without ; *stipula*, stem.] Having no stipules.

estuarine (ēs'tüär'in) *a.* [L. *aestus*, swell of sea.] *Pert.* or found in an estuary ; *appl.* organisms.

etaerio (ētē'riō) *n.* [Gk. *etairia*, association.] A fruit composed of achenes or drupelets carried on an enlarged receptacle.

etheogenesis (ēth'ējēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *ethnos*, youth ; *genesis*, descent.] Parthenogenesis producing males ; development of a male gamete without fertilisation ; erroneously, ethiogenesis.

Ethiopian (ē'thiō'piän) *n.* [Gk. *aithiops*, burned face.] A zoogeographical region including Africa south of the Sahara and southern Arabia.

ethmohyostylic (ēth'mōhī'östil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; *T* ; *stylos*, pillar.] With mandibular suspension from ethmoid region and hyoid bar.

ethmoid (ēth'moid) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* bones which form a considerable part of walls of nasal cavity.

ethmoidal (ēthmōi'däl) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; *eidos*, shape.] *Pert.* region of ethmoids.

ethmoidal notch,—a quadrilateral space separating the two orbital parts of frontal.

ethmolysian (ēth'mölls'fän) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; *lyein*, to loosen.] *Pert.* an apical system in which madreporite extends backwards till it separates the two postero-lateral genitals.

ethmopalatine (ēth'möpäl'ätin) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; L. *palatus*, palate.] Found in ethmopalatine region, or stretching from ethmoid to palatine.

ethmophract (ēth'möfräkt) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; *phrassein*, to fence in.] *Pert.* a simple, compact, apical system with pores occurring only in right anterior corner.

ethmoturbinals (ēth'mötür'binälz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; L. *turbo*, whorl.] Cartilages or bones in cavity of nostril which are folded so as to increase olfactory area.

ethmovomerine (ēth'mövō'mēr'in) *a.* [Gk. *ethmos*, sieve ; L. *vomer*, ploughshare.] *Pert.* ethmoid and vomer regions.

ethmovomerine cartilage, — the plate of cartilage which forms nasal septum in early embryo.

Ethnology (ēthnöl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *ethnos*, nation ; *logos*, discourse.] The science which deals with the different races of mankind, their distribution, relationship, and peculiarities ; Ethnography.

Ethology (ēthöl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *ethos*, custom ; *logos*, discourse.] Bio-nomics.

etioloation (ē'tiölä'shün) *n.* [F. *étioier*, to blanch.] Blanched condition produced in plants reared in darkness, or by disease.

etiolin (ē'tiöllin) *n.* [F. *étioier*, to blanch.] A yellowish pigment found in chloroplasts of plants grown in darkness.

euaster (üäs'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, good ; *aster*, star.] An aster in which the rays meet at a common centre.

eucephalous (ükēf'älüs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, good ; *kephale*, head.] With well-developed head ; *appl.* certain insect larvae.

euchromosome (ükřō'mösōm) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well ; *chroma*, colour ; *soma*, body.] A typical chromosome, or autosome.

eucone (ükōn') *a.* [Gk. *eu*, good ; *konos*, cone.] Having crystalline cones fully developed in single elements of compound eye.

eudipleural (ū'dīploō'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, good; *dis*, double; *pleuron*, side.] Symmetrical about a median plane; bilaterally symmetrical.

eudoxome (ūdōk'sōm) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *doxa*, credit.] Monogastric free-swimming stage of a Siphonophore without nectocalyx.

eugamic (ūgām'ik) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* mature period, *opp.* agamic or youthful and aged or senescent.

eugenic (ūjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *genos*, birth.] *Pert.* or tending towards racial improvement.

Eugenics (ūjēn'iks) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *genos*, birth.] The science dealing with the factors which tend to impair or improve stock.

euglenoid (ūglē'noid) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *glene*, pupil of eye.] *Pert.* or like Euglena; *appl.* characteristic movement of Euglena.

eumerism (ū'mērīzm) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *meros*, part.] An aggregation of like parts.

eumerogenesis (ū'mērōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *meros*, part; *genesis*, descent.] Segmentation in which the units are similar at least for a certain time.

eumitotic (ūmītōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *mitos*, thread.] Anaschistic, *q.v.*

euphotometric (ū'fōtōmēt'rik) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *phos*, light; *metron*, measure.] *Appl.* leaves oriented to receive maximum diffuse light; *cf.* panphotometric.

euplastic (ūplās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *plastos*, moulded.] Readily organised, easily forming a tissue.

eupyrene (ū'pīrēn') *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *pyren*, fruit-stone.] *Appl.* sperms of normal type; *cf.* apyrene, oligopyrene.

eurybaric (ū'rībār'ik) *a.* [Gk. *eurys*, broad; *baros*, weight.] *Appl.* animals adaptable to great differences in altitude; *cf.* stenobaric.

euryhaline (ū'rīhāl'in) *a.* [Gk. *eurys*, broad; *halinos*, marine.] *Appl.* marine animals adaptable to a wide range of salinity; *cf.* stenohaline.

eurypylous (ū'ripī'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *eurys*, broad; *pyle*, gate.] Wide at the opening; *appl.* canal system of Sponges in which the chambers open directly into excurrent canals by wide apopyles, and receive water from incurrent canals through propopyles.

eurysome (ū'risōm) *a.* [Gk. *eurys*, broad; *soma*, body.] Short and stout; *opp.* leptosome.

eusporangiate (ū'spōrān'jiāt) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] Having sporogenous tissue derived from inner cell that follows periclinal division of superficial initial; *cf.* leptosporangiate.

Eustachian (ūstā'kiān) *a.* [*B. Eustachio*, Italian physician.] *Pert.* canal connecting tympanic cavity with pharynx.

Eustachian valve,—a rudimentary valve guarding orifice of inferior vena cava in atrium of heart.

eustele (ū'stēl) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *stēle*, pillar.] The arrangement of vascular tissue into collateral bundles with conjunctive tissue between, as in a typical Dicotyledon.

eusternum (ūstēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *sternon*, breastplate.] A sternal sclerite of Insects.

eustomatous (ūstōm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a distinct mouth-like opening.

Euthenics (ūthēn'iks) *n.* [Gk. *euthenēin*, to thrive.] The science of betterment of human race on the side of intellect and morals; psychological as distinct from physiological improvement.

eutherian (ūthē'rīān) *a.* [Gk. *eu*, well; *therion*, small animal.] *Appl.* placental Mammals with development uterine till full-time.

euthyneurous (ū'thinū'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *euthys*, straight; *neuron*, nerve.] Having visceral loop of nervous system untwisted.

evagination (ē'vājinā'shūn) *n.* [*L. e*, out; *vagina*, sheath.] The process of unsheathing, or product of this process; an outgrowth.

evanescent (ěv'ăněs'ěnt) *a.* [L. *evanescere*, to vanish.] Disappearing early; *appl.* flowers which fade quickly.

eviscerate (ěvīs'ērāt) *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *viscera*, entrails.] To disembowel; to eject the viscera, as do Holothurians on capture.

evolute (ěv'ölüt) *a.* [L. *evolvere*, to unroll.] Turned back; unfolded.

evolution (ě'völū'shūn) *n.* [L. *evolvere*, to unroll.] The gradual development of organisms from pre-existing organisms, back to the dawn of life.

exalate (ěksā'lāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *ala*, wing.] Not having wing-like appendages.

exalbuminous (ěk'sālbū'mīnūs) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *albumen*, white of egg.] Without albumen; *appl.* seeds without endosperm or perisperm.

exannulate (ěksān'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *annulus*, ring.] Having a sporangium not furnished with an annulus; *appl.* certain Ferns.

exarate (ěks'ārāt) *a.* [L. *exaratus*, ploughed up.] *Appl.* a pupa with free wings and legs.

exarch (ěk'sārk) *n.* [L. *ex*, without; Gk. *arche*, beginning.] With protoxylem strands in touch with pericycle.

exasperate (ěksās'pērāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *asperare*, to make rough.] Furnished with hard, stiff points.

excentric (ěksēn'trik) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *centrum*, centre.] One-sided; having the two portions of lamina unequally developed.

exciple (ěk'sipēl) *n.* [L. *excipula*, receptacles.] The outer covering of apothecium in certain Lichens.

excitation (ěk'sitā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *citare*, to rouse.] Act of producing or increasing stimulation; stimulation thus produced.

excitatory cells,—motor cells in sympathetic nervous system.

excitonutrient (ěksi'tōnū'triēnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *citare*, to rouse; *nutriens*, feeding.] Causing or increasing nutrient activities.

exconjugant (ěkskōn'joogānt) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *conjugare*, to yoke.] An organism which is leading an independent life after conjugation with another.

excreta (ěkskrē'tā) *n. plu.* [L. *excretum*, separated.] Waste material eliminated from body or any tissue thereof; deleterious substances formed within a plant.

excrete (ěkskrēt') *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *cernere*, to sift.] To eliminate waste material from body; to withdraw useless materials from the place of most active metabolism in plant.

excretion (ěkskrē'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *cernere*, to sift.] Act of eliminating waste material, or the product of the elimination.

excurrent (ěkskūr'ěnt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *currere*, to run.] *Peri.* ducts, channels, or canals in which there is an outgoing flow; with undivided main stem; having midrib projecting beyond apex.

excurved (ěkskūr'vd') *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *curvare*, to curve.] Curved outwards from centre.

excystation (ěksistā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out of; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] Emergence from encysted condition.

exendospermous (ěks'ěndōspēr'mūs) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; Gk. *endon*, within; *sperma*, seed.] Exalbuminous, *q.v.*

exflagellation (ěksflāj'ělā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out of; *flagellum*, whip.] Process of microgamete formation by microgametocyte in Haemosporida.

exfoliation (ěksfō'liā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *folium*, leaf.] The shedding of leaves or scales from a bud.

exhalant (ěkshā'lānt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *halare*, to breathe.] Capable of carrying from the interior outwards.

exindusiate (ěk'sindū'ziāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *indusium*, cover.] Having the sporangia uncovered or naked.

exine,—extine, *q.v.*

exinguinal (ěk'sin'gwināl) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *inguen*, groin.] Occurring outside the groin; *pert.* second joint of arachnid leg.

exites (ěksits') *n. plu.* [Gk. *exo*, without.] Offshoots on outer lateral border of axis of certain arthropod limbs.

exocardiac (ěk'sókâr'diäk) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *kardia*, heart.] Situated outside the heart.

exocarp (ěk'sókârp) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *karpós*, fruit.] The outer layer of the pericarp.

exoccipital (ěk'sóksip'itál) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *occiput*, back of head.] *Pert.* a bone on each side of the foramen magnum.

exochorion (ěk'sókô'rion) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *chorion*, chorion.] Outer layer of membrane secreted by follicular cells surrounding the egg in ovary of Insects.

exocoel (ěk'sôsēl) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *kóilos*, hollow.] The space between mesenteries of adjacent couples in certain Zoantharia.

exocoelar (ěk'sôsē'lâr) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *kóilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* parietal wall of coelom; *pert.* space between adjacent couples of mesenteries in Zoantharia.

exocoelom (ěk'sôsē'lôm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *kóilos*, hollow.] Extra-embryonic body cavity of embryo.

exocone (ěk'sókôn) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *kónos*, cone.] *Appl.* insect compound eye with cones of cuticular origin.

exocrine (ěk'sókrin) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *krinein*, to separate.] *Appl.* glands whose secretion is drained by ducts; *cf.* endocrine, apocrine.

exoderm (ěk'södërm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *derma*, skin.] The dermal layer of Sponges.

exodermis (ěk'södër'mis) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *L. dermis*, skin.] A specialised layer below the piliferous; ectoderm.

exogamete (ěk'sógâmēt') *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gametes*, mate.] A reproductive cell which fuses with one derived from another source.

exogamy (ěksög'âmí) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gamos*, marriage.] Conjugation or fusion of isogametes

with others of a different brood; outbreeding.

exogastrically (ěk'sögäs'trikáli) *adv.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gaster*, stomach.] Where the shell is coiled towards dorsal surface of body.

exogastrula (ěk'sögäs'troolâ) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gaster*, stomach.] An hour-glass shaped sea-urchin larva induced experimentally.

exogenous (ěksöj'ënüs) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *genos*, race.] Originating outside the organism; developed from superficial tissue, the superficial meristem; growing from parts which were previously ossified; *appl.* metabolism concerned with effector activities and temperature.

exognathion (ěk'sögnâth'ion) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *gnathos*, jaw.] The maxillary portion of upper jaw; the maxilla with exception of endognathion and mesognathion.

exoperidium (ěk'söpërid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *peridion*, a small wallet.] The outer layer of spore case in certain Fungi.

exophylaxis (ěk'söfilâk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *phylax*, guard.] Protection afforded against pathogenic organisms by skin secretions.

exoplasm (ěk'söplâzm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *plasma*, mould.] Ectoplasm.

exopodite (ěksöp'ödīt) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *pous*, foot.] The outer branch of a typical biramous crustacean limb.

exoskeleton (ěk'sóskël'ëtôn) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *skeletos*, hard.] A hard supporting structure secreted by ectoderm or by skin.

exosmosis (ěk'sósmō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *osmos*, impulse.] The passing out through a membrane of a gas or fluid, a phase in osmosis.

exospore (ěk'sóspör), **exosporium** (ěk'sóspō'ríum) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *sporos*, seed.] Outer coating of sporangial wall; a conidium.

exostome (ěk'söstôm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *stoma*, mouth.] Opening or foramen in outer wall of ovule.

exostosis (ĕk'söstō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *osteon*, bone.] Formation of knots on surface of wood; formation of knob-like outgrowths of bone at a damaged portion, or of dental tissue in a similar way.

exotheca (ĕk'sōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *theke*, box.] The extra-capsular tissue of a Coral.

exothecal (ĕk'sōthē'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *theke*, box.] Pert. tissue outside the theca of a Coral.

exothecate (ĕk'sōthē'kāt) *a.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *theke*, box.] Having an exotheca.

exothecium (ĕk'sōthē'shūm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *theke*, case.] The outer specialised dehiscing cell layer of the gymnosperm sporangium; cf. endothecium.

exotic (ĕksōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *exotikos*, foreign.] Signifying an introduced or non-endemic plant.

exotospore (ĕksō'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *exotikos*, foreign; *sporos*, seed.] A sporozyote.

exotropism (ĕksōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *exo*, without; *trope*, turn.] Curvature away from axis, exhibited by a laterally geotropic organ.

expiration (ĕk'spirā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *spirare*, to breathe.] The act of emitting air from lungs.

explantation (ĕk'splāntā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out of; *plantare*, to plant.] Tissue culture away from organism of its origin.

exsculptate (ĕkskūlp'tāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *sculpare*, to carve.] Having the surface marked with more or less regularly arranged raised lines with grooves between.

exscutellate (ĕk'skūtēl'āt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *scutellum*, shield.] Having no scutellum; *appl.* Insects.

exserted (ĕksēr'tēd) *a.* [L. *exserere*, to stretch out.] Protruding; *appl.* stamens which project beyond corolla; protruding beyond some including organ or part.

exsertile (ĕksēr'tīl) *a.* [L. *exserere*, to stretch out.] Capable of extrusion.

exstipulate (ĕkstīp'ulāt) *a.* [L. *ex*, without; *stipula*, stem.] Without stipules.

exsufflation (ĕks'sūflā'shūn) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *sufflare*, to blow.] Forced expiration from lungs.

extend (ĕkstēnd') *v.* [L. *ex*, out; *tendere*, to stretch.] To straighten out, *opp.* to flex or bend any organ.

extensor (ĕkstēn'sōr) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *tendere*, to stretch.] Any muscle which extends a limb or part.

exterior (ĕkstēr'riōr) *a.* [L. *externus*, on outside.] Situated on side away from axis or definitive plane.

external (ĕkstēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *externus*, outside.] Near the outside, away from the mesial plane.

exteroceptor (ĕk'stērōsēp'tōr) *n.* [L. *externus*, outside; *capere*, to take.] A receptor which receives impacts from outside body, transmitted along exteroceptive nerve paths.

extine (ĕk'stīn) *n.* [L. *exter*, on outside.] Outer coat of pollen grain; exosporium.

extra-axillary (ĕk'strā-āksil'ārī) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond; *axilla*, armpit.] Arising above axil of leaf, said of branches which develop from upper bud when there are more than one in connection with axil.

extrabranial (ĕk'strābrāng'kiāl) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond; Gk. *brangchia*, gills.] Arising outside the branchial arches.

extracapsular (ĕk'strākāp'sulār) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *capsula*, cup.] Arising or situated outside the capsule; *appl.* ligaments, etc., in connection with a joint; *appl.* protoplasm lying outside the central capsule in some Protozoa.

extracellular (ĕk'strāsēl'ulār) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *cellula*, little cell.] Occurring outside the cell.

extracolumella (ĕk'strākōl'umēl'ā) *n.* [L. *extra*, beyond; *columna*, column.] Distal element of auditory skeletal structure; also hyostapes.

extraembryonic (ĕk'strāēm'brīōn'ik) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; Gk. *embryon*, foetus.] Situated outside the embryo proper.

extraenteric (ĕk'străĕntĕr'ĭk) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; Gk. *enteron*, gut.] Outside the alimentary tract.

extrafloral (ĕk'străflō'rāl) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *flos*, flower.] Situated outside the flower.

extranuclear (ĕk'strănū'klĕăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *nucleus*, nucleus.] *Pert.* structures or forces acting outside the nucleus; situated outside the nucleus.

extraocular (ĕk'străŏk'ulăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *oculus*, eye.] Exterior to the eye; *appl.* antennae of Insects.

extrastapedial (ĕk'străstăpĕ'diăl) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond; *stapes*, stirrup.] Extending beyond the stapedio-columellar junction.

extrastelar (ĕk'străstĕ'lăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; Gk. *stela*, column.] *Pert.* ground tissue outside vascular tissue.

extravaginal (ĕk'străvāj'inăl) *a.* [L. *extra*, outside; *vagina*, sheath.] Forcing a way through the sheath, as shoots of many plants.

extravasate (ĕkstrăv'ăsăt) *v.* [L. *extra*, outside; *vas*, vessel.] To force its way from the proper channel into the surrounding tissue; said of blood, etc.

extraventricular (ĕk'străvēntrĭk'ulăr) *a.* [L. *extra*, beyond; *venter*, belly.] Situated or arising beyond the ventricle.

extremity (ĕkstrĕm'ĭti) *n.* [L. *extremitas*, limit.] The limb, or distal portion of a limb; or distal end of any limb-like structure.

extrinsic (ĕkstrĭn'sĭk) *a.* [L. *extrinsecus*, on outside.] *Pert.* muscles not wholly within the part.

extorse (ĕkstrŏrs') *a.* [L. *extrorsus*, outwardly.] Turned away from axis.

exudation (ĕk'sūdă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *exudere*, to sweat.] Any discharge through an incision or pore, *e.g.* gums, resins, moisture, etc.

exumbral (ĕksŭm'brăl) *a.* [L. *ex*, out; *umbra*, shade.] *Pert.* rounded upper surface of a jelly-fish.

exumbrella (ĕk'sŭmbrĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *ex*, out; *umbra*, shade.] Upper convex surface of jelly-fish.

exuviae (ĕgzŭ'viĕ) *n. plu.* [L. *exuere*, to pull off.] Cast-off skins, etc., of animals.

exuvial (ĕksŭ'viăl) *a.* [L. *exuere*, to pull off.] *Appl.* insect glands whose secretion facilitates ecdysis.

eye (i) *n.* [M.E. *ighe*.] The organ of sight or vision; a pigment spot in various animals and in lower plants; the bud of tuber.

eye spots,—certain pigment spots in many lower plants and animals, and also in some Vertebrates, which are supposed to have a visual function; ocelli.

F

F₁,—denotes first filial generation, or hybrids arising from a first cross, successive generations arising from this one being denoted by F₂, F₃, etc. P₁ denotes parents of F₁ generation, P₂ the grandparents, etc.

fabella (făbĕl'ă) *n.* [L. *fabella*, small bean.] A small fibro-cartilage ossified in the gastrocnemius.

fabiform (fă'bĭfŏrm) *a.* [L. *faba*, bean; *forma*, shape.] Bean-shaped.

Fabrician [J. C. *Fabricius*, Danish entomologist.] *Appl.* a classification of the Arthropoda based on anatomy of mouth parts.

facet (făs'ĕt, făsĕt') *n.* [L. *facies*, face.] A smooth, flat, or rounded surface for articulation; an ocellus.

facial (fă'shăl) *a.* [L. *facies*, face.] *Pert.* face; *appl.* artery, nerve, bone, vein, etc.

faciolingual (fă'shiŏlĭng'gwăl) *a.* [L. *facies*, face; *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert.* or affecting face and tongue.

facultative (făk'ŭltă'tĭv) *a.* [L. *facultas*, faculty.] Having the power of living under different conditions; *appl.* parasites which may be normally self-dependent, but which are adaptable to parasitic or semiparasitic mode of life; *appl.* aerobes, anaerobes; *cf.* obligatory.

faeces (fē'sēz) *n. plu.* [L. *faeces*, dregs.] Excrement from alimentary canal.

falcate (fāl'kāt) *a.* [L. *falx*, sickle.] Sickle-shaped; hooked.

falciform (fāl'sifōrm) *a.* [L. *falx*, sickle; *forma*, shape.] Sickle-shaped or scythe-shaped.

falciform ligament,—a dorso-ventral fold of peritoneum, attached to under surface of diaphragm and anterior and upper surfaces of liver.

falcula (fāl'kulā) *n.* [L. *falcula*, little hook.] A curved scythe-like claw.

falcate (fāl'kulāt) *a.* [L. *falcula*, little hook.] Curved, and sharp at the point.

Fallopian tubes [*G. Fallopio*, Italian anatomist.] Upper portion of oviduct in Mammals; anterior portion of the Müllerian duct.

false or **asternal ribs**,—those ribs whose cartilaginous ventral ends do not join the sternum directly.

falx (fālks) *n.* [L. *falx*, sickle.] A sickle-shaped fold of the dura mater.

family (fām'ili) *n.* [L. *familia*, household.] Term used in classification, signifying one group of an Order.

fan (fān) *n.* [A.S. *fann*, fan.] A bird's tail feathers.

fang (fāng) *n.* [A.S. *fang*, grip.] A long-pointed tooth, especially the poison tooth of Snakes; the root of a tooth.

faradisation (fār'ādīzā'shūn) *n.* [*M. Faraday*, English physicist.] Method of stimulation inducing partial or complete tetanus.

farina (fārē'nā, fārī'nā) *n.* [L. *farina*, flour.] The pollen of plants; the fine mealy-like powder found on some Insects.

farinaceous (fār'īnā'shūs) *a.* [L. *farina*, flour.] Covered with fine mealy-like dust.

farinose (fār'īnōs) *a.* [L. *farina*, flour.] Covered with fine powder or dust.

fascia (fās'īā, fāsh'īā) *n.* [L. *fascia*, band.] An ensheathing band of connective tissue.

fascial (fās'īāl, fāsh'īāl) *a.* [L. *fascia*, bundle.] *Pert.* a fascia, ensheathing and binding.

fasciated (fās'īā'tēd, fāsh'īā'tēd) *a.* [L. *fascia*, bundle.] Banded; arranged in fascicles; *appl.* stems or branches malformed and flattened.

fascicle (fās'īkēl) *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, *dim.* of *fascia*, bundle.] A small bundle or tuft, as of fibres, or of leaves.

fascicular (fāsīk'ulār) *a.* [L. *fasciculus*, *dim.* of *fascia*, bundle.] *Pert.* a fascicle; arranged in bundles or tufts; *appl.* cambium, tissue.

fasciculus (fāsīk'ulūs) *n.* [L. *fasciculus*, little bundle.] A fascicle; the direct pyramidal tract.

fasciola (fāsī'olā) *n.* [L. *fasciola*, small bandage.] A narrow colour band; a delicate lamina continuous with dentate gyrus.

fasciole (fās'īōl) *n.* [L. *fasciola*, small bandage.] Ciliated band on certain Echinoids for sweeping fresh water over surrounding parts.

fastigate (fāstij'īāt) *a.* [L. *fastigare*, to slope up.] With branches parallel and erect; in pyramidal or conical form.

fat (fāt) *n.* [A.S. *faett*, fat.] Adipose tissue; any part of animal tissue which has its cells filled with a greasy or oily reserve material.

fatigue (fātēg') *n.* [L. *fatigare*, to weary.] Effect produced by long stimulation on cells of an organ.

fauces (fōs'ēz) *n. plu.* [L. *fauces*, throat.] Upper or anterior part of throat between palate and pharynx; mouth of a spirally coiled shell; throat of a corolla.

fauna (fōn'a) *n.* [L. *faunus*, god of woods.] All the animals peculiar to a country, area, or period.

faunal region,—an area characterised by a special group or groups of animals.

favella (fāvēl'ā) *n.* [L. *favus*, honeycomb.] A conceptacle of certain red Algae.

faveolate (fāvē'olāt) *a.* [L. *faveolus*, *dim.* of *favus*, honeycomb.] Honey-combed or alveolate.

faveolus (fävē'ölüs) *n.* [L. *faveolus*, small honeycomb.] A small depression or pit; alveola.

favose (fävös') *a.* [L. *favus*, honeycomb.] Honeycombed; alveolate.

feather-veined,—*appl.* leaf in which veins run out from mid-rib in regular series at an acute angle.

fecundity (fëkün'diti) *n.* [L. *fecundus*, fertile.] Power of a species to multiply rapidly; capacity to form reproductive elements.

female (fë'mäl) *n.* [L. *femina*, woman.] A pistillate flower; an egg-producing or young-producing animal—symbol ♀.

female pronucleus,—the nucleus left in the ovum after maturation.

femoral (fëm'öräl) *a.* [L. *femur*, thigh.] *Pert.* thigh; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve, etc.; crural.

femur (fë'mür) *n.* [L. *femur*, thigh.] Proximal bone of hind limb in Vertebrates; third joint in insect leg counting from proximal end.

fenchone (fën'chön) *n.* [Ger. *fenchel*, fennel.] A ketone, the essential oil in oil of fennel; $C_{10}H_{16}O$.

fenestra (fënës'trä) *n.* [L. *fenestra*, window.] An opening in a bone, or between two bones; a pit on head of cockroach; a transparent spot on wings of Insects.

fenestrate (fënës'trät) *a.* [L. *fenestra*, window.] Having small perforations or transparent spots, *appl.* insect wings; having numerous perforations, *appl.* leaves.

fenestrule (fënës'trool) *n.* [L. *fenestra*, window.] Small opening between branches of a polyzoan colony.

feral (fë'räl) *a.* [L. *fera*, wild animal.] Wild, or escaped from cultivation or domestication and reverted to wild state.

ferment (fër'mënt) *n.* [L. *fermentum*, ferment.] An organised substance, capable of producing fermentation; enzyme.

fermentation (fër'mëntä'shün) *n.* [L. *fermentum*, ferment.] A transformation occurring in organic substance, caused by action of a ferment.

ferruginous (fëroo'jīnūs) *a.* [L. *ferruginus*, rusty.] Having the appearance of iron rust.

fertile (fër'tīl) *a.* [L. *fertilis*, fertile.] Capable of producing living offspring; of eggs or seeds, capable of developing.

fertilisation (fër'tīlīzä'shün) *n.* [L. *fertilis*, fertile.] The union of male and female pronuclei; pollination.

fertilizin (fër'tīlī'zin) *n.* [L. *fertilis*, fertile.] A soluble colloidal substance produced by certain eggs for attraction of sperm; agglutinin.

fetlock (fët'lök) *n.* [Icel. *fet*, step; *lokka*, tuft of hair.] The tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint; the pastern joint itself.

fibre (fi'bër) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band.] A strand of nerve, muscle, connective, or bast-tissue.

fibril (fi'bril) *n.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] A small thread-like structure or fibre, a component part of a fibre; a root-hair; a slender fili-form outgrowth on some Lichens.

fibrillae (fibril'ë) *n. plu.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Thread-like branches of roots; minute elastic fibres secreted within spongin cells; minute muscle-like threads found in various Infusorians.

fibrillate (fi'brilät) *a.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Having fibrillae or hair-like structures.

fibrillose (fi'brilös, fibril'ös) *a.* [L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Furnished with fibrils; *appl.* mycelia of certain Fungi.

fibrin (fi'brīn) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band.] An insoluble proteid found in blood after coagulation, readily digested in gastric juice.

fibrinogen (fibrīn'öjēn) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band; Gk. *genos*, birth.] A soluble constituent of blood which yields fibrin and produces coagulation.

fibro-cartilage (fi'brö-kär'tilēj) *n.* [L. *fibra*, band; *cartilago*, gristle.] A kind of cartilage whose matrix is mainly composed of fibres similar to connective tissue fibres, found at articulations, cavity margins, and osseous grooves.

fibrous (fī'brūs) *a.* [L. *fibra*, band.] Composed of fibres; *appl.* tissue, roots.

fibula (fīb'ulā) *n.* [L. *fibula*, buckle.] Outer and smaller shin bone.

fibulare (fīb'ulā'rē) *n.* [L. *fibula*, buckle.] The outer element of proximal row of tarsus.

field,—a dynamic system in which all the parts are interrelated and in equilibrium, so that a change in any part affects the whole.

filament (fil'āmēt) *n.* [L. *filum*, thread.] The stalk of anther; the stalk of a down-feather.

filial generation,— F_1 , *q.v.*

filial regression,—tendency of offspring of outstanding parentage to revert to average for species.

filicauline (fil'ikōl'īn) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread; *caulis*, stalk.] With a thread-like stem.

filiciform (fīlīs'ifōrm), **filicoid** (fīl'ikoid) *a.* [L. *filix*, fern; *forma*, shape; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Shaped like the frond of a Fern; fern-like.

filiform (fī'lifōrm) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread; *forma*, shape.] Thread-like.

filiform papillae,—papillae on the tongue ending in numerous minute slender processes.

filigerous (fīlīj'ērūs) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread; *gerere*, to carry.] With thread-like outgrowths or flagella.

fillet (fil'ēt) *n.* [L. *filum*, thread.] Band of white matter in brain; lemniscus of mid-brain.

filoplume (fil'ōploom) *n.* [L. *filum*, thread; *pluma*, feather.] A delicate hair-like feather with long axis and a few free barbs at apex.

filopodia (fīl'ōpō'diā) *n. plu.* [L. *filum*, thread; Gk. *pous*, foot.] Protozoan thread-like pseudopodia.

filose (fī'lōs) *a.* [L. *filum*, thread.] Slender; thread-like; *appl.* pseudopodia of Protozoa.

filter-passers,—Protista capable of passing through a filter which arrests Bacteria; Microhenads.

filtration (fīltrā'shūn) *n.* [F. *filtrer*, to strain.] *Appl.* iridial angle of cornea; straining, as of lymph through capillary walls.

filum terminale,—the terminal thread, a slender grey filament, of the spinal cord.

fimbria (fīm'briā) *n.* [L. *fimbria*, fringe.] Any fringe-like structure; a prolongation of the hippocampus; one of delicate processes fringing the mouth of tube or duct, as of oviduct, or of siphon of Molluscs.

fimbriated (fīm'briā'tēd) *a.* [L. *fimbria*, fringe.] Fringed at margin, as petals, tubes, or ducts.

fin (fīn) *n.* [A.S. *finn*, fin.] A fold of skin with fin-rays and skeletal supports, found in most Fishes.

finials (fīn'fālz) *n. plu.* [L. *finis*, end.] The ossicles of the distal rami of Crinoids, which do not branch again.

fin-rays,—horny supports of fins.

fissilingual (fis'iling'gwāl) *a.* [L. *fissus*, cleft; *lingua*, tongue.] With bifid tongue.

fission (fish'ūn) *n.* [L. *fissus*, cleft.] Cleavage of cells; division of a unicellular organism into two or more parts.

fissiparous (fis'ip'ārūs) *a.* [L. *fissus*, cleft; *parere*, to beget.] Reproducing by fission.

fissiped (fis'ipēd) *n.* [L. *fissus*, cleft; *pes*, foot.] With cleft feet, that is, with digits of feet separated.

fissirostral (fis'irōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *fissus*, cleft; *rostrum*, beak.] With deeply-cleft beak.

fissure (fish'ūr) *n.* [L. *fissus*, cleft.] A cleft, deep groove, or furrow dividing an organ into lobes, or subdividing and separating certain areas of the lobes; sulcus.

fistula (fis'tulā) *a.* [L. *fistula*, pipe.] Pathological or artificial pipe-like opening.

fix (fiks) *v.* [L. *fixus*, fixed.] To kill, and preserve; to establish.

fixation muscles,—muscles which prevent disturbance of body equilibrium generally, and fix limbs in case of limb-movements.

flabellate (flābēl'āt) *a.* [L. *flabellare*, to fan.] Fan-shaped; *appl.* pectinate antennae with long processes.

flabelliform (fläbël'iförm) *a.* [L. *flabellum*, *dim.* of *flabrum*, breeze; *forma*, shape.] Fan-shaped.

flabellinerved (fläbël'inërvd) *a.* [L. *flabellum*, fan; *nervus*, sinew.] *Appl.* leaves with many radiating nerves.

flabellum (fläbël'üm) *n.* [L. *flabellum*, fan.] Any fan-shaped organ or structure; distal exite of branchiopodan limb; epipodite of certain crustacean limbs.

flagellate (fläj'ëläät) *a.* [L. *flagellum*, whip.] Furnished with flagella; like a flagellum.

flagelliform (fläjël'iförm) *a.* [L. *flagellum*, whip; *forma*, shape.] Lash-like; like a flagellum.

flagellula (fläjël'ülä) *n.* [L. *flagellula*, *dim.* of *flagellum*, whip.] A flagellate zoospore or flagellispore.

flagellum (fläjël'üm) *n.* [L. *flagellum*, whip.] The lash-like process of many Protista; a long slender runner or creeping stem.

flame cells,—the terminal cells of branches of excretory system in many Worms, with cavity continuous with lumen of duct, and containing a cilium or bunch of cilia, the motions of which give a flickering appearance similar to that of a flame; a pronephridiostome.

flavescent (flävës'ënt) *a.* [L. *flavescere*, to turn yellow.] Growing yellow.

flex (flëks) *v.* [L. *flectere*, to bend.] To bend; *appl.* movement of limbs.

flexor (flëk'sör) *n.* [L. *flexus*, bent.] A muscle which bends a limb (or part) by its contraction.

flexuous (flëk'süüs) *a.* [L. *flexus*, bent.] Curving in a zig-zag manner.

flexure (flëk'sür) *n.* [L. *flexus*, bent.] A curve or bend; *appl.* curve in embryonic brain, curve of intestine.

float (flöt) *n.* [A.S. *flota*, ship.] The pneumatophore of Siphonophores; a large spongy mass serving as a float in some Pteridophytes.

floating ribs,—ribs not uniting at their ventral end with the sternum.

floccose (flök'ös) *a.* [L. *floccus*, a lock of wool.] Covered with wool-like tufts.

floccular (flök'ülär) *a.* [L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] *Pert.* the flocculus.

flocculence (flök'ülëns) *n.* [L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] Adhesion in small flakes, as of a precipitant.

flocculent (flök'ülënt) *a.* [L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] Covered with a soft waxy substance giving appearance of wool; covered with small woolly tufts.

flocculus (flök'ülüs) *n.* [L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] A small accessory lobe on each lateral lobe of the cerebellum.

floccus (flök'üs) *n.* [L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] The tuft of hair terminating a tail; downy plumage of young birds; mass of hyphal filaments in Algae and Fungi.

flora (flö'rä) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower.] The plants peculiar to a country, area, or period.

floral (flö'räl) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower.] *Pert.* the flora of a country or area; *pert.* flowers.

florescence (flörës'ëns) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower.] Bursting into bloom.

floret (flör'ët) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower.] One of the small individual flowers of a composite flower.

floricome (flör'iköm) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower; *coma*, hair.] A form of branched hexaster spicule.

florigenic (flörjën'ik) *a.* [L. *flos*, flower; Gk. *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* principle originating in leaves which stimulates flowering.

floscelle (flösël') *n.* [L. *flosculus*, little flower.] Flower-like structure round the mouth, composed of five bourrelets and five phyllodes, in some Echinoids.

floss (flös) *n.* [F. *floche*, velvety.] A downy or silky substance; the loose pieces of silk in a cocoon.

flower (flow'ër) *n.* [L. *flos*, flower.] The blossom of a plant, comprising generally sepals, petals, stamens, and pistil; a leafy shoot adapted for reproductive purposes.

fluviatile (floo'viätıl) *a.* [*L. fluviatilis*, *pert.* river.] Growing in or near streams; inhabiting and developing in streams, *appl.* certain insect larvae.

fluviomarine (floo'viömärën') *a.* [*L. fluvius*, stream; *mare*, sea.] *Pert.* or inhabiting rivers and sea.

fluvioterrestrial (floo'viötërës'triäl) *a.* [*L. fluvius*, stream; *terra*, land.] Found in streams and in the land beside them.

flux (flüks) *n.* [*L. fluere*, to flow.] Term *appl.* species that are not yet stable.

foetal (fë'täl) *a.* [*L. foetus*, offspring.] Embryonic; *pert.* a foetus.

foetid glands,—small sac-like glands in Orthoptera which secrete an ill-smelling fluid.

foetus (fë'tüs) *n.* [*L. foetus*, offspring.] An embryo in egg or in uterus.

foliaceous (fö'liä'shüs) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] Having the form or texture of a foliage leaf; thin; leaf-like.

Folian process [*C. Folli*, or *Folius*, Italian anatomist.] Anterior process of malleus.

foliar (fö'liär) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] *Pert.* or consisting of leaves.

foliobranchiate (fö'liöbräng'kiät) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf; *Gk. brangchia*, gills.] Possessing leaf-like gills.

foliolae (fö'liölë) *n. plu.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] Leaf-like appendages of telum.

foliolate (fö'liölät) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] *Pert.* or like, leaflets.

foliole (fö'liöl) *n.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] Small leaf-like organ or appendage; a leaflet.

foliose (fö'liös) *a.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] With many leaves.

folium (fö'liüm) *n.* [*L. folium*, leaf.] A flattened plate-like structure in the cerebellum.

follicle (fö'l'ikël) *n.* [*L. folliculus*, small sac.] A capsular fruit which opens on one side only; cavity or sheath; ovarian follicle.

follicular (fölik'ülär), **folliculate** (fölik'ülät) *a.* [*L. folliculus*, small sac.] *Pert.* like or consisting of follicles; *appl.* ovarian hormone.

folliculose (fölik'ülös) *a.* [*L. folliculus*, small bag.] Having follicles.

fontanelle (fön'tänël) *n.* [*F. fontanelle*, little fountain.] A gap or space between bones in the cranium, closed only by membrane.

fonticulus (föntik'ülüs) *n.* [*L. fonticulus*, *dim.* of *fons*, fountain.] Depression at anterior end of sternum.

food vacuole,—a small vacuole containing fluid and food-particles, in endosarc of many Protista.

foot (foot) *n.* [*A.S. fot*, foot.] An embryonic structure in Ferns through which nourishment is obtained from prothallus; basal portion of sporophyte in Mosses; an organ of locomotion, differing widely in different animals, from tube-foot of Echinoderms, muscular foot of Gastropods and Molluscs, tarsus of Insects, to foot of Vertebrates.

foramen (förä'mën) *n.* [*L. foramen*, opening.] The opening through coats of ovule; any small perforation; aperture through a bone or membranous structure.

foramen magnum,—the opening in occipital region of skull through which passes the spinal cord.

foraminate (föräm'inät) *a.* [*L. foramen*, opening.] Pitted; having many foramina.

foraminiferous (föräm'inif'ërüs) *a.* [*L. foramen*, opening; *ferre*, to carry.] Containing shells of Foraminifera.

forceps (förs'ëps) *n.* [*L. forceps*, tongs.] The clasper-shaped anal cercus of some Insects; large fighting or seizing claw of crabs and lobsters.

forcipated (förs'ipätëd) *a.* [*L. forceps*, tongs.] Resembling forceps, or forked like a forceps.

forcipulate (förs'ip'ülät) *a.* [*L. forceps*, tongs.] Shaped like a small forceps; *appl.* asteroid pedicellariae.

forfex (förf'ëks) *n.* [*L. forfex*, shears.] A pair of anal organs which open and shut transversely, occurring in certain Insects.

forcicate (fôr'fikât) *a.* [L. *forfex*, shears.] Deeply notched.

formation (fôr'mă'shün) *n.* [L. *forma*, shape.] Structure arising from an accumulation of deposits.

formative (fôr'mätiv) *a.* [L. *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* matter which is living and developable.

fornicated (fôr'nikä'tëd) *a.* [L. *fornix*, vault.] Concave within, convex without; arched.

fornix (fôr'niks) *n.* [L. *fornix*, vault.] An arched sheet of white longitudinal fibres beneath corpus callosum; one of arched scales in the orifice of some flowers.

fossa (fös'ä) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A pit or trench-like depression.

fossette (fösët') *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A small pit; a socket containing base of antennule in Arthropods.

fossil (fös'il) *n.* [L. *fossilis*, dug up.] Petrified animal or plant, or portion thereof, found in rocks.

fossiliferous (fös'ilif'ërus) *a.* [L. *fossilis*, dug up; *ferre*, to carry.] Containing fossils.

fossorial (fös'ö'riäl) *n.* [L. *fossor*, digger.] Adapted for digging; *appl.* claws, feet.

fossula (fös'ülä) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] Small pit with reduced septa on one side of a corallite cup in Rugosa.

fossulate (fös'ülät) *a.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] With slight hollows or grooves.

fossulet (fös'ülët) *n.* [L. *fossa*, ditch.] A long narrow depression.

fovea (fö'vëä) *n.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] A small pit or fossa; a small hollow at leaf base in Isoetes containing a sporangium.

fovea centralis,—thinnest part of macula lutea, without rods and with long and slender cones, and thickened pigment layer and choroid.

foveate (fö'vëät) *a.* [L. *fovea*, depression.] Pitted.

foveola (fö'vëölä) *n.* [L. *foveola*, small pit.] A small pit; a shallow cavity in bone; a small depression just above fovea in leaf of Isoetes.

foveolate (fö'vëölät) *a.* [L. *foveola*, small pit.] Having regular small depressions.

fragmentation (fräg'mëntä'shün) *n.* [L. *frangere*, to break.] Division into small portions; nuclear division by simple splitting.

free (frë) *a.* [A.S. *freo*, acting at pleasure.] Motile; unattached; distinct; separate.

free-martin,—a sterile female twin-born with a male; *appl.* Calf.

free-central placentation,—fixation of ovules to central axis of ovary.

frenate (frë'nät) *a.* [L. *frenum*, bridle.] Having a frenum or frenulum.

frenulum (frën'ülüm) *n.* [L. *frenulum*, *dim.* of *frenum*, bridle.] A fold of membrane, as of tongue, clitoris, etc.; a process on hind-wing of Lepidoptera for attachment to forewing; a thickening of sub-umbrella of certain Scyphomedusae.

frenum (frë'nüm) *n.* [L. *frenum*, bridle.] A frenulum; a fold of integument at junction of mantle and body of Cirripedes, ovigerous in Pedunculata; also fraenum.

frond (frönd) *n.* [L. *frons*, leafy branch.] A leaf, especially of Fern or Palm.

frondescence (fröndës'ëns) *n.* [L. *frondescere*, to put forth leaves.] Development of leaves.

frons (frönz) *n.* [L. *frons*, forehead.] Forehead; or comparable structure.

frontal (frün'täl) *a.* [L. *frons*, forehead.] In region of forehead; *appl.* artery, vein, lobe, convolution; *appl.* head-organ of Nemertines; a prostomial ridge of Polychaetes; palps of certain Nereids.

frontocerebellar fibres,—fibres passing from frontal region to cerebellum.

frontoclypeus (frün'töklip'ëüs) *n.* [L. *frons*, forehead; *clypeus*, shield.] Frons and clypeus fused, in Insects.

frontoethmoidal,—*pert.* frontal and ethmoidal bones; *appl.* suture.

frontonasal (frün'tönä'zäl) *a.* [L. *frons*, forehead; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* forehead or frontal region and nose; *appl.* ducts and processes.

frontosphenoidal (frün'tösfenoid'äl) *a.* [L. *frons*, forehead; Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidōs*, form.] *Pert.* frontal and sphenoid bones; *appl.* a process of zygomatic articulating with frontal.

fructification (frük'tifikā'shūn) *n.* [L. *fructus*, fruit; *facere*, to make.] Fruit formation.

fructose (frük'tōs) *n.* [L. *fructus*, fruit.] Fruit-sugar; laevulose; $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

frugivorous (froojiv'örüs) *a.* [L. *frux*, fruit; *vorare*, to devour.] Fruit-eating; *appl.* certain animals.

fruit (froot) *n.* [F. *fruit*, from L. *fructus*, fruit.] The fertilised and developed ovary of a plant.

frustule (früs'tül) *n.* [L. *frustulum*, small fragment.] The protoplasmic cell of a Diatom.

frutescent (frootēs'ënt), **fruticose** (froot'ikōs) *a.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Shrub-like.

frutex (froot'tēks) *n.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Shrub.

fruticose (froot'ikōs) *a.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Like a shrub; *appl.* certain Lichens.

fruticulose (frootik'ülōs) *a.* [L. *frutex*, shrub.] Like a small shrub.

fucivorous (fūsiv'örüs) *a.* [L. *fucus*, rock-lichen; *vorare*, to devour.] *Appl.* seaweed-eating animals.

fucoïd (fū'koid) *a.* [L. *fucus*, rock-lichen.] *Pert.* or resembling seaweed.

fucosan (fū'kōsān) *n.* [L. *fucus*, rock-lichen; *sanus*, sound.] Product of carbon-assimilation in brown seaweeds, in form of semi-fluid particles.

fugacious (fūgā'shūs) *a.* [L. *fugax*, swift.] Evanescent; falling off early; *appl.* petals, etc.

fulcrate (fūl'krāt) *a.* [L. *fulcrum*, support.] Having a fulcrum.

fulcrum (fūl'krūm) *a.* [L. *fulcrum*, support.] A supporting organ such as a tendril or stipule; part of incus in mastax of Rotifers; the lower surface of a ligula; a chitinous structure in base of insect rostrum; spine-like scales on anterior fin-rays of many Ganoids.

function (fūngk'shūn) *n.* [L. *functus*, performed.] The normal action proper to any organ or part.

functional (fūngk'shōnāl) *a.* [L. *functus*, performed.] Acting normally; acting or working part of an organ as distinct from remainder.

fundatrix (fūn'dātriks) *n.* [L. *fundere*, to produce.] Stem mother, a female founding a new colony by oviposition; *appl.* Aphides.

fundiform (fūn'difōrm) *a.* [L. *funda*, sling; *forma*, shape.] Looped; *appl.* a ligament of penis.

fundus (fūn'dūs) *n.* [L. *fundus*, bottom.] The base of an organ, as of stomach, urinary bladder, etc.

fungicolous (fūnjik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *fungus*, mushroom; *colere*, to inhabit.] Parasitic on Fungi.

fungiform (fūn'jifōrm) *a.* [L. *fungus*, mushroom; *forma*, shape.] Fungoid or shaped like a fungus; *appl.* tongue papillae.

fungivorous (fūnjiv'örüs) *a.* [L. *fungus*, mushroom; *vorare*, to devour.] *Appl.* fungus-eating animals and plants.

fungous (fūng'gūs) *a.* [L. *fungus*, mushroom.] With character or consistency of fungus; fungoid.

funicle (fū'nikēl) *n.* [L. *funiculus*, small cord.] An ovule stalk; a small cord or band of fibres especially in brain; a large double strand of cells passing from aboral end of coelom to aboral wall of zoecium of Molluscoidea; also funiculus.

funicular (fūnik'ülār) *a.* [L. *funiculus*, small cord.] Consisting of a small cord or band; *pert.* a funiculus or funicle.

funnel (fūn'ēl) *n.* [L. *fundibulum*, funnel.] Siphon of Cephalopods.

fundiform (fūn'elfōrm) *a.* [L. *fundere*, to pour; *forma*, shape.] Widening gradually from a narrow base; infundibuliform.

furca (fūr'kā) *n.* [L. *furca*, fork.] The apophysis or entothorax of insect metathorax.

furcal (fūr'kāl) *a.* [L. *furca*, fork.] Forked; *appl.* a branching nerve of lumbar plexus.

furcate (fūr'kāt) *a.* [L. *furca*, fork.] Branching like prongs of a fork.

furciferous (fūrsif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *furca*, fork; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing a forked appendage, as some Insects.

furcula (fūr'kulā) *n.* [L. *furcula*, *dim.* of *furca*, fork.] A forked process or structure, the merry-thought bone; a transverse ridge in embryonic pharynx.

furred (fūrd) *a.* [M.E. *furren*, sheath.] Having short decumbent hairs thickly covering the surface.

fuscin (fūs'kīn) *n.* [L. *fuscus*, tawny.] A brown pigment in retinal epithelium.

fusi (fū'zī) *n. plu.* [L. *fuscus*, spindle.] In Spiders, organs composed of two retractile processes which issue from mamillae and form threads.

fusiform (fū'zīfōrm) *a.* [L. *fuscus*, spindle; *forma*, shape.] Spindle-shaped; tapering gradually at ends.

fusion-nucleus,—central nucleus of embryo-sac formed by fusion of odd nuclei from each end.

G

galactase (gālāk'tās) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk.] An enzyme, trypsin-like in action, found in milk.

galactin (gālāk'tīn) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk.] The prepituitary lactogenic hormone.

galactophorous (gāl'āktōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *gala*, milk; *pherein*, to carry.] Lactiferous; *appl.* ducts of mammary glands.

galactosis (gāl'āktō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *gala*, milk.] Milk secretion.

galbulus (gāl'būlūs) *n.* [L. *galbulus*, cypress nut.] A modified cone with fleshy scales, as in Cypress.

galea (gāl'ēā) *n.* [L. *galea*, helmet.] A helmet-shaped petal, or other similarly-shaped structure; a muscle of the scalp; outer division of endopodite of first maxilla of Insects, itself divided into basigalea and distigalea.

galeate (gāl'ēāt) *a.* [L. *galea*, helmet.] Helmet-shaped.

gall (gòl) *n.* [A.S. *gealla*, gall.] Bile, secretion of liver; an excrescence on plants, caused by disease.

gall-bladder,—pear-shaped or spherical sac which stores bile.

galvanotaxis (gāl'vānōtāk'sīs), **galvanotropism** (gāl'vānōt'rōpizm) *n.* [L. *Galvani*, Italian physiologist.] Response or reaction to electrical stimulus.

gametal (gāmē'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] *Pert.* a gamete; reproductive.

gametangium (gām'ētān'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *angeion*, vessel.] A structure producing sexual cells.

gametes (gāmēts') *n. plu.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] Cells derived from gametocytes which conjugate and form zygotes; sexual cells.

gametic (gāmēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] *Pert.* gamete; *appl.* a mutation occurring before maturation of gamete; *appl.* linkage.

gametids (gāmē'tīd) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse.] Primary sporoblasts destined to become gametes.

gametoblast (gāmē'tōblast) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *blastos*, bud.] Plasson; formulative substance.

gametocyst (gāmē'tōsist) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *kystis*, bladder.] Cyst surrounding two associated free forms in sexual reproduction of Gregarines.

gametocyte (gāmē'tōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *kytos*, hollow.] The mother-cell of a gamete.

gametogenesis (gāmē'tōjēn'ēsīs), **gametogeny** (gām'ētōj'ēni) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *genesis*, birth.] Gamete formation.

gametogenic (gāmē'tōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *genos*, birth.] Arising from spontaneous changes in chromosomes of gametes; *appl.* variation.

gametogonium (gāmē'tōgō'niūm) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *gonos*, offspring.] A cell producing a gamete, a gametocyte.

- gametophore** (gāmē'tōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *pherein*, to bear.] A special part of a gametophyte on which gametangia are borne.
- gametophyll** (gāmē'tōfil) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *phyllon*, leaf.] A modified leaf bearing sexual organs; a micro- or macro-sporophyll.
- gametophyte** (gāmē'tōfit) *n.* [Gk. *gametes*, spouse; *phyton*, plant.] The gamete-forming phase in alternation of plant generations; sexual generation of plants; *cf.* sporophyte.
- gamic** (gām'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilised.
- gammation** (gāmā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *gammation*, *dim.* of *gamma*.] An angular bar beside the branchial arches of Palaeospondylus.
- gamobium** (gāmō'biūm) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *bios*, life.] The sexual generation in alternation of generations; *opp.* agamobium.
- gamodesmic** (gām'ōdēs'mik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *desma*, bond.] Having the vascular bundles fused together instead of separated by connective tissue.
- gamogastrous** (gām'ōgās'trūs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *gaster*, belly.] *Appl.* a pistil formed by union of ovaries, but with styles and stigmata free.
- gamogenesis** (gām'ōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, descent.] Sexual reproduction.
- gamogenetic** (gām'ōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *genesis*, descent.] Reproduced from union of sex elements; sexual.
- gamogony** (gāmōg'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *gone*, descent.] Sporogony in Protozoa.
- gamont** (gāmōnt') *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *ons*, being.] A sporont.
- gamopetalous** (gām'ōpēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *petalon*, petal.] With coherent petals; monopetalous.
- gamophyllous** (gām'ōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *phyllon*, leaf.] With united perianth leaves; monophyllous.
- gamosepalous** (gām'ōsēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *sepalon*, sepal.] With coherent sepals; monosepalous.
- gamostele** (gām'ōstēl') *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *stele*, pillar.] Stele formed from fusion of several steles.
- gamostelic** (gām'ōstē'lik) *a.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *stele*, pillar.] *Appl.* condition in which steles of a polystelic stem are fused together.
- gamostely** (gām'ōstē'li) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, marriage; *stele*, pillar.] The arrangement of polystelic stems when the separate steles are fused together surrounded by pericycle and endodermis.
- gamotropism** (gāmōt'rōpīzm) *n.* [Gk. *gamos*, union; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to mutual attraction, exhibited by movements of gametes.
- gangliar** (gāng'gliār) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour.] *Pert.* a ganglion or ganglia.
- gangliate** (gāng'gliāt) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour.] Having ganglia.
- gangliform** (gāng'glifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *ganglion*, little tumour; *L. forma*, shape.] In the form of a ganglion.
- ganglioblast** (gāng'gliōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; *blastos*, bud.] Mother-cell of gangliocyte.
- gangliocyte** (gāng'gliōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; *kytos*, hollow.] A ganglion cell outside the central nervous system.
- ganglioid** (gāng'glioid) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; *eidos*, form.] Like a ganglion.
- ganglion** (gāng'gliōn) *n.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour.] A mass of nervous matter containing nerve cells and giving origin to nerve fibres; a nerve centre.
- ganglionated** (gāng'gliōnā'tēd) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour.] Supplied with ganglia; gangliate.
- ganglioneural** (gāng'gliōnū'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* a system of nerves, consisting of a series of ganglia connected by nerve strands.

ganglioneuron (gǎng'gliōnū'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; *neuron*, nerve.] A nerve cell of a ganglion.

ganglionic (gǎng'gliōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour.] *Pert.* consisting of, or in neighbourhood of a ganglion; *appl.* layer of retina, arteries, arterial system of brain.

ganglioplexus (gǎng'gliōplēk'sūs) *n.* [Gk. *gangglion*, little tumour; L. *plexus*, twisted.] A diffuse ganglion.

ganoid (gǎn'oid) *a.* [Gk. *ganos*, sheen; *eidōs*, form.] *Appl.* scales of ganoid fishes, rhomboidal, joined like parquetry and consisting of a layer of bone with superficial enamel.

ganoin (gǎn'oin) *n.* [Gk. *ganos*, sheen.] The outer layer of a ganoid scale, formed by the corium.

gape (gāp) *n.* [A.S. *geapan*, to open wide.] The distance between the open jaws of Birds, Fishes, etc.

gas gland,—glandular portion of air-bladder of Fishes.

Gasserian ganglion [*J. L. Gasser*, German anatomist.] The semilunar ganglion, a large ganglion on sensory root of fifth cranial nerve.

gasteromycetous (gās'tērōmīsē'tūs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *mykes*, mushroom.] Having the spores developed in a peridium.

gastraea (gāstrē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] A hypothetical gastrula-like animal; the ancestral Metazoon, according to Haeckel.

gastraeum (gāstrē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] Ventral side of body.

gastral (gās'trāl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* stomach, as gastral cavity, cortex, layer, etc.

gastralia (gāstrā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] Microscleres in the gastral membranes of Hexactinellids.

gastric (gās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* or in region of stomach; *appl.* arteries, glands, nerves, veins.

gastrin (gās'trin) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] The hormone which is the result of action of salivary products on gastric mucous membrane.

gastro,—also gastero-.

gastrocentrous (gās'trōsēn'trūs) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *kentron*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebrae with centra formed by pairs of inter-ventralia, while the basiventralia are reduced.

gastrocnemius (gās'trōknē'miūs) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *kneme*, tibia.] Large muscle of calf of leg.

gastrocoel (gās'trōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *koilos*, hollow.] The arch-enteron of a gastrula.

gastrocolic (gās'trōkōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *kolon*, gut.] *Pert.* stomach and colon; *appl.* a ligament.

gastroduodenal (gās'trōdūōdē'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; L. *duodeni*, twelve each.] *Pert.* stomach and duodenum; *appl.* an artery.

gastroepiploic (gās'trōēpiplō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *epiploon*, great omentum.] *Pert.* stomach and great omentum; *appl.* arteries, veins.

gastrointestinal (gās'trōintēs'tināl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; L. *intus*, within.] *Pert.* stomach and intestines.

gastrolieal (gās'trōliē'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; L. *lien*, spleen.] *Pert.* stomach and spleen; *appl.* ligament; gastrosplenic.

gastrolith (gās'trōlith) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *lithos*, stone.] A mass of calcareous matter found on each side of gizzard of Crustaceans before a moult.

gastroparietal (gās'trōpāri'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* stomach and body wall.

gastrophrenic (gās'trōfrēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *phren*, midriff.] *Pert.* stomach and diaphragm; *appl.* ligament.

gastropod (gās'trōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *pous*, foot.] A mollusc with ventral muscular disc adapted for creeping; gasteropod.

gastropores (gās'tröpörz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *poros*, channel.] The larger pores, for nutrient persons, of hydroid Corals.

gastropulmonary (gās'tröpül'mönäri) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *L. pulmo*, lung.] *Pert.* stomach and lungs.

gastrosplenic (gās'trösplén'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *splen*, spleen.] *Pert.* stomach and spleen.

gastrostege (gās'tröstēj) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *stege*, roof.] A ventral scale of Snakes.

gastrovascular (gās'tröväs'külär) *a.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *L. vasculum*, small vessel.] Serving both digestive and circulatory purposes, as canals of some Coelenterates.

gastrozoid (gās'trözō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] In coelenterate colonies, the nutrient person with mouth and tentacles.

gastrula (gās'troolä) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] The cup- or basin-shaped structure formed by invagination of a blastula.

gastrulation (gās'troolä'shün) *n.* [Gk. *gaster*, stomach.] Formation of gastrula from blastula by invagination.

geitonogamy (gī'tönög'ämī) *n.* [Gk. *geiton*, neighbour; *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilisation of a flower by another from the same plant.

gelatigenous (jěl'ätij'ënüs) *a.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] Gelatine-producing.

gelatine (jěl'ätin) *n.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal.] A jelly-like substance obtained from animal tissue.

gelatinous (jělät'inüs) *a.* [L. *gelare*, to congeal.] Jelly-like in consistency.

geminat (jēm'ināt) *a.* [L. *geminī*, twins.] Growing in pairs; binate.

geminiflorous (jēm'iniflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *geminī*, twins; *flos*, flower.] *Appl.* a plant whose flowers are arranged in pairs.

gemma (jēm'ä) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] A bud or outgrowth of a plant or animal which develops into a new organism; a hypothetical unit.

gemmaceous (jēmā'shüs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] *Pert.* gemmae or buds.

gemmate (jēm'ät) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Reproducing by bud-formation.

gemmation (jēmā'shün) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Bud-formation by means of which new independent individuals are developed in plants and animals.

gemmiferous (jēmif'ērüs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud; *ferre*, to bear.] Bud-bearing; gemmate.

gemmaform (jēm'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a bud; *appl.* pedicellariae of Echinoderms.

gemmaiparous (jēmip'ärüs) *a.* [L. *gemma*, bud; *parere*, to produce.] Gemmiferous; bud-bearing.

gemmulation (jēm'ülä'shün) *n.* [L. *gemma*, bud.] Gemmule-formation.

gemma (jēm'ül) *n.* [L. *gemma*, little bud.] A pangen; one of internal buds of Porifera arising asexually and coming into activity on death of parent organism.

gena (jē'nä) *n.* [L. *gena*, cheek.] The cheek or side part of head; antero-lateral part of insect head.

genal (jē'näl) *a.* [L. *gena*, cheek.] *Pert.* the cheek; *appl.* facial suture of Trilobites and angle of cheek.

gene (jēn) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, birth.] A unit hereditary factor in the chromosome of reproductive cells; also gen; regarded as multiple, composed of genomeres.

Geneology (jē'nēöl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *gene*, descent; *logos*, discourse.] The study of development of individual and race; Embryology and Palaeontology combined.

genera,—*Plu.* of genus, *q.v.*

generalised (jēn'eräliz'd) *a.* [L. *generalis*, of one kind.] Combining characteristics of two or more groups, as in many fossils.

generation (jēn'erä'shün) *n.* [L. *generatio*, reproduction.] Production; formation; the individuals of a species equally remote from a common ancestor.

- generative** (jĕn'ĕrätiv) *a.* [L. *genus*, race.] Concerned in reproduction; *appl.* smaller of two cells into which a pollen grain primarily divides.
- generative ferment**,—a specific substance, present in small quantities in blood, necessary for formation of gonadial internal secretions.
- generic** (jĕnĕr'ik) *a.* [L. *genus*, race.] Common to all species of a genus, —see binominal nomenclature.
- genesis** (jĕn'ĕsis) *n.* [Gk. *genesis*, descent.] Formation, production, or development of a cell, organ, individual, or species.
- genetic** (jĕnĕ'tik) *a.* [Gk. *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* production.
- genetic spiral**,—in spiral phyllotaxis, imaginary spiral line following points of insertion of successive leaves.
- Genetics** (jĕnĕt'iks) *n.* [Gk. *genesis*, descent.] That part of Biology dealing with heredity and variation; Thremmatology.
- genial** (jĕnĭ'äl) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin.] *Pert.* the chin; *appl.* chin-plates of Reptiles.
- genicular** (jĕnik'ülär) *a.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] *Pert.* region of the knee; *appl.* arteries, etc., also to ganglion of facial nerve.
- geniculate** (jĕnik'ülät) *n.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] Bent like a knee-joint; *appl.* a ganglion of the facial nerve; having upper part of filament forming an angle more or less obtuse with lower.
- geniculum** (jĕnik'ülüm) *a.* [L. *geniculum*, little knee.] The part of facial nerve in temporal bone where it turns abruptly towards stylo-mastoid foramen.
- genioglossal** (jĕnĭ'öglös'äl) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin; *glossa*, tongue.] Connecting chin and tongue; *appl.* muscles.
- geniohyoid** (jĕnĭ'öhĭ'oid) *a.* [Gk. *geneion*, chin; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* chin and hyoid; *appl.* muscles.
- genital** (jĕn itäl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget.] *Pert.* the region of reproductive organs; *appl.* corpuscles, glands, ridge, tubercle, etc.
- genitals** (jĕn'itälz) *n. plu.* [L. *gignere*, to beget.] The organs of reproduction, especially the external organs; genitalia.
- genitoanal** (jĕn'tĭtöä'näl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; *anus*, vent.] In the region of genitals and anus.
- genitocrural** (jĕn'itökroo'räl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; *crus*, leg.] In the region of the genitals and thigh; *appl.* a nerve.
- genitoenteric** (jĕn'itöentĕr'ik) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; Gk. *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* genitals and intestine.
- genitofemoral** (jĕn'itöfĕm'öräl) *a.* [L. *gignere*, to beget; *femur*, thigh-bone.] Genitocrural.
- genoblast** (jĕn'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, offspring; *blastos*, bud.] A mature germ-cell exclusively male or female.
- genome** (jĕ'nöm) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, offspring.] Minimum group or set of chromosomes derived from a zygote or gamete.
- genomere** (jĕn'ömĕr) *n.* [Gk. *genos*, offspring; *meros*, part.] A unit of a gene, regarded as a multiple.
- genotype** (jĕn'ötĭp) *n.* [L. *genus*, race; *typus*, image.] Genetic constitution of an individual; group of individuals possessing the same genetic constitution; biotype; genoplast.
- genotypic** (jĕn'ötĭp'ik) *a.* [L. *genus*, race; *typus*, image.] *Appl.* characters arising from hereditary endowment.
- genu** (jĕn'ū) *n.* [L. *genu*, knee.] A knee-like bend in an organ or part; anterior end of corpus callosum.
- genus** (jĕ'nūs) *n., genera* (jĕn'ĕrä) *plu.* [L. *genus*, race.] A group of closely related species, in classification of plants or animals.
- genys** (jĕ'nĭs) *n.* [Gk. *genys*, jaw.] Lower jaw.
- geobios** (jĕ'öbĭ'ös) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *bios*, life.] Terrestrial life.
- geoblast** (jĕ'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *blastos*, bud.] A germinating plumule of which the cotyledons remain underground.
- geocarpic** (jĕ'ökär'pĭk) *a.* [Gk. *ge*, earth; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having the fruits maturing underground.

Geology (jēōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth ; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with structure, activities, and history of Earth.

geomalism (jēōm'ālizm) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth ; *omalos*, level.] Response to the influence of gravitation.

geophilous (jēōf'īlūs) *a.* [Gk. *ge*, earth ; *philein*, to love.] Living in or on the earth.

geophyte (jē'ōfit) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth ; *phyton*, plant.] A terrestrial plant.

geotaxis (jē'ōtāk'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth ; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response to the laws of gravity.

geotonus (jē'ōtō'nūs, jēōt'ōnūs) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth ; *tonos*, tension.] Normal position in relation to gravity.

geotropism (jēōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *ge*, earth ; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to respond to stimulus of gravity by turning towards it, as downward growth of a root.

gephyrocercal (jēf'irōsēr'kāl, jēf'irōsēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *gephyra*, bridge ; *kerkos*, tail.] *Appl.* secondary diphycercal caudal fin brought about by reduction of extreme tip of heterocercal or homocercal fin.

geratology (jēr'ātōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *geras*, old age ; *logos*, discourse.] Study of the factors of decadence.

germ (jērm) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] A unicellular micro-organism ; a seed ; a developing egg.

germ-cell,—a reproductive cell, *opp.* somatic ; a primitive male or female element.

germ centre,—an area of lymph-corpuse division in nodules of lymph gland tissue.

germ-disc,—a small green cellular plate of the germ tube of Liverworts.

germ-layer,—an early differentiated layer of cells.

germ nucleus,—an egg or sperm nucleus.

germ plasm,—idioplasm ; the physical basis of inheritance.

germ pore,—the exit pore of a germ tube in the spore integument.

germ stock,—stolon of Tunicates.

germ theory,—biogenesis ; the theory that living organisms can be produced or developed only from living organisms.

germ track,—lineage of zygote in developing organism ; continuity of germ cells.

germ tube,—short filamentous tube put forth by a germinating spore.

germ vitellarium,—an organ of Platyhelminths producing both ova and vitelline material.

germ yolk gland,—in some Rhabdocoels, an embryonic structure consisting of fertile portion of egg and a sterile portion which functions as a yolk gland feeding the fertile portion.

germarium (jērmār'riūm) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] An ovary.

germen (jēr'mēn) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] A mass of undifferentiated cells, the primary form of germ cells.

germinal (jēr'mīnāl) *a.* [L. *germen*, bud.] *Pert.* a seed, a germ-cell, or reproduction.

germinal bands,—two sets of rows of cells in early development of Annulates.

germinal cells,—the cells concerned in reproduction, set apart early in embryonic life.

germinal disc,—the disc-like area of an egg yolk on which segmentation first appears.

germinal epithelium,—the layer of columnar epithelial cells covering the stroma of an ovary.

germinal layers,—primary layers of cells in a developing ovum, epiblast, hypoblast, and later, mesoblast.

germinal spot,—the nucleus of an ooplasm.

germinal vesicle,—the nucleus of an egg, before formation of polar-bodies.

germination (jēr'mīnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud.] Beginning of growth ; budding ; development.

germination hormone,—substance formed in endosperm of Gramineae and which stimulates growth of the coleoptile and inhibits that of the root ; blastanin.

germiparity (jër'mípär'iti) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud; *parere*, to beget.] Reproduction by germ-formation.

germogen (jër'möjën) *n.* [L. *germen*, bud; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] The central cell of gastrula-like phase, or infusorigen, in development of Rhombozoa; the residual nucleus, or unused portion, after formation of rhombogen by division of primary germogen or primitive central cell.

gerontal (jerön'täl) *a.* [Gk. *geron*, old man.] Senile.

gestation (jěstä'shün) *n.* [L. *gerere*, to carry.] The intra-uterine period in development of an embryo.

giant cells,—large nerve-cells in Annelids; myeloplaxes; osteoclasts; large multinuclear protoplasmic masses found in marrow, spleen; giantocytes.

giant fibres,—greatly enlarged and modified nerve-fibres running longitudinally through ventral nerve cord of some Invertebrates.

gibbous (gib'üs) *a.* [L. *gibbus*, hump.] Inflated; saccate or pouched, as the lateral sepals of Cruciferae.

gigantocyte (jigän'tösit) *n.* [Gk. *gigas*, giant; *kytos*, hollow.] Giant cell, *q.v.*

gill (gil) *n.* [M.E. *gille*, gill.] A plate-like or filamentous outgrowth; respiratory organ of aquatic animals; lamella from stalk of mushroom.

gill arch,—part of visceral skeleton in region of functional gills; branchial arch.

gill basket,—the branchial skeleton of lampreys, composed of continuous cartilage.

gill book,—the respiratory organ of certain Arachnids, consisting of a large number of leaf-like structures between which water circulates.

gill cleft,—a branchial cleft formed on side of pharynx.

gill cover,—an operculum.

gill helix,—a spirally coiled gill-like organ in certain Clupeidae.

gill plume,—the gill or ctenidium of the majority of Gastropods.

gill pouch,—an oval pouch containing gills and communicating directly or indirectly with exterior, seen in Myxine and Petromyzon.

gill rakers,—small spine-like structures attached in a single or double row to branchial arches to prevent escape of food.

gill remnants,—epithelial, post-branchial, or suprapericardial bodies arising in pharynx of higher Vertebrates.

gill rods,—gelatinous rods supporting the pharynx in Cephalochorda.

gill slits,—a series of perforations leading from pharynx to exterior, persistent in lower Vertebrates, embryonic in higher.

gingival (jinji'vål) *a.* [L. *gingivae*, gums.] Pert. the gums.

ginglymoid (ging'glimoid) *a.* [Gk. *gingglymos*, hinge-joint; *eidōs*, form.] Constructed like a hinge-joint.

ginglymus (ging'glimüs) *n.* [Gk. *gingglymos*, hinge-joint.] An articulation constructed to allow of motion in one plane only.

girdle (gër'del) *n.* [A.S. *gyrdan*, to gird.] In appendicular skeleton, the supporting structure at shoulder and hip, each consisting typically of one dorsal and two ventral elements.

gizzard (giz'árd) *n.* [M.E. *gizer*, gizzard.] Muscular grinding chamber of alimentary canal of various animals; proventriculus of Insects.

glabella (gläb'lä) *n.* [L. *glaber*, bald.] The space on forehead between superciliary ridges; the elevated median region of cephalic shield of Trilobites.

glabrate (gläb'rät) *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.] Becoming smooth; glabrescent; with a nearly smooth surface.

glabrous (gläb'rüs) *a.* [L. *glaber*, smooth.] With smooth, even surface.

glacial (glä'shål) *a.* [L. *glacies*, ice.] Pert. or appl. the Quaternary or Pleistocene geological period, characterised by periodic glaciation.

gladiate (glăd'îăt) *a.* [L. *gladius*, sword.] Shaped like a sword.

gladiolus (glăd'îölüs, glăd'îölüs) *n.* [L. *gladiolus*, small sword.] The middle or largest part of the sternum.

gladius (glăd'îüs) *n.* [L. *gladius*, sword.] The pen of a cuttle-fish.

glairine (glă'rên) *n.* [F. *glaire*, white of egg.] Glairy film found on thermal springs and formed by pectic zoogloea.

gland (gländ) *n.* [L. *glans*, acorn.] Single cell or mass of cells specialised for elaboration of secretions either for use in the body or for excretion.

gland cell,—an isolated secreting cell; a cell of glandular epithelium.

glandula (glăn'dülă) *n.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn.] A gland; arachnoid granulation on outer surface of dura mater.

glandular (glăn'dülăr) *a.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn.] *Pert.* a gland; with secreting function.

glandular epithelium,—the tissue of glands, composed of polyhedral, columnar, or cubical cells whose protoplasm contains or elaborates the material to be secreted.

glandular tissue,—tissue of single or massed cells, parenchymatous and filled with granular protoplasm, adapted for secretion of aromatic substances.

glandulose - serrate (glăn'dülös-sër'ăt) *a.* [L. *glandula*, small acorn; *serratus*, sawn.] Having the serrations tipped with glands.

glans (glănz) *n.* [L. *glans*, acorn.] A nut; a hard, dry, indehiscent one-celled fruit like an acorn; a gland; the glans penis; the glans clitoridis.

Glaserian fissure [J. H. Glaser, Swiss anatomist.] Petrotympanic, *q.v.*

glaucous (glôsës'ënt) *a.* [L. *glaucus*, sea-green.] Somewhat glaucous.

glaucous (glôk'üs) *a.* [L. *glaucus*, sea-green.] Bluish green; covered with a pale green bloom.

gleba (glë'bă) *n.* [L. *gleba*, clod.] The central part of the sporophore

in certain Fungi; the spore-forming apparatus in certain plants.

glebula (glë'bülă) *n.* [L. *glebula*, small clod.] A small prominence on a lichen thallus.

glenohumeral (glë'nöhü'mërăl) *a.* [Gk. *glene*, socket; L. *humerus*, humerus.] *Pert.* glenoid fossa and humerus; *appl.* ligaments.

glenoid (glë'noid) *a.* [Gk. *glene*, socket; *eidōs*, form.] Like a socket; *appl.* especially to cavity into which head of humerus fits, the mandibular fossa, and ligaments.

glenoidal labrum,—a fibro-cartilaginous rim attached round the margin of glenoid cavity and of acetabulum.

glia (gli'ă) *n.* [Gk. *glia*, glue.] A cell of the neuroglia; a supporting cell of nervous tissue; gliocyte.

gliadin (gli'ădin) *n.* [Gk. *glia*, glue.] A substance interacting with glutenin to form gluten in cereals.

Glisson's capsule [F. Glisson, English physician.] Thin fibrous capsule within tunica serosa of liver.

globe (glō băt) *a.* [L. *globus*, globe.] Globe-shaped; globular.

globigerina ooze,—sea-bottom mud, which is largely composed of shells of Foraminifera.

globin (glō'bîn) *n.* [L. *globus*, globe.] The basic protein constituent of haemoglobin.

globoid (glō'boid) *n.* [L. *globus*, globe; Gk. *eidōs*, form.] A spherical body of aleurone grains; a double phosphate of calcium and magnesium.

globose (glōbōs') *a.* [L. *globus*, globe.] Spherical or globe-shaped; globular.

globule (glōb'ül) *n.* [L. *globulus*, small globe.] Any minute spherical structure; the antheridium of Characeae.

globulin (glōb'üllîn) *n.* [L. *globus*, globe.] A proteid such as fibrinogen, vitellin, crystallin.

globulose (glōb'ülōs) *a.* [L. *globus*, globe.] Spherical; consisting of, or containing globules.

glochidiate (glōkîd'îăt) *a.* [Gk. *glochis*, arrow-point.] Furnished with barbed hairs.

- glochidium** (glöki'd'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *glochis*, arrow-point; *idion*, *dim.*] Hairs bearing barbed processes seen on massulae of certain Rhizocarps; the larva of fresh-water mussels such as Unio and Anodon.
- gloea** (glë'ä) *n.* [Gk. *gloia*, glue.] An adhesive secretion of some Protozoa.
- glomerular** (glömer'ülär) *a.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] *Pert.* or like a glomerulus.
- glomerulate** (glömer'ülät) *a.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] Arranged in clusters.
- glomerule** (glömer'ërl) *n.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] A condensed cyme of almost sessile flowers; a compact cluster.
- glomeruliferous** (glömer'ülif'ërus) *a.* [L. *glomus*, ball; *ferre*, to carry.] Having the flowers arranged in glomerules.
- glomerulus** (glömer'ülüs) *n.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] Network of capillary blood-vessels; inturned portion of a Bowman's capsule; oval body terminating olfactory fibre in rhinencephalon.
- glomus** (glö'müs) *n.* [L. *glomus*, ball.] A number of glomeruli run together; coccygeal and carotid skeins of suprarenal glands.
- glossa** (glös'ä) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] A tongue-like projection in middle of labium of Insects.
- glossal** (glös'äl) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* the tongue.
- glossarium** (glösä'rüüm) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] The slender-pointed glossa of certain Diptera.
- glossate** (glös'ät) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] Having a tongue or tongue-like structure.
- glossoepiglottic** (glös'öëpiglöt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *epi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] *Pert.* tongue and epiglottis; *appl.* folds of mucous membrane.
- glossohyal** (glös'öhi'äl) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] Median basihyal of Fishes; entoglossum.
- glosso-kinaesthetic area**,—a brain area in Broca's convolution immediately connected with speech.
- glossopalatine** (glös'öpäl'ätin) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; L. *palatus*, palate.] Connecting tongue and palate; *appl.* arch, muscle.
- glossophagine** (glösöf'äjin) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *phagein*, to eat.] Securing food by means of the tongue.
- glossopharyngeal** (glös'öfärin'jëäl) *a.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *pharynx*, gullet.] *Pert.* pharynx and gullet; *appl.* ninth cranial nerve.
- glossopodium** (glös'öpö'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *pous*, foot.] The sheathing leaf-base of Isoetes.
- glossotheca** (glös'öthë'kä) *n.* [Gk. *glossa*, tongue; *theke*, box.] The proboscis-covering part of pupal integument of Insects.
- glottis** (glöt'is) *n.* [Gk. *glotta*, tongue.] Opening into windpipe.
- glucose** (glook'äs) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] A plant enzyme which produces grape sugar from maltose.
- glucokinin** (glook'öki'nin) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; *kinein*, to move.] A plant substance capable of reducing blood-sugar.
- glucoproteins**,—compounds of protein with a carbohydrate, including mucins and mucoids.
- glucosamine** (glook'ösäm'in) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; *ammoniakon*, resinous gum.] A nitrogenous substance with a reducing power, obtained from chitin, and dextrorotary.
- glucose** (glook'ös) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] The grape sugar of plants and animals; dextrose, $C_6H_{12}O_6 + H_2O$.
- gluma** (gloom'ä) *n.* [L. *gluma*, husk.] A bract at base of a grass inflorescence or spikelet; a chaffy or membranous bract; glume.
- glumaceous** (gloomä'shüs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk.] Dry and scaly like glumes; formed of glumes.
- glume**,—gluma, *q.v.*
- glumiferous** (gloomif'ërus) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing glumes.
- glumiflorous** (gloom'iflör'üs) *a.* [L. *gluma*, husk; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers with glumes or bracts at their bases.

- glutaeal** (glootē'āl) *a.* [Gk. *gloutos*, buttock.] *Pert.* or in region of buttocks; *appl.* artery, muscle, nerve, tuberosity, vein.
- glutaeus** (glootē'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *gloutos*, buttock.] A muscle of the buttock.
- glutathione** (gloot'āthi'ōn) *n.* [L. *gluten*, glue; Gk. *theion*, sulphur.] A sulphur-containing tri-peptide found in different tissues and capable of being alternately reduced and oxidised.
- gluten** (gloot'ēn) *n.* [L. *gluten*, glue.] A tough substance obtainable from some cereals, a product of gliadin and glutenin.
- glutenin** (gloot'ēnin) *n.* [L. *gluten*, glue.] A substance of cereals interacting with gliadin to form gluten.
- glutinous** (gloot'inūs) *a.* [L. *gluten*, glue.] Having a sticky or adhesive surface.
- glycerin** (glis'ērīn), **glycerol** (glis'ērōl) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] The sweet principle of natural fats and oils; $C_3H_5(OH)_3$.
- glycogen** (gli'kōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet.] A carbohydrate storage product of plants and animals, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_x$.
- glycogenase** (gli'kōjēnās') *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; *genos*, birth.] An enzyme which causes synthesis of storage glycogen in liver.
- glycolysis** (glikōl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; *lyein*, to loosen.] Decomposition of sugar by hydrolysis.
- glycosecretory** (gli'kōsēkrē'tōri) *a.* [Gk. *glykys*, sweet; L. *secretus*, set apart.] Connected with the secretion of glycogen.
- gnathic** (nāth'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw.] *Pert.* the jaw.
- gnathism** (nāth'izm) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw.] Formation of jaw with reference to degree of projection.
- gnathites** (nāth'its) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw.] The buccal appendages of Insects.
- gnathobase** (nāth'ōbās) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *basis*, base.] An inwardly turned masticatory process on protopodite of appendages near mouth of Crustacea.
- gnathopod** (nāth'ōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *pous*, foot.] Any Crustacean limb in oral region modified to assist with food.
- gnathopodite** (nāthōp'ōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *pous*, foot.] A maxilliped of an Arthropod.
- gnathostegite** (nāthōs'tējīt) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *stegē*, roof.] A covering plate for mouth parts of some Crustaceans.
- gnathostomatous** (nāth'ōstōm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *stoma*, mouth.] With jaws at the mouth.
- gnathotheca** (nāth'ōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *gnathos*, jaw; *theke*, case.] The horny outer covering of a bird's lower jaw.
- goblet cells**,—mucus-secreting cells of most columnar epithelia.
- Golgi apparatus** or **bodies**,—cell-constituents, localised or diffuse, often consisting of separate elements, the Golgi bodies, batonettes, dictyosomes, or pseudochromosomes,—demonstrable in Protozoa and certain cells of higher animals; also apparatus reticulare, canalicular system, internal reticular apparatus.
- gomphosis** (gōmfō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *gomphos*, bolt.] Articulation by insertion of a conical process into a socket, as of roots of teeth into alveoli.
- gonad** (gōn'ād) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth.] A sexual gland, either ovary or testes, or ovotestis.
- gonadectomy** (gō'nādēk'tōmī) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth; *ek*, out; *ternein*, to cut.] Excision of gonad, castration in the male, spaying in female.
- gonadin** (gōnā'din) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth.] Active principle of sex glands controlling secondary sexual characteristics.
- gonadotropic** (gō'nādōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *gone*, birth; *trope*, turn.] Affecting the gonad; *appl.* pre-pituitary hormone(s) and certain hormones obtained from urine and other body fluids and tissues, particularly during pregnancy; *appl.* effects; gonadotrophic.

gonaduct (gōn'ādūkt) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth; L. *ducere*, to lead.] Gonoduct, *q.v.*

gonal (gō'nāl) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth.] *Appl.* middle portion of genital ridge which alone forms functional gonad.

gonangium (gōnān'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, birth; *anggeion*, vessel.] A gonotheca, a dilated cup of perisarc protecting the blastostyle of Calyptoblastea.

gonapophyses (gōn'āpōf'isēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone*, birth; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] Chitinous outgrowths subserving copulation in Insects; the component parts of sting.

gonia (gō'niā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone*, birth.] Primitive sex cells, spermatogonia or oögonia.

gonial (gō'niāl) *n.* [Gk. *gonia*, corner.] In some Vertebrates, a bone of lower jaw beside articular.

gonidangium (gōn'idān'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A structure producing or containing gonidia.

gonidia (gōn'id'jā) *n. plu.*; **gonidium** (gōn'id'jūm) *sing.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed.] Asexual non-motile reproductive cells produced upon gametophytes.

gonidial (gōn'id'iāl) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed.] *Pert.* gonidia.

gonidiferous (gōn'idif'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing or producing gonidia.

gonidimium (gōn'idim'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed.] A gonidial structure smaller than a gonidium and larger than a gonimium.

gonidiogenous (gōn'id'jō'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *genos*, offspring.] Bearing or producing gonidia; gonidiferous.

gonidioid (gōn'id'fōid) *a.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *eidos*, form.] Like a gonidium; *appl.* certain Algae.

gonidiophore (gōn'id'fōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] An aerial hypha supporting a gonidangium.

gonidiophyll (gōn'id'fōfil) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *gone*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] A gametophyte leaf bearing gonidia.

gonimium (gōnim'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *gonimos*, productive.] A bluish-green gonidium of certain Lichens.

gonimoblasts (gōn'imöblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gonimos*, productive; *blastos*, bud.] Filamentous outgrowths of a fertilised carpogonium of certain Algae.

gonion (gō'niōn) *n.* [Gk. *gonia*, angle.] The angle point on the lower jaw.

gonoblast (gōn'öblāst) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *blastos*, bud.] A reproductive cell.

gonoblastid (gōn'öblās'tid) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *blastos*, bud; *idion*, *dim.*] A blastostyle of Hydrozoa.

gonocalyx (gōn'ökā'liks) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *kalyx*, cup.] The bell of a medusiform gonophore.

gonochrome (gōn'ökēm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *ochroma*, support.] A medusoid bearing sex-cells, in Hydrozoa.

gonochorism (gōn'ökō'rīzm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *chorisein*, to divide.] The history or development of sex differentiation.

gonochoristic (gōn'ökōrīs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *chorisein*, to divide.] Having the sexes separate; producing distinct males and females.

gonocoel (gōn'ösēl) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity containing the gonads.

gonocytes (gōn'ösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *kytos*, hollow.] Sexual cells of Sponges; mother-cells of ova and spermatozoa.

gonodendron (gōn'ödēn'drōn) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, offspring; *dendron*, tree.] A branching blastostyle in Physalia.

gonoduct (gōn'ödūkt) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; L. *ductus*, led.] A genital duct leading from gonad to exterior.

gonomery (gōnōm'ērī) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *meros*, part.] Theory that paternal and maternal chromosomes remain in separate groups throughout life.

gonophore (gõn'õfõr) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] An elongation of thalamus between corolla and stamens; a reproductive zooid in a hydroid colony.

gonoplasm (gõn'õplåzm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *plasma*, mould.] The generative part of protoplasm.

gonopore (gõn'õpõr) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *poros*, channel.] Reproductive aperture.

gonosome (gõn'õsõm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *soma*, body.] The reproductive zooids of a hydrozoan colony collectively.

gonosphaerium (gõn'õsfë'rîüm) *n.* [Gk. *gone*, seed; *sphaira*, globe.] An oosphere.

gonostyle (gõn'õstil) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *stylos*, pillar.] The blastostyle; sexual palpon or siphon of Siphonophora.

gonotheca (gõn'õthë'kå) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *theke*, cup.] A transparent protective expansion of the perisarc round a blastostyle or gonophore.

gonotokont,—an auxocyte, *q.v.*

gonotome (gõn'õtõm) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *temnein*, to cut.] An embryonic segment containing the primordium of the gonad.

gonozooid (gõn'õzõ'oid) *n.* [Gk. *gonos*, birth; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] A gonophore or reproductive individual of a hydrozoan colony; a zooid containing a gonad.

gonydial (gõnid'îål) *a.* [Gk. *genys*, lower jaw.] *Pert.* a gony.

gony (gõn'is) *n.* [Gk. *genys*, lower jaw.] Lower part of bird's bill.

Graafian follicle [*R. de Graaf*, Dutch anatomist.] A vesicular spherical capsule surrounding an ovum, the cells of capsule being morphologically equal to ovum; ovisac with developing ova.

gracilis (grås'îlis) *n.* [L. *gracilis*, slender.] A superficial muscle of the thigh.

graduated (gråd'üåtëd) *a.* [L. *gradus*, step.] Tapering; becoming longer or shorter by steps.

graft-hybrid,—an individual formed from graft and stock, and showing characteristics of both.

grain (grån) *n.* [L. *granum*, grain.] The seed of cereals; a granular prominence on the back of a sepal.

graminifolious (gråm'inifõ'liüs) *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass; *folium*, leaf.] With grass-like leaves.

graminivorous (gråm'iniv'örüs) *a.* [L. *gramen*, grass; *vorare*, to eat.] Grass-eating.

granellae (grånë'l'ë) *n. plu.* [L. *dim.* of *granum*, grain.] Small oval, refractile granules consisting chiefly of barium sulphate, found in the tubes of certain Sarcodina.

granellarium (grån'ëlå'rîüm) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *granum*, grain.] The system of granellae-containing tubes of Sarcodina.

granose (grån'õs) *a.* [L. *granum*, grain.] In appearance like a chain of grains, like some insect antennae; moniliform.

granular (grån'ülår) *a.* [L. *granum*, grain.] Consisting of grains or granules; appearing as if made up of granules.

granulation (grån'ülå'shün) *n.* [L. *granum*, grain.] A grain-like elevation or eminence; *appl.* arachnoid elevations on outer surface of dura mater.

granule (grån'ül) *n.* [L. *granulum*, small grain.] A small particle of matter; a small grain.

granule cells,—ovoid or spheroid cells formed of soft protoplasm containing basiphil granules.

granule glands,—the prostate glands of flatworms; skin glands of Amphibia.

granulocytes (grån'ülõsits) *n. plu.* [L. *granulum*, small grain; Gk. *kytos*, cell.] The group of white blood corpuscles including neutrophil, eosinophil, and basiphil cells.

graphiohexaster (gråf'îöhëksås'tër) *n.* [Gk. *graphein*, to write; *hex*, six; *aster*, star.] A hexaster spicule with long outwardly-directed filamentous processes from four rays.

grater (grā'tēr) *n.* [O.F. *grater*, to scrape.] A denticle of Eunice.

gravid (grāv'id) *a.* [L. *gravidus*, loaded.] *Appl.* female with eggs, or pregnant uterus.

gravitational (grāv'itā'shōnāl) *a.* [L. *gravis*, heavy.] *Appl.* water in excess of soil requirements, which sinks under action of gravity and drains away.

gravity (grāv'itī) *n.* [L. *gravis*, heavy.] The force of attraction of all bodies towards each other; the tendency of terrestrial bodies to be drawn towards the earth's centre.

green glands,—the excretory organs of certain Crustacea.

regaloid (grēg'āloid) *a.* [L. *grex*, flock; Gk. *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* colony of Protozoa of indefinite shape, usually with gelatinous base, formed by incomplete division of individuals or partial union of adults.

gregarious (grēg'ārīūs) *a.* [L. *grex*, flock.] Tending to herd together; colonial; growing in clusters.

grey matter,—nerve tissue abundantly supplied with nerve cells, of greyish colour, internal to white matter in spinal cord, external in cerebrum.

grey nerve-fibres,—scmitransparent, grey or yellowish-grey, gelatinous non-medullated nerve-fibres, comprising most of the fibres of sympathetic system and some of the cerebro-spinal.

groin (groin) *n.* [Icel. *grein*, branch.] The depressed part of body between abdomen and thigh.

groove (groov) *n.* [Dut. *groef*, channel.] Any channel, furrow, or depression, as carotid, costal, optic, primitive vertebral groove.

growing point,—a part of plant body at which cell-division is localised, generally terminal and composed of meristematic cells.

growth hormones,—in animals, growth-promoting pituitary extracts; in plants, auxin, heteroauxin.

grumose (groom'ōs) *a.* [L. *grumus*, hillock.] Clotted; knotted; collected into granule masses; grumous.

guanidine (gwân'idīn) *n.* [Peruvian, *huano*, dung.] A substance produced by oxidation of guanin, whose metabolism is regulated by parathyroids; $NH : C(NH_2)_2$.

guanine (gwân'in) *n.* [Peruvian, *huano*, dung.] A substance like uric acid found in some plants and certain mammalian glands; $C_5H_5ON_5$.

guanophore (gwân'ōfōr) *n.* [Peruvian, *huano*, dung; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] A yellow pigment-bearing cell; an iridocyte.

guanylic (gwân'īlik) *a.* [Peruvian, *huano*, dung.] *Appl.* nucleic acid, yielding guanin, found in pancreas.

guard (gârd) *n.* [O.F. *garder*, to guard.] Rostrum of a Belemnite.

guard cells,—cells surrounding stomata of aerial epidermis of plant tissue.

gubernacul (gū'bērnāk'ulār) *a.* [L. *gubernare*, to govern.] *Pert.* the gubernaculum.

gubernaculum (gū'bērnāk'ulūm) *n.* [L. *gubernare*, to govern.] A cord stretching from epididymis to scrotal wall; strands of blastostylar ectoderm between gonophore and gonotheca in Hydromedusae; a posterior flagellum functioning as a rudder.

guest insect,—an Insect living or breeding in the nest of another.

gula (gū'lā) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet.] The upper part of throat; median ventral piece of insect head.

gulamentum (gū'lāmēn'tūm) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet; *mentum*, chin.] Plate formed by fusion of gula and submentum in Insects.

gular (gū'lār) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet.] An anterior unpaired horny shield on plastron of Chelonian; *pert.* throat.

gullet (gū'lēt) *n.* [L. *gula*, gullet.] The oesophagus; a muscular canal extending from mouth cavity to stomach; the canal between cell-mouth or cytostome and endoplasm of Ciliata.

gum (gūm) *n.* [L. *gummi*, gum.] An exudation of certain plants and trees; vegetable mucilage.

gummiferous (gümif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *gummi*, gum; *ferre*, to carry.] Gum-producing or exuding.

gummosis (gümö'sis) *n.* [L. *gummi*, gum.] Condition of plant tissue when cell-walls become gummy.

gums (gümz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *goma*, jaw.] Thick tissues investing jaws; gingivae.

gustatory (güs'tätöri) *a.* [L. *gustare*, to taste.] *Pert.* sense of taste; *appl.* cells, hairs, pores, nerves.

gustatory calyculus,—a taste bud; an end-organ of taste consisting of a group of gustatory cells.

gut (güt) *n.* [A.S. *gut*, channel.] Intestine or part thereof, according to structure of animal.

gutta (güt'ä) *n.* [L. *gutta*, drop.] A small spot of colour on insect wing or elsewhere.

guttation (gütä'shün) *n.* [L. *gutta*, drop.] Formation of drops of water on plants from moisture in air.

guttiform (güt'iförm) *a.* [L. *gutta*, drop; *forma*, shape.] Drop-like; in the form of a drop; guttate.

guttulate (güt'ülät) *a.* [L. *guttula*, small drop.] In the form of a small drop, as markings.

gymnanthous (jüm'nän'thüs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *anthos*, flower.] With no floral envelope; achlamydeous.

gymnetrous (jüm'nē'trüs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *etron*, abdomen.] Without an anal fin.

gymnoarian (jüm'nöä'riän) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *oarian*, small egg.] *Appl.* gonads when naked, or not enclosed in coelomic sacs; *opp.* cystoarian.

gymnoblasic (jüm'nöbläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *blastos*, bud.] Without hydrothecae and gonothecae; *appl.* certain Coelenterates.

gymnocarpous (jüm'nökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *karpos*, fruit.] With naked fruit; *appl.* Lichens with uncovered apothecia, Mosses with expanded hymenium.

gymnocidium (jüm'nösld'ium) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *oikos*,

house; *idion*, *dim.*] A basal swelling of certain moss capsules.

gymnocyte (jüm'nösit) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell without a defining cell-wall.

gymnocytode (jüm'nösi'töd) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *kytos*, hollow; *eidos*, form.] Cytode without cell-wall or nucleus.

gymnogenous (jüm'nöj'ënüs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *genos*, offspring.] Naked when born; *appl.* Birds.

gymnogynous (jüm'nöj'inüs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *gyne*, female.] With exposed ovary.

gymnoplast (jüm'nöpläst) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *plastos*, formed.] Protoplasm without definite formation or cell-wall.

gymnorhinal (jüm'nöri'näl) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *rhis*, nose.] With nostril region not covered by feathers, as in some Birds.

gymnosomatous (jüm'nösöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *soma*, body.] Having no shell or mantle, as certain Molluscs.

gymnospermous (jüm'nöspër'müs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, uncovered; *sperma*, seed.] Having seeds not enclosed in a true ovary, as Conifers.

gymnospor (jüm'nöspör) *n.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *sporos*, seed.] A naked germ not enclosed in a protective envelope.

gymnostomatous (jüm'nöstöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *gymnos*, naked; *stoma*, mouth.] Naked-mouthed; having no peristome; gymnostomous.

gynaecaner (jin'ëkä'nër) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man.] A male ant resembling a female; a gynaecomorphic male.

gynaecium,—gynoecium, *q.v.*

gynaecoid (jinë'koid) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *eidos*, form.] An egg-laying worker ant.

gynaecophore (jinë'köfö) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *pherein*, to carry.] Canal or groove of certain Worms formed by inrolling of sides, in which the female is carried; gynaecophoric or gynaecophoral groove.

gynandrisism (jĭnăn'drĭzm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man.] Hermaphroditism.

gynandromorph (jĭnăn'drômôrf) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *morphe*, form.] Any individual in which male and female characters are blended.

gynandromorphism (jĭnăn'drômôrfizm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *morphe*, form.] Condition of being a gynandromorph or having one side characteristically male, the other female, from external aspect.

gynandrophore (jĭnăn'drôfôr) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *pherein*, to carry.] An axial prolongation bearing a sporophyll.

gynandrosporous (jĭnăn'drôspô'rûs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man; *sporos*, seed.] With androspores adjoining the oogonium, as in some Algae.

gynandrous (jĭnăn'drûs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *aner*, man.] Having stamens fused with pistils, as in some Orchids.

gynantherous (jĭnăn'thêrûs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *anthos*, flower.] Having stamens converted into pistils.

gynase (jĭ'nās) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman.] A female-determining factor in the form of an enzyme or hormone.

gyne (jĭn) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman.] A female ant.

gynobase (jĭ'nôbās) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *L. basis*, base.] A gynoeceum-bearing receptacle of certain plants; condition in which style appears to arise from ovary.

gynobasic style,—a style arising from base of carpel.

gynodioecious (jĭnôdiē'shûs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *dis*, twice; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants producing female or hermaphrodite flowers only.

gynoeceum (jĭnē'sĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *oikos*, house.] The pistils, carpels, or female organs of a flower; also gynaecium.

gynogenesis (jĭ'nôjēn'êsis) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *genesis*, descent.]

Development from eggs penetrated by the spermatozoon but not embodying its nucleus, as in some Nematodes.

gynogonidia (jĭ'nôgônĭd'ĭă) *n. plu.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *gonidion*, small seed.] Female sexual elements formed after repeated division of parthenogonidia in Mastigophora.

gynomonoecious (jĭ'nômônē'shûs) *a.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *monos*, alone; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants with pistillate and hermaphrodite flowers only.

gynophore (jĭ'nôfôr) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *pherein*, to carry.] A stalk supporting the ovary; elongation of thalamus between stamens and pistil.

gynostegium (jĭ'nöstē'jĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *steges*, roof.] A protective covering for a gynoeceum.

gynostemium (jĭ'nöstē'mĭŭm) *n.* [Gk. *gyne*, woman; *stemon*, warp.] The column composed of pistil and stamens in Orchids.

gyration (jĭră'shŭn) *n.* [*L. gyrare*, to revolve.] Rotation, as of cells; a whorl of a spiral shell.

gyrose (jĭ'rôs) *a.* [*L. gyrare*, to revolve.] With undulating lines; sinuous.

gyrus (jĭ'rûs) *n.* [*L. gyrus*, circle.] A cerebral convolution; a ridge between two grooves.

H

habenula (hăbēn'ulă) *n.* [*L. habena*, strap.] A name *appl.* certain band-like structures.

habitation (hăbĭt'ŭă'shŭn) *n.* [*L. habitare*, to bring into a habit.] The adjustment effected in a cell by which subsequent contacts of the same stimulus produce diminishing effects.

hadrocentric (hăd'rôsēn'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *hadros*, thick; *kentron*, centre.] With phloem surrounding xylem.

hadrome (hăd'rôm) *n.* [Gk. *hadros*, thick.] Xylem, *q.v.*

haem (hēm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] A blood substance simpler than haematin.

haemachrome (hē'mäkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *chromos*, colour.] Colouring matter found in blood.

haemacyte (hē'mäsīt) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kytos*, hollow.] A blood corpuscle.

haemad (hē'mäd) *adv.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Situated on same side of vertebral column as heart.

haemal (hē'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Pert.* blood or blood-vessels; situated on same side of vertebral column as heart.

haemamoeba (hē'mämē'bä) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *amoibe*, change.] Protozoon with an amoeboid trophozoitic stage parasitic in a red blood-corpuscle.

haemapoietic (hē'mäpoiēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *poiein*, to form.] Blood-forming.

haemapophysis (hē'mäpōf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] One of plate-like or spine-like processes growing from the latero-ventral surfaces of a vertebral centrum.

haematal (hēm'ätäl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Pert.* blood or blood-vessels.

haematid (hēm'ätid) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Red blood-corpuscle.

haematin (hēm'ätin) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] A blue-black substance formed by decomposition of haemoglobin, containing iron and having the property of carrying oxygen.

haematobic (hēm'ätō'bik) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *bios*, life.] Living in blood.

haematobium (hēm'ätō'biūm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *bios*, life.] An organism living in blood.

haematoblast (hēm'ätōbläst) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *blastos*, bud.] A cell that will develop into a red blood-corpuscle; a blood platelet.

haematochrome (hēm'ätōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *chromos*, colour.] A red colouring matter found in certain Algae.

haematocryal (hēm'ätōkrī'äl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kryos*, cold.] Cold-blooded.

haematocyanin (hēm'ätōsī'änin) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kyanos*, dark blue.] Haemocyanin, *q.v.*

haematocytozoon (hēm'ätōsī'tōzō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kytos*, hollow; *zoon*, animal.] An intra-corpuscular blood parasite.

haematodocha (hēm'ätōdō'kā) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *doche*, receptacle.] A fibro-elastic bag, portion of palpal organ in Araneae.

haematogen (hēm'ätōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *genos*, birth.] A pseudo-nuclein containing iron.

haematogenesis (hēm'ätōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *genesis*, descent.] The formation of blood.

haematogenous (hēm'ätōjē'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *genos*, birth.] Formed in blood.

haematoidin (hēm'ätoid'in) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *eidos*, form.] An iron-free pigment of blood identical with bilirubin.

haematolysis (hēm'ätōl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *lysis*, loosing.] Haemolysis, *q.v.*

haematophagous (hēm'ätōf'ägūs) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on blood, or obtaining nourishment from blood.

haematophyte (hēm'ätōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *phylon*, plant.] A vegetable micro-organism of blood.

haematoporphyrin (hēm'ätōpōr'firin) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *porphyra*, purple.] An iron-free substance formed by decomposition of haematin.

haematosis (hēm'ätō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *haimatoein*, to change to blood.] Blood-formation.

haematothermal (hēm'ätōthēr'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *thermos*, warm.] Warm-blooded.

haematozoon (hēm'ätōzō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *zoon*, animal.] An animal parasitic in blood.

haemic (hē'mik) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] *Pert.* blood.

haemin (hē'mīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood.] Haem hydrochloride.

haemachromogen (hē'mōkrō'mōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *chroma*, colour; *genos*, birth.] The colour producing component of haemoglobin; haematin.

haemocoele (hē'mōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *koilos*, hollow.] An expanded portion of the blood system which replaces the true coelom.

haemocyanin (hē'mōsī'ānīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kyanos*, dark blue.] A haemoglobin-like substance in blood of Molluscs and Crustaceans with copper instead of iron.

haemocyto blast (hē'mōsī'tōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kytos*, hollow; *blastos*, bud.] Primitive stem cell from which all blood cells are derived.

haemocytolysis (hē'mōsītōl'īsis) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kytos*, hollow; *lyein*, to dissolve.] Breaking up of red blood-corpuscles by solution.

haemocytotrypsis (hē'mōsī'tōtrīp'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *kytos*, hollow; *tribein*, to rub.] Breaking up of blood by pressure.

haemoerythrin (hē'mōērīth'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *erythros*, red.] A red pigment found in blood of Worms, etc., performing the same functions as haemoglobin.

haemofuscin (hē'mōfūs'kīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; L. *fuscus*, tawny.] A yellow blood pigment deposited under various pathological conditions.

haemoglobin (hē'mōglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *globos*, sphere.] The red colouring matter of blood.

haemoid (hē'moid) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *eidos*, form.] Resembling blood.

haemolymph (hē'mōlīm̄f) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *lymphe*, fluid.] A fluid found in coelom of some Invertebrates, regarded as equivalent to blood and lymph of higher forms.

haemolysin (hē'mōlī'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *lyein*, to dissolve.] A substance developed in or added to blood serum capable of destroying red blood-corpuscles.

haemolysis (hēmōl'īsis) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *lysis*, loosing.] The lysis or solution of red blood-corpuscles; erythrocytolysis.

haemophilia (hē'mōfil'īā) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *philos*, loving.] Absence of ready coagulation of shed blood; a sex-linked hereditary characteristic.

haemoplasmodium (hē'mōplāzmō'dīūm) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *plasma*, mould.] A unicellular parasite of blood.

haemopoietic (hē'mōpoiēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *poiein*, to make.] Blood-forming.

haemopsonin (hēmōp'sōnīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *opsonēin*, to cater.] An opsonin for erythrocytes.

haemorrhoidal (hēmōroid'āl) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *rhein*, to flow.] Rectal; *appl.* blood vessels.

haemosiderin (hē'mōsīdē'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *sideros*, iron.] A yellow pigment of blood giving an iron reaction.

haemotoxin (hē'mōtōk'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *toxikon*, poison.] A toxin which produces haemolysis.

haemotropic (hē'mōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *trope*, turn.] Affecting or acting upon blood.

haemozoin (hē'mōzō'īn) *n.* [Gk. *haima*, blood; *zoon*, animal.] Granules of a black pigment usually called melanin; the residue from digestion of haemoglobin by malarial parasites.

hair (hār) *n.* [A.S. *haer*.] A thread-like or filamentous outgrowth of epidermis of animals; any epidermal outgrowth consisting of one or more cells, varied in shape.

hair follicle,—tubular sheath formed by invagination of epidermis and surrounding base of hair.

half-inferior,—having ovary but partially adherent to calyx.

half-terete,—rounded on one side, flat on the other.

haliplankton (hăl'ipläng'ktön) *n.* [Gk. *hals*, sea; *plangkton*, wandering.] The floating organisms in the sea; also haloplankton; *cf.* limnoplankton.

hallux (hăl'üks) *n.* [L. *hallux*, great toe.] First digit of hind-limb.

halobios (hăl'öbī'ös) *n.* [Gk. *hals*, sea; *bios*, life.] Sum total of organisms living in the sea.

halolimnic (hăl'ölim'nik) *a.* [Gk. *hals*, sea; *limne*, marsh.] *Pert.* marine organisms modified to live in fresh water.

halophilous (hăl'öf'ilüs) *a.* [Gk. *hals*, salt; *philein*, to love.] Salt-loving; thriving in presence of salt; halophilic.

halophyte (hăl'öfit) *n.* [Gk. *hals*, salt; *phyton*, plant.] A shore plant; plant capable of thriving on salt-impregnated soils.

halteres (hăl'tērēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *halter*, weight.] A pair of small capitate bodies representing rudimentary posterior wings in Diptera; balancers.

hamate (häm'ät) *a.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked.] Hooked or hook-shaped at the tip; hamose.

hamatum (häm'ätüm) *n.* [L. *hamatus*, hooked.] The unciform bone in the carpus, probably corresponding to fourth and fifth distalia of a typical pentadactyl limb.

hamirostrate (häm'irös'trät) *a.* [L. *hamus*, hook; *rostrum*, beak.] Having a hooked beak.

hamula (häm'ülä) *n.* [L. *hamulus*, little hook.] Retinaculum, of Insects, *q.v.*

hamular (häm'ülär) *a.* [L. *hamus*, hook.] Hooked; hook-like.

hamulus (häm'ülüs) *n.* [L. *hamulus*, little hook.] A hook, or hook-like process; minute hook-like process on distal barboles which aid in interlocking of feather barbs.

hapaxanthous (hăp'äksän'thüs) *a.* [Gk. *hapax*, once; *anthos*, flower.] With only a single flowering period.

haplocaulescent (hăp'lökölēs'ënt) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; L. *caulis*, stem.] With a simple axis, *i.e.* capable of producing seed on the main axis.

haplochlamydeous (hăp'löklämid'ëüs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having rudimentary leaves in connection with sporophylls.

haplodont (hăp'lödönt) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *odont*, tooth.] Having molars with simple crowns.

haploid (hăp'löid) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *eidōs*, form.] Having the number of chromosomes characteristic of mature germ-cells for the organism in question; *appl.* the typical gametic number of chromosomes after meiosis; organism having one genome; *cf.* diploid.

haplomitosis (hăp'lömītō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *mitos*, thread.] Type of cell division where nuclear granules form chromospines which withdraw in two groups or divide transversely in the middle.

haploperistomous (hăp'löpēris'tō-müs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *peri*, around; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a peristome with a single row of teeth; *appl.* Mosses.

haplopetalous (hăp'löpēt'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *petalon*, petal.] With a single row of petals.

haplophase (hăp'löfāz) *n.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *phasis*, aspect.] Stage in life-history of an organism when nuclei are haploid.

haplostemonous (hăp'löstēm'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *haploos*, simple; *stemon*, warp.] Having one whorl of stamens.

haptera (hăp'tērä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hapterein*, to fasten.] Special disc-like outgrowths from the stem-like portion of certain Algae, which serve as organs of attachment.

haptogen (hăp'töjēn) *a.* [Gk. *hapterein*, to fasten; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* a limiting membrane of solidified protein which prevents miscibility.

haptomonad (hăp'tômō'năd) *n.* [Gk. *haptēin*, to fasten; *monas*, unit.] An attached form of certain parasitic Flagellates; *cf.* nectomonad.

haptophores (hăp'tōfōrz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *haptēin*, to fasten; *pherein*, to carry.] The combining qualities of the molecule of a toxin; *cf.* toxophores.

haptotropic (hăp'tōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *haptēin*, to fasten; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ towards the stimulus on gentle contact with a solid body.

haptotropism (hăptōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *haptēin*, to fasten; *trope*, turn.] Response to contact stimulus, as in tentacles, tendrils, stems.

harmonic suture, — an articulation brought about by apposition of fairly smooth edges or surfaces.

harmozone (hâr'mōzōn) *n.* [Gk. *harmozo*, I regulate.] One of the hormones which influence growth and nutrition; also harmosone.

harpagones (hâr'păgōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *harpage*, hook.] A pair of sclerites between harpes and claspers in mosquitoes.

harpes (hâr'pēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *harpe*, sickle.] Chitinous processes between the claspers of mosquitoes.

Hassall's concentric corpuscles [A. H. Hassall, English histologist.] Cell nests in reticulum of thymus.

hastate (hăs'tăt) *a.* [L. *hasta*, spear.] Spear-shaped, more or less triangular with the two basal lobes divergent.

hauhm (hôm) *n.* [A.S. *healm*.] The stem of such plants as peas; the stem of a grass.

haustellate (hôs'tēlăt) *a.* [L. *haurire*, to suck.] Having a proboscis adapted for sucking.

haustellum (höstēl'üm) *n.* [L. *haurire*, to suck.] A proboscis adapted for sucking.

haustorial (höstō'riăl) *a.* [L. *haurire*, to drink.] *Pert.* or resembling a haustorium.

haustorium (höstō'riüm) *n.* [L. *haurire*, to drink.] An outgrowth of stem of certain parasitic plants,

which serves to draw food from the host plant.

Haversian canals [C. Havers, English anatomist.] Small canals in bone in which lie the blood-vessels, nerve, and lymph-space.

head case, — the outer hard covering of insect head.

head cell, — one of the cells on manubrium of antheridium of Chara.

head kidney, — the pronephric portion of kidney, in Vertebrates usually represented only in embryo; a nephridium usually developed in cephalic segment of Invertebrates.

heart (hârt) *n.* [A.S. *heorte*.] A hollow muscular organ with varying number of chambers which by rhythmic contraction keeps up circulation of blood; core or central portion of a tree or fruit.

heart-wood, — the darker, harder, central wood of trees.

heat (hēt) *n.* [A.S. *haetu*.] A kind of energy manifested in various ways; the sensation of warmth produced by stimulation of special organs; the period of sexual desire.

heat spot, — a special area on the skin at which nerve endings sensitive to heat are found.

hectocotylus (hěk'tökōt'ülüs) *n.* [Gk. *hekaton*, hundred; *kotyle*, vessel.] One of the arms of a male Cephalopod specialised to effect transference of sperms.

hedonic (hēdōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hedone*, pleasure.] *Appl.* skin glands of certain Reptiles which secrete musk and are specially active at rutting season.

heel (hēl) *n.* [A.S. *hēla*.] Hinder part of foot; posterior tarsal portion of foot; talon or talonid of a tooth.

hekistotherm (hēkis'tōthērm) *n.* [Gk. *hekistos*, least; *therme*, heat.] A plant that thrives with the minimum of heat, as Alpine plants.

helicine (hēl'isĭn) *a.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral.] Spiral; convoluted; hoisted; *appl.* certain convoluted and dilated arteries in penis; *pert.* outer rim of pinna.

- helicoid** (hěl'íkoid) *a.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral; *eidos*, like.] Spiral; shaped like a snail's shell; *pert.* type of sympodial branching in which sympodium consists of fork branches of same side.
- helicoid cyme**,—an inflorescence produced by suppression of successive axes on same side, thus causing the sympodium to be spirally twisted.
- helicorubin** (hěl'íkōroob'in) *n.* [L. *helix*, spiral; *ruber*, red.] A red pigment of gut of Pulmonates.
- helicotrema** (hěl'íkōtrē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral; *trema*, hole.] A small opening near summit of cochlea by which the two scalae communicate.
- heliosis** (hē'liō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun.] Production of discoloured spots or markings on leaves through concentration of sun on them.
- heliotaxis** (hē'liōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response to stimulus of sun's rays.
- heliotropism** (hē'liōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *helios*, sun; *trepein*, to turn.] The tendency of growing organisms or certain parts thereof to respond to the stimulus of sunlight.
- helix** (hē'liks) *n.* [Gk. *helix*, spiral.] The outer rim of external ear; the coiled spiral arrangement of certain structures in Invertebrates.
- helmet** (hěl'mēt) *n.* [O.F. *helmet*, head covering.] The process of bill of hornbills; the bony plates covering head of certain extinct Fishes; the galea of Insects.
- Helminthology** (hěl'minthōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *helmins*, worm; *logos*, discourse.] The study of the natural history of Worms, especially parasitic forms.
- helophyte** (hěl'ōfit) *n.* [Gk. *helos*, marsh; *phyton*, plant.] A marsh plant.
- helotism** (hěl'ōtizm) *n.* [Gk. *Helos*, Laconian town.] Symbiosis in which the one organism enslaves the other and forces it to labour in its behalf, *e.g.* in Lichens, in some species of Ants.
- hema**, *see* haema-.
- hemelytron** (hēmēl'itrōn), **hemelytrum** (hēmēl'itrūm), *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *elytron*, wing.] Thickened forewing of certain Insects; elytron of certain Worms.
- hemibasidium** (hēm'ibāsīd'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *basis*, base.] The promycelium of the Ustilaginales.
- hemibathybial** (hēm'ibāthīb'iāl) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *bathys*, depths.] *Pert.* plankton between littoral and bathybial zones.
- hemibranch** (hēm'ibrāngk) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *branchia*, gills.] Gill with gill filaments on one side only.
- hemicellulose** (hēm'isēl'ūlōs) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; L. *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose of cotyledons and endosperm tissue of seeds.
- hemicephalous** (hēm'ikēf'ālūs, -sēf-), *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *kephale*, head.] *Appl.* insect larvae with reduced head.
- hemichordate** (hēm'ikōr'dāt) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *chorde*, string.] Possessing a rudimentary notochord.
- hemicyclic** (hēm'isī'klik) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *kyklos*, round.] With some floral whorls cyclic, others spiral.
- hemiellytron**,—hemelytron, *q.v.*
- hemiepiphyte** (hēm'iep'ifit) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *epi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] A plant whose seeds germinate on another plant, but later send roots to the ground.
- hemignathous** (hēmīg'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having one jaw shorter than the other, as in some Birds.
- hemikaryon** (hēm'ikār'itōn) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *karyon*, kernel.] A nucleus with gametic or haploid number of chromosomes.
- hemimetabola** (hēm'imētāb'ōlā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *metabole*, change.] Some lower winged Insects which have no pupal stage in development.
- hemimetabolic** (hēm'imēt'ābōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *metabole*, change.] Having an incomplete metamorphosis, *i.e.* the larva has a strong resemblance to the adult.

hemiparasitic (hēm'ipār'āsīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] *Pert.* a plant which is capable of carrying on photosynthesis, but not sufficiently to supply all food material.

hemipenis (hēm'ipē'nīs) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *L. penis*, penis.] One of the paired copulatory organs in Lizards and Snakes.

hemipneustic (hēm'ipnū'stik) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *pnein*, to breathe.] With one or more pairs of spiracles closed.

hemipterygoid (hēm'iptēr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] In neognath Birds, part of pterygoid which fuses with palatine.

hemisaprophyte (hēm'isāp'rōfit) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *sapros*, dung; *phyton*, plant.] A plant living partly by photosynthesis, partly by obtaining food from humus.

hemisome (hēm'isōm) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *soma*, body.] The symmetrical half of an animal about a median vertical plane.

hemisphere (hēm'isfēr) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *sphaira*, globe.] One of the cerebral or cerebellar hemispheres.

hemisystole (hēm'isis'tölē) *n.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *syn*, with; *stellein*, to set.] Contraction of one ventricle of the heart.

hemitropous (hēmīt'rōpūs) *a.* [Gk. *hemi*, half; *trope*, turn.] Turned half round, having an ovule with hilum on one side and micropyle, etc., opposite in a plane parallel to placenta.

hemo-, *see* hæmo-.

Henle's layer [*F. G. J. Henle*, German anatomist.] A single stratum of nucleated cubical cells in inner root sheath of a hair follicle.

Henle's loop,—loop of a kidney tubule within apical portion of pyramid.

Henle's sheath,—endoneurium, *q.v.*

Hensen's line [*V. Hensen*, German histologist.] A disc dividing the darker portion of a sarcomere into two parts.

Hensen's stripe,—a band of interlacing fibrils on under surface of tectorial membrane of Corti's organ.

hepar (hē'pār) *n.* [*L. hepar*, liver.] Liver or an organ having a similar function.

hepatic (hēpāt'ik) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver.] *Pert.*, like, or associated with the liver; *pert.* Liverworts.

hepatocolic (hēp'atōkōl'ik) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *colon*, large intestine.] *Pert.* liver and colon.

hepatocystic (hēp'ātōsis'tik) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *Gk. kystis*, bladder.] *Pert.* liver and gall-bladder.

hepatoduodenal (hēp'atōdū'ōdē'nāl) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *duodeni*, twelve each.] *Pert.* liver and duodenum.

hepatoenteric (hēp'atōëntēr'ik) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *Gk. enteron*, gut.] Of or *pert.* liver and intestine.

hepatogastric (hēp'atōgās'trik) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *Gk. gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* liver and stomach.

hepatopancreas,—digestive gland in many Invertebrates, supposed to perform a function similar to that of liver and of pancreas in higher forms.

hepatoportal (hēp'atōpōr'tāl) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *portare*, to carry.] *Pert.* or designating portal circulation of liver.

hepatorenal (hēp'atōrē'nāl) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *renes*, kidneys.] *Pert.* liver and kidney.

hepatoumbilical (hēp'atōūmbil'ikāl) *a.* [*L. hepar*, liver; *umbo*, umbo.] Joining liver and umbilicus.

heptagynous (hēptāj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *gyne*, female.] With seven pistils.

heptamerous (hēptām'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *meros*, part.] Having whorls of flower in sevens.

heptandrous (hēptān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *aner*, man.] Having seven stamens.

heptarch (hēp'târkh) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *arche*, beginning.] Having seven initial groups of xylem.

heptastichous (hēptās'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *hepta*, seven; *stichos*, row.] Having leaves arranged in sevens.

herb (hērb) *n.* [*M.E. herbe*.] A seed plant without woody stem.

herbaceous (hěrbā'shūs) *a.* [L. *herbaceus*, grassy.] *Pert.* or resembling a herb, or similarly formed.

hercogamy (hěrkōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *herkos*, barrier; *gamos*, union.] The condition in which self-fertilisation is impossible; also hercogamy.

hereditary (hěrd'itāri) *a.* [L. *hereditas*, heirship.] Transmissible from parent to offspring, as characteristics, physical or mental.

heredity (hěrd'itī) *n.* [L. *hereditas*, heirship.] The organic relation between successive generations; germinal constitution.

hermaphrodite (hěrmāf'rōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditos*, combining both sexes.] An organism with both male and female reproductive organs.

hermaphroditism (hěrmāfrōd'itizm) *n.* [Gk. *hermaphroditos*, combining both sexes.] The condition of having both male and female reproductive organs in one individual.

Herpetology (hě'r'pētōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *herpeton*, reptile; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Zoology dealing with the structure, habits and classification of Reptiles.

hesperidium (hēs'pērid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *Hesperides*, nymphs guarding golden apples given by Gaea.] A superior, many-celled, few-seeded indehiscent fruit, having epicarp and mesocarp joined together, and endocarp projecting into interior as membranous partitions which divide the pulp into chambers.

heteracanthous (hět'ērākān'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *akanthe*, spine.] Having the spines in dorsal fin asymmetrical.

heteractinal (hět'ērāk'tināl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *aktis*, ray.] *Pert.* nail-like spicules having disc of six to eight rays in one plane, and a stout ray at right angles to these.

heterandrous (hět'ērān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *aner*, man.] With stamens of different length or shape.

heterauxesis (hět'ērōksē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *auxein*, to grow.]

Irregular or asymmetrical growth of organs.

heteraxial (hět'ērāk'siāl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *axis*, axis.] With three unequal axes.

heteroagglutinin (hět'ērōāglōot'inin) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; L. *agglutinare*, to glue to.] Fertilisin or agglutinin of eggs which reacts on sperm of different species; *cf.* isoagglutinin.

heteroauxin (hět'ērōōk'sin) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *auxein*, to grow.] A growth-promoting hormone extracted from Fungi; heterauxin.

heteroblastic (hět'ērōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *blastos*, bud.] With indirect development.

heterocarpous (hět'ērōkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *karpōs*, fruit.] Bearing two distinct types of fruit.

heterocellular (hět'ērōsēl'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; L. *cellula*, cell.] Composed of cells of more than one type.

heterocephalous (hět'ērōkēf'ālūs, -sēf') *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kephale*, head.] Having pistillate flowers on separate heads from staminate.

heterocercal (hět'ērōsēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kerkos*, tail.] Having vertebral column terminating in upper lobe of caudal fin, which is usually larger than lower.

heterocercy (hět'ērōsēr'sī) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kerkos*, tail.] Condition of having a heterocercal tail.

heterochlamydeous (hět'ērōklāmīd'-ēūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having a calyx differing from corolla in colour, texture, etc.

heterochromosome (hět'ērōkrō'mō-sōm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] A chromosome other than the ordinary or typical; sex-chromosome; allosome.

heterochromous (hět'ērōkrō'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *chroma*, colour.] Having disc and marginal florets differently coloured.

heterochronism (hět'ērōkrō'nizm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *chronos*, time.] Departure from typical sequence in time of formation of organs.

heterochrosis (hět'ērökrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *chrosis*, colouring.] Abnormal coloration.

heteroclinous (hět'ēröklī'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kline*, bed.] Heterocephalous, *q.v.*

heterocoelous (hět'ērösē'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *koilos*, hollow.] *Pert.* vertebrae with saddle-shaped articulatory centra; concavoconvex.

heterocysts (hět'ērösists) *n. plu.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kystis*, bladder.] Clear cells occurring at intervals on filaments of certain Algae, marking limits of hormogonia.

heterodactylous (hět'ērödāk'tilūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *daktylos*, digit.] With the first and second toes turned backwards.

heterodont (hět'ērödönt) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *odous*, tooth.] Having the teeth differentiated for various purposes.

heterodromous (hět'ēröd'römūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *dromein*, to run.] Having genetic spiral of stem leaves turning in different direction to that of branch leaves.

heteroecious (hět'ērē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *oikos*, house.] Passing different stages of its life on different hosts; exhibiting heteroecism.

heterogamete (hět'ērögämēt') *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gametes*, spouse.] One of dissimilar conjugating gametes; an anisogamete.

heterogametic (hět'ērögämēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gametes*, spouse.] Elaborating two kinds of gametes in equal numbers; reproducing sexually; digametic; *cf.* homogametic.

heterogamous (hět'ērög'ämūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gamos*, marriage.] With unlike gametes; having two types of flowers; having indirect pollination methods.

heterogamy (hět'ērög'ämi) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gamos*, offspring.] Alternation of generations; condition of having gametes of different size and structure.

heterogangliate (hět'ērögäng'glät) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *ganglion*, ganglion.] With widelyseparated and asymmetrically placed nerve-ganglia.

heterogenesis (hět'ēröjēn'esis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *genesis*, descent.] Spontaneous generation; alternation of generations.

heterogeny (hět'ēröj'eni) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *genos*, race.] Having several distinct generations succeeding one another in a regular series.

heterogonous (hět'ērög'önūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gonos*, birth.] *Pert.* heterogenesis, or heterogony.

heterogony (hět'ērög'öni) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gonos*, birth.] Condition of having two kinds of flowers differing in length of stamen; alternation of generations; allometry, *q.v.*

heterogynous (hět'ēröj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *gyne*, woman.] With two types of females.

heterokaryote (hět'ērökär'iot) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *karyon*, nut.] Having two distinct types of nuclei.

heterokinesis (hět'ērökīnē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *kinein*, to move.] Qualitative or differential division of chromosomes.

heterolecithal (hět'ērölēs'ithäl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *lekithos*, yolk.] Having unequally distributed deutoplasm.

heterologous (hět'ēröl'ögūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *logos*, discourse.] *Appl.* various substances, *e.g.* agglutinins, affecting other than species of origin; *cf.* homologous.

heterology (hět'ēröl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *logos*, discourse.] Non-correspondence of parts owing to different origin or different elements.

heteromallous (hět'ēröm'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *mallos*, lock of wool.] Spreading in different directions.

heteromastigate (hět'ērömäs'tigät) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *mastix*, lash.] Having two different types of flagella; also heteromastigote.

heteromeric (hët'ëröm'ërüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *meros*, part.] Having whorls consisting of an unequal number of parts; having a stratified thallus.

heterometabolic (hët'ërömëtäböl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *metabole*, change.] Having incomplete metamorphosis.

heteromorphic (hët'ërömôr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *morphe*, shape.] Having different forms at different times; *appl.* chromosomes of different size and shape, or chromosome pairs differing in size.

heteromorphism (hët'ërömôr'fizm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *morphe*, shape.] The state or quality of being heteromorphic.

heteromorphosis (hët'ërömôr'fösis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *morphe*, shape.] Production of a part in an abnormal position; regeneration, when the new part is different from that removed.

heteromorphous (hët'ërömôr'füs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *morphe*, shape.] *Pert.* an irregular structure, or departure from the normal.

heteronereis (hët'ërönë'rëis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *nereis*, nereis.] A free-swimming dimorphic sexual stage of Nereis and other marine Worms.

heteronomous (hët'ërön'ömüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *nomos*, law.] Subject to different laws of growth; specialised on different lines.

heteropelmous (hët'ëröpël'müs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *pelma*, sole of foot.] Having flexor tendons of toes bifid.

heteropetalous (hët'ëröpët'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *petalon*, petal.] With dissimilar petals.

heterophagous (hët'ëröf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *phagein*, to eat.] Having young in altrices condition.

heterophil (hët'ëröfil) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *philos*, loving.] *Appl.* non-specific antigens and antibodies present in an organism, affording natural immunity.

heterophyadic (hët'ëröfiäd'ik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *phyas*, shoot.] Producing separate shoots, one vegetative, one reproductive.

heterophyllous (hët'ëröfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing foliage leaves of different shape on different parts of plant.

heteroplasia (hët'ëröplä'ziä) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *plassein*, to mould.] The development of one tissue from another of a different kind.

heteroplasm (hët'ëröpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *plasma*, mould.] Tissue formed in abnormal places.

heteroplasma (hët'ëröpläzmä) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from a different species used as a medium for tissue culture; *cf.* autoplasm, homoplasm.

heteroplastic (hët'ëröpläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *plastos*, formed.] *Appl.* grafts of unrelated material.

heteroploid (hët'ëröplöid) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *aploos*, onefold.] Having an extra chromosome through nondisjunction of a pair in meiosis.

heteroproteose (hët'ëröprö'tëös) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *protos*, first.] One of primary products formed by action of gastric juices on proteids.

heteropycnosis (hët'ëröpiknö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *pyknos*, dense.] Condensation of sex-chromosome during growth-period stages of gonias and cytes.

heterorhizal (hët'ërörizäl) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *rhiza*, root.] With roots coming from no determinate point.

heterosis (hët'ërö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other.] Cross-fertilisation; hybrid vigour; heterozygosis.

heterosporous (hët'ërös'pörüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *sporos*, seed.] Producing two kinds of spores.

heterostemonous (hët'ëröstëmönüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *stemon*, stamen.] With unlike stamens.

heterostrophy (hët'ërös'tröfi) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *strophe*, turning.] The condition of being coiled in a direction opposite to normal.

heterostyled (hët'ërosti'ld) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *stylos*, pillar.] Having unlike or unequal styles.

heterostyly (hët'ërosti'li) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *stylos*, pillar.] Condition of being heterostyled.

heterosynapsis (hët'ërosinâp'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *synapsis*, union.] Pairing of two dissimilar chromosomes; *cf.* homosynapsis.

heterotaxis (hët'ërotâk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *taxis*, arrangement.] Abnormal or unusual arrangement of organs or parts.

heterothallic (hët'ërothâl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *thallos*, young shoot.] Requiring branches of two distinct mycelia to form a zygospore; *appl.* moulds; *cf.* homothallic.

heterotomy (hët'ërot'ömi) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *temnein*, to cut.] Condition of having parts of perianth whorls unequal or dissimilar; irregular dichotomy in Crinoids.

heterotopy (hët'ërot'öpi) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *topos*, place.] Displacement.

heterotrichous (hët'ërot'riküs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *thrix*, hair.] Having two types of cilia.

heterotrophic (hët'ërotrof'ik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *trephein*, to nourish.] Getting nourishment from outside; *appl.* parasitic plants.

heterotropic chromosome, — sex-chromosome, *q.v.*

heterotropous (hët'ërot'röpüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *trephein*, to turn.] *Pert.* ovule with hilum and micropyle at opposite ends in a plane parallel to placenta; heterotropic.

heterotypic (hët'ërotip'ik) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; L. *typus*, type.] *Pert.* mitotic division in which daughter chromosomes remain united and form rings; *appl.* first division in meiosis, which differs from second or homeotypic.

heteroxenous (hët'ërok'sënüs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *xenos*, guest.] Occurring on or infesting more than one kind of host.

heterozygosis (hët'ërozigō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *zygon*, yoke.] Descent from two different species, varieties, or races; heterosis.

heterozygote (hët'ërozī'gōt) *n.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *zygon*, yoke.] A Mendelian hybrid which contains one or more recessive characters and therefore does not breed true.

heterozygous (hët'ërozī'gūs) *a.* [Gk. *heteros*, other; *zygon*, yoke.] Bearing two dissimilar alternative genetical factors.

hexacanth (hëk'sākānth) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *akantha*, thorn.] Having six hooks; *appl.* embryo of certain Flat-worms.

hexactinal (hëk'sāk'tināl) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] With six rays.

hexactine (hëk'sāk'tin) *n.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] A spicule with six equal and similar rays meeting at right angles.

hexactinian (hëk'säktin'ian) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] With tentacles or mesenteries in multiples of six.

hexacyclic (hëk'säs'klik) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *kyklos*, circle.] Having floral whorls consisting of six parts.

hexagynous (hëksāj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *gyne*, woman.] Having six pistils.

hexamerous (hëksäm'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *meros*, part.] Occurring in sixes or arranged in sixes.

hexandrous (hëksän'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aner*, man.] Having six stamens.

hexapetaloid (hëk'säpët'äloid) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *petalon*, petal; *eidōs*, form.] With petaloid perianth of six parts.

hexapetalous (hëk'säpët'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *petalon*, petal.] Having six petals.

hexaphyllous (hëk'säfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having six leaves.

hexapod (hëk'säpōd) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* animal with six legs.

hexapterous (hěksăp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *pteron*, wing.] Having six wing-like processes or expansions.

hexarch (hěk'sârk) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *arche*, beginning.] Having six radiating vascular strands; *appl.* roots.

hexasepalous (hěk'săsĕp'ălūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having six sepals.

hexaspermous (hěk'săspĕr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *sperma*, seed.] Having six seeds.

hexastemonous (hěk'săstĕm'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *stemon*, stamen.] Having six stamens.

hexaster (hěksăs'tĕr) *n.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *aster*, star.] A variety of hexactine in which the rays branch and produce star-shaped figures.

hexastichous (hěksăs'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *hex*, six; *stichos*, row.] Having the parts arranged in six rows.

Hexicology (hěk'sikōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *hexis*, habit; *logos*, discourse.] Bionomics.

hiatus (hīā'tūs) *n.* [L. *hiare*, to gape.] Any large opening.

hibernaculum (hī'bĕrnăk'ulŭm) *n.* [L. *hibernaculum*, winter residence.] Specially modified winter bud, found in fresh-water Polyzoa.

hibernate (hī'bĕrnât) *v.* [L. *hibernus*, wintry.] To pass the winter in a resting state.

hibernating glands,—lymph glands of richly vascularised fatty tissue occurring in some Rodents and Insectivores.

hidrosis (hidrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *hidros*, sweat.] Excretion of sweat; perspiration.

hiliferous (hilif'ĕrūs) *a.* [L. *hilum*, trifle; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a hilum.

hilum (hī'lŭm) *n.* [L. *hilum*, trifle.] Scar on ovule where it was attached to placenta; eye of seed; nucleus of starch grain.

hilum (hī'lŭm), **hilus** (hī'lŭs) *n.* [L. *hilum*, trifle.] Small notch, opening, or depression, usually where vessels, nerves, etc., enter, of kidney, lung, spleen, etc.

hind brain,—rhombencephalon, that portion of brain derived from third embryonic vesicle.

hind gut,—diverticulum of yolk-sac extending into tail-fold in human embryo; posterior portion of alimentary tract.

hinge joint,—a joint in which articulatory surfaces are so moulded to one another as to permit motion in one direction only.

hinge ligament,—the tough elastic substance joining the two valves of a bivalve shell.

hinge line,—the line of articulation of the two valves in a bivalve shell.

hinge tooth,—one of the projections found on the hinge line in bivalves.

hip-joint,—the ball-and-socket joint between femur and hip-girdle.

hippocampal (hip'ōkăm'pāl) *a.* [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *kampos*, sea-monster.] *Pert.* the hippocampus.

hippocampus (hip'ōkăm'pŭs) *n.* [Gk. *hippos*, horse; *kampos*, sea-monster.] A curved eminence extending throughout length of floor of inferior cornu of lateral ventricle.

hirsute (hĕr'sūt) *a.* [L. *hirsutus*, hairy.] Covered with hair-like feathers, *appl.* Birds; having stiff, hairy bristles; having stiff, hairy covering.

hirudin (hīrŭ'dīn) *n.* [L. *hirudo*, leech.] A substance obtained in solution from head of leech which renders drawn blood non-coagulable; the natural anticoagulin of leeches.

hispid (hīs'pid) *a.* [L. *hispidus*, rough.] Having stiff hairs, spines, or bristles.

histamine (hīs'tămīn) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *ammoniakon*, resinous gum.] A putrefactive derived from protein, occurring in gastric mucosa and in many body organs, acting as an excitant.

histiocyte (his'tiōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *kytos*, hollow.] A primitive blood cell giving rise to a monocyte.

histoblast (his'tōblăst) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *blastos*, bud.] A unit of tissue; imaginal disc.

Histochemistry (hīs'tökēm'īstri) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *chemos*, juice.] The chemistry of animal tissues.

histocyte (hīs'tōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *kytos*, hollow.] Tissue cell as distinguished from germ cell.

histogenesis (hīs'tōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *genesis*, descent.] Formation and development of tissue.

histogenic (hīs'tōjēn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *genos*, birth.] Tissue-producing; *appl.* the separate merismatic layers in a stratified growing point; tissue-producing.

histohaematin (hīs'tōhē'mātin) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *haima*, blood.] An animal pigment with affinity for oxygen, hence respiratory.

Histology (hīstōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *logos*, discourse.] The science which treats of the detailed structure of animal or plant tissues and fluids.

histolysis (hīstōl'īsis) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *lyein*, to dissolve.] The dissolution of organic tissues; process by which most of pupal internal organs dissolve into creamy fluid, except certain cells round which new imaginal tissues are formed.

histone (hīs'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue.] An albuminose body derived from nucleo-histone.

histophyly (hīstōf'īli) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *phyle*, tribe.] Phylogenetic history of a group of cells.

histotrophic (hīs'tōtrōf'īk) *a.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *trephein*, to nourish.] *Pert.* or connected with tissue formation or repair.

histozoic (hīs'tōzō'īk) *a.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *zoon*, animal.] Living within tissues; *appl.* trophozoitic stage of certain Sporozoa.

histozyme (hīs'tōzim) *n.* [Gk. *histos*, tissue; *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme found in kidneys of certain animals, capable of decomposing hippuric acid.

hock (hōk) *n.* [A.S. *hoh*, heel.] The tarsal joint, or its region; hough.

holarctic (hōlārkt'īk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *arktos*, bear.] *Pert.* species found in a zoogeographical region including northern parts of new and old Worlds.

holard (hōlārd) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *ardo*, I water.] Total water content of soil; *cf.* chresard, echard.

holaspidean (hōl'āspīd'ēān) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *aspis*, shield.] With single series of large scales on posterior aspect of tarso-metatarsus.

holcodont (hōl'kōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *holkos*, furrow; *odous*, tooth.] Having the teeth in a long continuous groove.

holdfast,—the sucker or disc on the thallus of certain Algae.

holobenthic (hōl'ōbēn'thīk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *benthos*, depths.] Living in depths of sea throughout life.

holoblastic (hōl'ōblās'tīk) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* eggs with total cleavage.

holobranch (hōl'ōbrāngk) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *branchia*, gills.] A gill in which gill filaments are borne on both sides.

Holocene (hōl'ōsēn) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *kainos*, recent.] Recent geological era following Pleistocene.

holochlamydate (hōl'ōklām'īdāt) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having no notch on mantle margin.

holochroal (hōl'ōkrō'āl) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *chros*, touch.] Having eyes with globular or biconvex lenses closely crowded together, so that cornea is continuous over whole eye.

hologamy (hōlōg'āmi) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *gamos*, union.] Macroamy; condition of having gametes similar to somatic cells.

hologastrula (hōl'ōgas'trōolā) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *gaster*, stomach.] Gastrula formed from holoblastic egg.

holognathous (hōlōg'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having the jaw in a single piece.

holomastigote (hōl'ōmās'tīgōt) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *mastix*, whip.] Having one type of flagellum scattered evenly over the body.

- holometabolic** (höl'ömëtäböl'ík) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *metabole*, change.] Having complete metamorphosis.
- holometabolism** (höl'ömëtäb'ölizm) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *metabole*, change.] State of having complete metamorphosis; *opp.* hemimetabolism.
- holomorphosis** (höl'ömôr'fösis) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *morphe*, shape.] Regeneration in which the entire part is replaced.
- holonephros** (höl'önëf'rös) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *nephros*, kidney.] The hypothetical continuous excretory organ.
- holophytic** (höl'öfit'ík) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *phyton*, plant.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of a plant; *opp.* holozoic.
- holoplanktonic** (höl'öplängktön'ík) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *plangkētos*, wandering.] Living near the surface throughout life.
- holopneustic** (höl'öpnü'stik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *pnein*, to breathe.] With all spiracles open for respiration.
- holoptic** (hölöp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *ops*, eye.] Having eyes of two sides meeting in a coadapted line of union.
- holorhinal** (höl'örinäl) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *rhis*, nose.] Having nares with posterior margin rounded, not cleft.
- holoschisis** (hölös'kšis) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *schizein*, to cut.] Amitosis, as in development.
- holosericeous** (höl'ösërish'üs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; L.L. *sericeus*, silken.] Completely covered with silky hair-like structures; having a silky lustre or sheen.
- holostomatous** (höl'östöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *stoma*, mouth.] With margin of aperture entire.
- holostyly** (höl'östili) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *stylos*, pillar.] Primitive condition of jaw suspension in some Fishes.
- holosystolic** (höl'ösist'ölük) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *systole*, contraction.] *Pert.* complete systole.
- holotrichous** (hölöt'riküs) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *thrix*, hair.] Having a uniform covering of cilia over the body.
- holotype** (höl'ötíp) *n.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *typos*, image.] The single specimen constituting a new species.
- holozoic** (höl'özö'ík) *a.* [Gk. *holos*, whole; *zoon*, animal.] Obtaining the whole of its food after the manner of animals; ingulging protoids; *opp.* holophytic.
- homacanth** (höm'äkänth) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, like; *akantha*, spine.] Having spines of dorsal fin symmetrical.
- homaxon** (höm'äksön) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike; *axon*, axis.] Built up around equal axes; homaxonic.
- homeokinesis** (hō'mëökīnē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *homoios*, same; *kinein*, to move.] Mitosis with equal division of chromatinic elements to daughter nuclei.
- homeotely** (hō'mëöt'ëli) *n.* [Gk. *homoios*, same; *telos*, end.] Evolution from homologous parts, but with less close resemblance.
- homeotypic** (hō'mëötíp'ík) *a.* [Gk. *homoios*, same; *typos*, character.] *Appl.* second division in meiosis, similar to typical mitosis.
- homeozoic** (hō'mëözö'ík) *a.* [Gk. *homoios*, same; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* a region or series of regions with identical fauna.
- homoblastic** (hō'möbläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike; *blastos*, bud.] Having direct embryonic development; arising from similar cells.
- homocarpous** (hō'mökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike; *karpōs*, fruit.] Bearing one kind of fruit.
- homocercal** (hō'mösër'käl) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *kērkos*, tail.] Having a tail with equal or nearly equal lobes, and axis ending near middle of base.
- homocerebrin** (hō'mösër'ëbrin) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, alike; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] A substance identical with cerebrin.

homochlamydeous (hō'mōklāmīd'-ēūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *chlamys*, cloak.] Having outer and inner perianth whorls alike.

homochromous (hō'mōkrō'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, alike; *chroma*, colour.] With caputular florets all of one colour.

homodermic (hō'mōdēr'mik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *derma*, skin.] Sprung from same embryonic layer.

homodont (hō'mōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *odous*, tooth.] Having the teeth all alike, not differentiated.

homodromous (hō'mōd'rōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *dromein*, to run.] Having genetic spiral alike in direction in stem and branches.

homodynamy (hō'mōdī'nāmī) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *dynamis*, power.] Metameric homology.

homoeosis (hōmē'ōsis) *n.* [Gk. *homoi-osis*, likeness.] Assumption by one part of likeness to another part, as modification of antenna into foot, or of petal into stamen; metamorphy.

homogametic (hō'mōgāmēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *gametes*, spouse.] Having only homogametes or gametes of one type; *cf.* heterogametic, digametic.

homogamous (hōmōg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *gamos*, marriage.] Characterised by homogamy.

homogamy (hōmōg'āmī) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *gamos*, marriage.] Interbreeding due to some type of isolation, *e.g.* physiological isolation; condition of having flowers all alike, having stamens and pistils mature at same time.

homogangliate (hō'mōgāng'gliāt) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *ganglion*, knot.] Having ganglia of nerve loops symmetrically arranged.

homogen (hō'mōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *genos*, race.] One of a group having a common origin; one of a series of identically derived parts.

homogenesis (hō'mōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *genesis*, descent.]

The type of reproduction in which like begets like.

homogenous (hōmōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *genos*, race.] More or less alike owing to descent from common stock; *appl.* graft from another animal of same species; homogeneous.

homogeny (hōmōj'ēnī) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *genos*, race.] Correspondence between parts due to common descent.

homogony (hōmōg'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *gonos*, offspring.] Condition of having one type of flower with equally long stamens and pistil.

homoimerous (hōmoim'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *homoios*, like; *meros*, part.] Having Algae distributed equally through fungoid mycelium in a Lichen.

homoiothermal (hōmoi'ōthēr'māl) *a.* [Gk. *homoios*, like; *thermos*, hot.] Warm-blooded; also homoiothermic.

homoiotransplantation,—transplantation of tissue or organ from one organism to another, possibly unrelated; *cf.* autotransplantation.

homolecithal (hō'mōlēs'ithāl) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *lekithos*, yolk.] Having little deutoplasm, which is equally distributed.

homologous (hōmōl'ōgūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *logos*, discourse.] Resembling in structure and origin; *appl.* various substances, *e.g.* agglutinins affecting organisms of same species only; *appl.* chromosomes with the same sequence of genes; *cf.* heterologous.

homologue (hōmōl'ōlōg) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *logos*, speech.] One of a series of structures similar in structure and origin.

homology (hōmōl'ōjī) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *logos*, speech.] Similarity in structure and development of organ or parts.

homomallous (hōmōmāl'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *mallos*, lock of wool.] Curving uniformly to one side; *appl.* leaves.

homomorphic (hō'mōmôr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *morphe*, form.] *Appl.* chromosomes pairs of similar size and structure; *cf.* heteromorphic.

homomorphism (hō'mōmôr'fizm) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *morphe*, shape.] The condition of having perfect flowers of only one type; hemimetabolism; similarity of larva and adult.

homomorphosis (hō'mōmôr'fōsis) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *morphe*, shape.] Condition of having newly regenerated part like part removed.

homunculus (hōmōn'kūlus) *n.* [L. *homunculus*, little man.] The small miniature of human foetus seen in spermatozoon, according to Animalculists; homunculus.

homonymy (hōmōn'ōmī) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *nomos*, law.] The homology existing between parts arranged on transverse axes.

homonym (hō'mōnim) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *onyma*, name.] A name pre-occupied, and therefore unsuitable according to law of priority.

homopetalous (hō'mōpēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *petalon*, petal.] Having all the petals alike.

homophyadic (hō'mōfiād'ik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *phyas*, shoot.] Producing only one kind of shoot.

homophylic (hōmōfil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *phyle*, race.] Resembling one another owing to a common ancestry.

homophyllous (hō'mōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *phyllon*, leaf.] Bearing leaves all of one kind.

homoplasma (hō'mōplāz'mă) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *plasma*, mould.] Plasma from another animal of same species used as a medium for tissue culture; *cf.* autoplasm, heteroplasm.

homoplast (hō'mōplăst) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *plastos*, moulded.] An organ formed of similar plastids.

homoplastic (hō'mōplăs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *plastos*, moulded.] *Pert.* homoplasty; autoplasty.

homoplasty (hō'mōplăs'tī) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *plastos*, moulded.]

Convergence; resemblance in form of structure between different organs or organisms due to evolution along similar lines; also homoplasia; isotely.

homopterous (hōmōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *pteron*, wing.] Having the wings alike.

homosporous (hōmōs'pōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *sporos*, seed.] Producing only one kind of spore.

homostyled (hō'mōstild) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *stylos*, pillar.] With uniform styles.

homosynapsis (hō'mōsīnăp'sis) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *synapsis*, union.] Pairing of two similar chromosomes; *cf.* heterosynapsis.

homothallic (hō'mōthăl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *thallos*, young shoot.] Forming zygosporangia from two branches of the same mycelium; *appl.* moulds; *cf.* heterothallic.

homothermous,—homiothermal, *q.v.*

homotropous (hōmōt'rōpūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *trope*, turn.] Erect; having micropyle and chalazal at opposite ends; *appl.* ovules.

homozygosis (hō'mōzīgō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *zygon*, yoke.] Condition of having a given genetical factor in the duplex condition, and producing gametes of only one kind as regards that factor.

homozygote (hō'mōzīgōt) *n.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *zygon*, yoke.] An organism in which characters are stable, resulting from union of zygotes bearing similar characters.

homozygous (hō'mōzīgūs) *a.* [Gk. *homos*, same; *zygon*, yoke.] Stable; *pert.* homozygosis, homozygote.

honey-dew,—a sugary exudation found on leaves of many plants; a sweet secretion produced by certain Insects, *e.g.* Aphids.

hooded (hood'ēd) *a.* [A.S. *hōd*.] Bearing a hood-like petal; rolled up like a cone of paper, as certain leaves; having head conspicuously and differently coloured from rest of body; having crests on head; having wing-shaped expansions on neck, as in Cobra.

hordeaceous (hôr'dēā'shūs) *a.* [L. *hordeum*, barley.] *Pert.* or resembling barley.

horizontal (hôr'izôn'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *horizon*, bounding.] Growing in a plane at right angles to primary axis.

hormogonium (hôr'môgō'nium) *n.* [Gk. *hormos*, chain; *goneia*, generation.] That portion of an algal filament between two heterocysts, which, breaking away, acts as a reproductive body.

hormones (hôrmôn'z) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hormao*, I excite.] Secretions of ductless glands which pass into blood-vessels by osmosis; exciting agents; *opp.* chalones; internal secretions in plants, as wound or digestive secretions.

hormonic (hôrmôn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hormao*, I excite.] *Appl.* excitatory internal secretions; *opp.* chalonic.

horn (hôn) *n.* [A.S. *horn*.] The process on head of many animals; any projection resembling a horn; a tuft of feathers as in Owl; a spine in Fishes; a tentacle in Snails; an awn; any pointed projection or process in plants.

horn core,—the central bony part in hollow-horned Ruminants.

host (höst) *n.* [L. *hostis*, stranger.] Any organism in which another organism spends part or the whole of its existence, and from which it derives nourishment or gets protection.

house (hows) *n.* [A.S. *hūs*.] The external gelatinous-like covering secreted by certain Tunicates.

humeral (hū'mērāl) *a.* [L. *humerus*, shoulder.] *Pert.* shoulder region; *pert.* or naming the anterior basal angle of wing of Insect, one of horny plates on plastron of Chelonians.

humerus (hū'mērūs) *n.* [L. *humerus*, shoulder.] The bone of upper arm.

humistratous (hū'mīstrā'tūs) *a.* [L. *humus*, earth; *sternere*, to spread.] Spreading over surface of earth.

humoral (hū'mörāl) *a.* [L. *humor*, moisture.] *Appl.* theory of immunity

ascribing to body fluids the power to resist infection.

humour (hū'mör) *n.* [L. *humor*, moisture.] The fluid of eye; any fluid or juice.

humus (hū'mūs) *n.* [L. *humus*, earth.] A dark soil-like material formed by decomposition of vegetable or animal matter.

husk (hüsk) *n.* [M.E. *huske*.] The outer coating of various seeds.

hyaline (hi'älfn) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass.] Clear; transparent; free from inclusions.

hyalogen (hi'älöjēn) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *genos*, birth.] Any of substances found in animal tissues which are insoluble and related to mucoids.

hyaloid (hi'äloid) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *eidos*, form.] Glassy; transparent.

hyaloid membrane,—delicate membrane enveloping vitreous body of eye.

hyalomucoid (hi'älömū'koid) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; L. *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *eidos*, like.] One of the non-phosphorised gluco-proteids in vitreous humour.

hyaloplasm (hi'älöplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *plasma*, mould.] Ground substance of cell as distinguished from microsomes, or from reticulum or spongioplasm; ectoplasm or peripheral zone in plant cells; also hyaloplasma.

hyalopterous (hi'älöp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *pteron*, wing.] Having transparent wings.

hyalosome (hi'älösöm) *n.* [Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *soma*, body.] A nucleolar-like body in a cell-nucleus, only slightly stainable by nuclear or plasma stains.

hybrid (hi'brid) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] Any cross-bred animal or plant; heterozygote.

hybridism (hi'bridizm) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] The state or quality of being a hybrid.

hybridisation (hi'bridfzā'shūn) *n.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] Act or process of hybridising; state of being hybridised; cross-fertilisation.

hybridise (hí'bridīz) *v.* [L. *hibrida*, cross.] To interbreed, to cross, to produce hybrids.

hydathode (hí'dáthōd) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *odos*, way.] An epidermal structure specialised for secretion of water.

hydatid (hí'dátid) *n.* [Gk. *hydatis*, watery vesicle.] Any vesicle or sac filled with clear watery fluid, and containing encysted stages of larval Tapeworms.

hydatiform (hídát'ífōrm) *a.* [Gk. *hydatis*, watery vesicle; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a hydatid.

hydatigenous (hí'dátij'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *hydatis*, watery vesicle; *genos*, birth.] Producing or forming hydatids.

hydranth (hí'drānth) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *anthos*, flower.] A nutritive zooid in a hydroid colony.

hydrocaulis (hí'drōkōl'is) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; L. *caulis*, stalk.] The branching vertical portion of coenosarc in a hydroid colony.

hydrocircus (hí'drōsēr'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *kirkos*, circle.] The hydrocoelic ring surrounding mouth in Echinoderms.

hydrocladia (hí'drō'klā'diā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *klados*, shoot.] The secondary branches of a hydrocaulis.

hydrocoel (hí'drōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *koilos*, hollow.] The water-vascular system in Echinoderms.

hydrocyst (hí'drōsíst) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *kystis*, bladder.] A dactylozooid.

hydroecium (hídrē'shūm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *oikos*, house.] A closed tube at upper end of a Siphonophore; an infundibulum.

hydroid (hí'droid) *n., a.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *eidos*, form.] A tracheid; the polyp form of a Hydrozoan.

hydrolysis (hídrōl'ísis) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *lyein*, to dissolve.] Decomposition of a chemical compound by addition of water.

hydrome (hí'drōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *mestos*, full.] Any tissue that conducts water; also hydrom.

hydromegatherm (hí'drōmēg'āthērm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *megas*, great; *therme*, heat.] A plant which must have both moisture and heat to develop fully.

hydrophilous (hídrōf'ílūs) *a.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *philein*, to love.] Pollinated through agency of water.

hydrophyllium (hí'drōfil'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *phyllon*, leaf.] One of leaf-like transparent bodies arising above and partly covering the sporosacs in a Siphonophore.

hydrophyte (hí'drōfit) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *phyton*, plant.] An aquatic plant.

hydrophyton (hídrōf'itōn) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *phyton*, plant.] A complete hydroid colony, root-like organ, stem and branches.

hydroplanula (hí'drōplān'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; L. *planus*, flat.] Stage in larval history of Coelenterate between planula and actinula.

hydropolyp (hí'drōpōl'ip) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; F. *polype*, polyp.] A polyp of a hydroid colony; a hydrula.

Hydroponics (hí'drōpōn'iks) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *ponos*, exertion.] The science and art of crop production in liquid culture media; cf. water culture.

hydropore (hí'drōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *poros*, opening.] The opening into right hydrocoel in echinoderm larvae.

hydropote (hí'drōpōt) *n.* [Gk. *hydropotes*, water drinker.] A cell or cell-group, in some submerged leaves, easily permeable by water and salts.

hydrorhiza (hí'drōrī'zā) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *rhiza*, root.] The creeping root-like portion of coenosarc of a hydroid colony.

hydrosome (hí'drōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *soma*, body.] The conspicuously hydra-like stage in a coelenterate life-history.

hydrosipire (hí'drōspīr) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; L. *spira*, coil.] The folds on the stereom of blastoids; respiratory structures.

hydrostome (hí'dröstöm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *stoma*, mouth.] The mouth of a hydroid polyp.

hydrotaxis (hí'dröták'sís) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response of organisms to stimulus of moisture.

hydrotheca (hí'dröthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *theke*, cup.] Cup-like structure into which the polyp may withdraw, in many Coelenterates.

hydrotropic (hí'drötröp'ík) *a.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *tropē*, turn.] *Appl.* curvature of a plant organ towards a greater degree of moisture.

hydrotropism (hídröt'röpízm) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water; *trepein*, to turn.] Response to stimulus of water.

hydrula (hí'droolā) *n.* [Gk. *hydor*, water.] Hypothetical simple polyp.

Hygiene (hījēn') *n.* [Gk. *hygieinos*, healthful.] That part of Biology dealing with health preservation.

hygrophilous (higrōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet; *philein*, to love.] Inhabiting moist or marshy places.

hygrophyte (hí'grōfit) *n.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet; *phyton*, plant.] A plant which thrives in plentiful moisture.

hygroplasm (hí'grōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet; *plasma*, mould.] The more liquid part of protoplasm; *cf.* stereoplasm.

hygroscopic (hí'grōskōp'ík) *a.* [Gk. *hygros*, wet; *skochein*, to regard.] Sensitive to moisture; *appl.* moisture retained by soil colloids.

hylophagous (hīlōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk. *hyle*, wood; *phagein*, to eat.] Eating wood; *appl.* certain Insects.

hylophyte (hí'lōfit) *n.* [Gk. *hyle*, wood; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing in woods.

hylotomous (hīlōt'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *hyle*, wood; *temnein*, to cut.] Wood-cutting; *appl.* certain Insects.

hymen (hí'mēn) *n.* [Gk. *hymen*, membrane.] Thin fold of mucous membrane at orifice of vagina.

hymenial (hīmē'niāl) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin.] *Pert.* hymenium.

hymeniferous (hí'mēnif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin; *L. ferre*, to carry.] Having a hymenium.

hymenium (hīmē'niūm) *n.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin.] The outermost layer of mushroom lamellae, or similar fungus, consisting of barren cells or paraphyses and basidial cells.

hymenophore (hí'mēnōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin; *pherein*, to carry.] The hymen portion of sporophore of a Fungus.

hymenopterous (hí'mēnōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *hymen*, skin; *pteron*, wing.] Having membranous wings; *appl.* certain Insects.

hyobranchial (hí'ōbrāng'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *Y*; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* hyoid and branchial arches.

hyoepiglottic (hí'ōēpīglōt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *Y*; *ēpi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] Connecting hyoid and epiglottis.

hyoglossal (hí'ōglōs'āl) *a.* [Gk. *Y*; *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* tongue and hyoid.

hyoid (hí'oid) *a.* [Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* or designating a bone or series of bones lying at base of tongue and developed from hyoid arch of embryo.

hyoideus (hīoid'ēūs) *n.* [Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] A nerve which supplies mucosa of mouth and muscles of hyoid region.

hyomandibular (hī'ōmāndīb'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *Y*; *L. mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* hyoid and mandible; *pert.* dorsal segment of hyoid arch in Fishes.

hyomental (hī'ōmēn'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *Y*; *L. mentum*, chin.] *Pert.* hyoid and chin.

hyoplastron (hí'ōplās'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *Y*; *F. plastron*, breast-plate.] The second lateral plate in plastron of Chelonians.

hyostapes (hí'ōstā'pēz) *n.* [Gk. *Y*; *L.L. stapes*, stirrup.] Lower portion of columellar primordium which gives rise to part of columella in some Reptiles.

hyosternum (hí'ōstēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *Y*; *sternon*, breast.] Hyoplastron.

hyostylic (hí'ōstīl'ík) *a.* [Gk. *Y*; *stylos*, pillar.] Having jaw articulated to skull by hyomandibular or corresponding part; exhibiting hyostyly.

hyosymplecticum (hī'ōsimplēk'tī-kūm) *n.* [Gk. *Y*; *syn*, with; *plectos*, plaited.] The cartilaginous primordium from which hyomandibular and symplecticum are derived.

hypothyroid (hī'ōthī'roid) *a.* [Gk. *Y*; *thyreos*, shield; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* hyoid and thyroid cartilages of larynx.

hypallelomorph (hī'pālēl'ōmōrf) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *allelon*, of one another; *morphe*, shape.] Allelomorphs which under certain conditions are themselves compound.

hypanthium (hīpān'thiūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *anthos*, flower.] Any enlargement of the torus.

hypanthodium (hīp'ānthō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *anthodes*, like flowers.] An inflorescence with concave capitulum on whose walls the flowers are arranged.

hypantrum (hīpān'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *antron*, cave.] Notch on vertebrae of certain Reptiles for articulation with hyposphene.

hyapophysis (hīp'āpōf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *apo*, upon; *phyein*, to grow.] A ventral process on a vertebral centrum.

hyarterial (hīp'ārtē'riāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. arteria*, channel.] Situated below an artery; *appl.* branch of right bronchus.

hypaxial (hīpāk'siāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. axis*, axis.] Ventral; below vertebral column; *appl.* muscles.

hyperapophysis (hī'pērāpōf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] A postero-lateral process of dorsal side of vertebra.

hyperchromasy (hī'pērkrō'māsi) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *chroma*, colour.] A relatively superabundant supply of chromatin to cytoplasm in a cell.

hyperchromatosis (hī'pērkrō'mātō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *chroma*, colour.] Excess of nuclear substance in a cell previous to division.

hypercoracoid (hī'pērkor'ākoid) *a.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* or designating upper bone at base of pectoral fin in Fishes.

hyperfeminisation,—condition of a feminised male with female characteristics exaggerated, as in small size and weight.

hypergamesis (hī'pērgāmē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *gamos*, union.] Process of absorption by female of excess spermatozoa.

hypermasculinisation, — condition of a masculinised female with male characteristics exaggerated, as in large proportions, appearance of male secondary sexual characters.

hypermetamorphosis (hī'pērmēt'ā-mōrfōsis) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *meta*, after; *morphe*, shape.] A protracted and thoroughgoing metamorphosis.

hyperparasite (hī'pērpār'āsīt) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] A parasite which is parasitic on or in another parasite.

hyperphalangy (hī'pērāl'ānjī) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *phalangx*, line of battle.] Condition of having digits with more than normal number of phalanges.

hyperpituitarism (hī'pērpitū'tīarizm) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *L. pituita*, phlegm.] Overaction of pituitary gland, resulting in gigantism or giantism; hyperhypophyism.

hyperplasia (hī'pērplā'ziā) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *plassein*, to mould.] Overgrowth; excessive or hyperplastic development.

hyperpnoea (hī'pērpne'ā) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *pnoe*, breath.] Rapid breathing due to insufficient supply of oxygen.

hypersensitivity (hī'pērsēn'sitiv'itī) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *L. sentire*, to feel.] A condition of being unduly sensitive to a drug or stimulus.

hypertely (hīpēr'tēlī) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *telos*, end.] Excessive imitation in colour or pattern, being of problematical utility.

hypertonia (hī'pērtō'nīā) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *tonos*, tone.] Excessive tonicity.

hypertrophy (hīpēr'trōfi) *n.* [Gk. *hyper*, above; *trophē*, nourishment.] Excessive growth or development.

hypha (hí'fā) *n.* [Gk. *hyphe*, web.] The thread-like element of vegetative mycelium of a Fungus.

hyphasma (hifáz'mā) *n.* [Gk. *hyphasma*, thing woven.] A barren mycelium; an Agaricus thallus.

hypodrome (hí'fōdrōm) *n.* [Gk. *hyphe*, web; *dromein*, to run.] Running throughout the tissues; *appl.* thick leaves where veins are not visible from surface.

hypn cyst (híp'nōsíst) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *kystis*, bladder.] Cyst in which contained organism simply rests; dormant cyst.

hypnody (híp'nōdī) *n.* [Gk. *hypnodia*, sleepiness.] The long resting period of certain larval forms.

hypnogenic (híp'nōjēn'ík) *a.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *genos*, offspring.] Sleep-inducing; *appl.* influences which tend to produce hypnosis.

hypnosperm (híp'nōspērm) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *sperma*, seed.] A hypnospor.

hypnosporangium (híp'nōspōrānjūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] A sporangium containing resting spores.

hypnospor (híp'nōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *hypnos*, sleep; *sporos*, seed.] A resting spore; a zygote that remains in a quiescent condition during winter.

hypoarion (hí'pōā'riōn) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *oarion*, little egg.] A small lobe below the optic lobes of most Teleosts.

hypobasal (hí'pōbāsāl) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *L. basis*, base.] The lower segment of a developing ovule.

hypoblast (hí'pōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *blastos*, bud.] The inner germ layer in a gastrula.

hypoblastic (hí'pōblās'tík) *a.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* or derived from the inner layer; endodermal.

hypobranchial (hí'pōbrāng'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* lower or fourth segment of branchial arch.

hypocentrum (hí'pōsēn'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *kentron*, centre.] A transverse cartilage that arises below nerve cord and forms part of vertebral centrum.

hypochilium (hí'pōkī'līūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *cheilos*, lip.] The lower portion of lip of an Orchid.

hypochondrium (hí'pōkōn'drīūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *chondros*, cartilage.] A region below epigastric and above lumbar.

hypochord (hí'pōkōrd) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *chorde*, cord.] A transitory subnotochordal rod in anamniotes.

hypochordal (hí'pōkōr'dāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *chorde*, string.] Below the notochord.

hypocleidium (hí'pōklī'dīūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *kleis*, key; *idion*, dim.] The interclavicle.

hypocone (hí'pōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *konos*, cone.] Postero-internal cusp of upper molar.

hypoconid (hí'pōkōn'id) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *konos*, cone.] Postero-buccal cusp of lower molar.

hypoconulid (hí'pōkōn'ūlid) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *konos*, cone.] Postero-mesial cusp of lower molar.

hypocoracoid (hí'pōkōr'ākoid) *a.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *korax*, crow; *eidōs*, like.] *Pert.* lower bone at base of pectoral fin in Fishes.

hypocotyl (hí'pōkōt'īl) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *kotyle*, hollow.] That portion of stem below cotyledons in an embryo.

hypocotyledonary (hí'pōkōt'īlē'dōn-āri) *a.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *kotyle*, hollow.] Below the cotyledons.

hypocrateriform (hí'pōkrātēr'ifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *krater*, cup; *L. forma*, shape.] Having a gamopetalous corolla with long narrow tube, and limbs at right angles to tube.

hypodactylum (hí'pōdāk'tilūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *daktylos*, digit.] The under surface of a bird's toes.

hypoderma (hí'pōdēr'mā) *n.* [Gk. *hypos*, under; *derma*, skin.] Tissue just under epidermis in plants.

- hypodermal** (hí'pödër'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *derma*, skin.] *Pert.* the hypoderma or hypodermis.
- hypodermalia** (hí'pödërmä'liä) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *derma*, skin.] Sponge spicules situated just below the derma or skin.
- hypodermic** (hí'pödër'mík) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. dermis*, skin.] *Pert.* parts just under the skin.
- hypodermis** (hí'pödër'mis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. dermis*, skin.] The cellular layer lying beneath and secreting the cuticle of Annulata, Arthropoda, etc.; hypoblast; hypoderma.
- hypodicrotic** (hí'pödīkröt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *di*, two; *krotein*, to beat.] Having two arterial beats for the one cardiac.
- hypogastric** (hí'pögäs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* lower median region of abdomen.
- hypogastrium** (hí'pögäs'triüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaster*, stomach.] Lower median region of abdomen.
- hypogastroid**,—hypoischium, *q.v.*
- hypogeal** (hí'pöjë'äl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaia*, earth.] Subterranean; *appl.* stems, etc.; also hypogean.
- hypogenesis** (hí'pöjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *genesis*, origin.] Development without occurrence of alternation of generations.
- hypogenous** (hí'pöj'ënüs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *genos*, birth.] Growing on lower surface of anything.
- hypogeous** (hí'pöjë'üs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *ge*, earth.] Growing or maturing under earth's surface.
- hypoglossal** (hí'pöglös'äl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *glossa*, tongue.] The twelfth paired cranial nerve, distributed to base of tongue.
- hypoglottis** (hí'pöglöt'is) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *glotta*, tongue.] The under part of tongue; a division of labium of Beetles.
- hypognathous** (hipög'näthüs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having the lower jaw slightly longer than the upper.
- hypogynium** (hí'pöjīn'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gyne*, female.] Structure supporting ovary in such plants as Sedges.
- hypogynous** (hipöj'inüs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *gyne*, female.] Inserted below the gynoeceum, and not adherent.
- hypohyal** (hí'pöhi'äl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] The hyoid element lying between ceratohyal and basihyal.
- hypoischium** (hí'pöis'kiüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *ischion*, hip.] A small bony rod passing backwards from ischiadic symphysis and supporting ventral cloacal wall; hypogastroid.
- hypomeral** (hípö'm'eräl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *meros*, part.] *Appl.* slender bones among lower trunk muscles in some Fishes.
- hypomere** (hí'pömër) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *meros*, part.] Lower or lateral plate zone of coelomic pouches.
- hypomeron** (hípö'm'erön) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *meros*, part.] The lateral inflexed side of a coleopterous prothorax.
- hyponasty** (hí'pönäs'ti) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *nastos*, close-pressed.] The state of growth in a flattened structure in which under surface grows more vigorously than upper.
- hyponome** (hí'pönöm) *n.* [Gk. *hyponome*, underground passage.] The funnel of Cephalopods.
- hyponychium** (hí'pönik'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *onyx*, nail.] Layer of epidermis on which nail rests.
- hypopetalous** (hí'pöpët'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *petalon*, petal.] Having corolla inserted below, and not adherent to, gynoeceum.
- hypophare** (hí'pöfär) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pherein*, to bear.] Lower part of Sponge, in which there are no chambers; *cf.* spongophare.
- hypopharyngeal** (hí'pöfärin'jëäl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pharynx*, pharynx.] *Pert.* or situated below or on lower surface of pharynx.

- hypopharynx** (hī'pōfār'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pharynx*, pharynx.] The lingua of many Insects; in mosquitoes, an outgrowth from base of labium which bears the salivary groove or duct.
- hypophloeodal** (hī'pōflē'ōdāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *phloios*, bark.] Living or growing under bark.
- hypophyllum** (hī'pōfil'ium) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *phyllon*, leaf.] A scale-like leaf below a cladophyll.
- hypophysectomy** (hī'pōfī'sēk'tōmī) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *physis*, growth; *ek*, out; *temnein*, cut.] Excision or removal of the pituitary gland.
- hypophysial** (hī'pōfiz'īāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *physis*, growth.] *Pert.* the hypophysis.
- hypophysin** (hīpōf'isin) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *physis*, growth.] Pituitary extract.
- hypophysis** (hīpōf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *physis*, growth.] The pituitary body; also hypophyseos; the olfactory pit in the lancelet; the last cell of the suspensor; the cell from which root-tip arises in Dicotyledons.
- hypopituitarism** (hī'pōpitū'itārizm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. pituita*, phlegm.] Deficiency of pituitary gland, resulting in a type of infantilism; hypohypophysisism.
- hypoplasia** (hī'pōplā'ziā) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *plassein*, to mould.] Undergrowth; deficiency; hypoplastic development.
- hypoplastron** (hī'pōplās'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *F. plastron*, shield.] The third lateral bony plate in the plastron of turtles.
- hypopleuron** (hī'pōploor'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pleura*, side.] Region below metapleuron in Insects.
- hypopodium** (hī'pōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *podion*, little foot.] Basal portion of a leaf, including stalk.
- hypoptilum** (hīpōp'tilūm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *ptilon*, down.] The after-shaft.
- hypopus** (hī'pōpūs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pous*, foot.] Cyst-like stage of Tyroglyphidae.
- hypopyge** (hī'pōpīj') *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *pyge*, rump.] Clasping organ of male dipterous insect; also hypopygium.
- hyporachis** (hī'pōrā'kis) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *rhachis*, spine.] The stem of after-shaft of a feather; also hyporhachis.
- hyposkeletal** (hī'pōskēl'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *skeletos*, hard.] Lying beneath or internally to endoskeleton.
- hyposphere** (hī'pōsfēn) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *sphen*, wedge.] A wedge-shaped process on neural arch of vertebrae of certain extinct Reptiles which fits into hypantrum.
- hypostatic** (hī'pōstāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. stare*, to stand.] *Appl.* the absent character of two whose genes are not at the same time allelomorphs; exhibiting condition of hypostasis; *cf.* epistatic.
- hypostereom** (hī'pōstēr'ēōm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *stereos*, solid.] The third or inner layer of thecal plates of a Cystid; the inner layer of integument of a Crinoid.
- hypostoma** (hī'pōstō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *stoma*, mouth.] The fold bounding posterior margin of oral aperture in Crustacea; oral projection or manubrium of a Hydrozoan; anteroventral region of insect head; hypostome.
- hypostomatous** (hī'pōstōm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *stoma*, mouth.] Having mouth placed on lower or ventral side.
- hypotarsus** (hī'pōtār'sūs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. tarsus*, ankle.] The calcaneum of a Bird.
- hypothalamus** (hī'pōthāl'āmūs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thalamos*, chamber.] Subthalamie tegmental region and structures forming greater part of floor of third ventricle.

hypothallus (hí'pöthäl'üs) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thallos*, young shoot.] The marginal hyphal outgrowth; a membranous case bearing sporangia.

hypothecium (hipöthē'siüm, -shiüm) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *theke*, cup.] The layer of dense hyphal threads below the thecium in Lichens; upper layer of ascoma.

hypothernar (hí'pöthē'när) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thenar*, palm of hand.] *Pert.* the prominent part of palm of hand above base of little finger.

hypothetical units, — the ultimate component parts of protoplasm; ultracellular units ranking between the molecule and the cell; also called variously, physiological units, pangens, gemmules, biophores, bioblasts, somacules, idiosomes, plasomes, micellae, plastidules, inotagmata, idioblasts, digens, gemmae, microzymas, genes, gens, primordia.

hypotonic (hí'pötön'ík) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *tonos*, tension.] *Appl.* a solution whose osmotic pressure is less than that of serum.

hypotrematic (hí'pötremät'ík) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *trema*, pore.] *Appl.* the lower lateral bar of branchial basket of Lamprey.

hypotrichous (hipöt'riküs) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *thrix*, hair.] Having cilia mainly restricted to under surface; deficient hair.

hypotrochanteric (hí'pötörök'ántēr'ík) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *trochanter*, runner.] Beneath the trochanter.

hypotympanic (hí'pötimpän'ík) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *L. tympanum*, drum.] Situated below the tympanum; *pert.* quadrate.

hypoxanthine (hí'pözän'thin) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *xanthos*, yellow.] A crystalline nitrogenous substance found in muscle tissue and in some seeds; $C_8H_4ON_4$.

hypozygal (hí'pözi'gäl) *n.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *zygon*, yoke.] Lower ossicle of a syzygial pair bearing no pinnule.

hypsodont (híp'södönt) *a.* [Gk. *hypsos*, height; *odous*, tooth.] *Pert.* or designating teeth with high crowns and short roots; hypselodont.

hypsohyll (híp'söfil) *n.* [Gk. *hypsí*, high; *phyllon*, leaf.] Any leaf-beneath the sporophylls.

hypural (híp'üräl) *a.* [Gk. *hypo*, under; *oura*, tail.] *Pert.* a bony structure, formed by fused haemal spines of last few vertebrae, which supports caudal fin in certain Fishes.

hysterectomy (hís'teräk'tömi) *n.* [Gk. *hystera*, womb; *ek*, out; *temnein*, cut.] Excision of the uterus.

hysterogenic (hís'teröjēn'ík) *a.* [Gk. *hysteros*, later; *genos*, birth.] Of later development or growth.

hyther (híth'ēr) *n.* [Gk. *hy(dor)*, water; *ther(me)*, heat.] Combined effect of moisture and temperature on an organism.

I

ichthyic (ík'thíik) *a.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish.] *Pert.* or characteristic of Fishes; ichthyoid.

ichthyodorulite (ík'thíödr'ülit) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *dory*, spear; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil Fish dermal or fin spine.

ichthyolite (ík'thíölit) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil Fish or part of one.

Ichthyology (íkthiöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *logos*, discourse.] The study of Fishes.

ichthyopterygia (ík'thíöptērij'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ichthys*, fish; *pteryx*, wing or fin.] Paired fish fins.

icosandrous (í'kösän'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *eikosi*, twenty; *aner*, man.] Having twenty or more stamens.

id (íd) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct.] A hypothetical structural unit; the chromomere.

idant (í'dánt) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct.] A unit resulting from an aggregation of ids; the chromosome.

ideoglandular (idēöglân'dülär) *a.* [Gk. *idein*, to see; L. *glandula*, small acorn.] *Pert.* glandular activity induced by mental image.

ideomotor (idēömō'tör) *a.* [Gk. *idein*, to see; L. *movere*, to move.] *Pert.* unwilld movement in response to a mental image.

ideovascular (idēöväs'külär) *a.* [Gk. *idein*, to see; L. *vasculum*, small vessel.] *Pert.* circulatory changes induced by mental image.

idioblast (id'ióbläst) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *blastos*, bud.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*; plant cell containing oil, gum, or other product and which differs from the surrounding parenchyma.

idicalyptosome (id'iókälip'trösöm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *kalyptra*, covering; *soma*, body.] Outer zone derived from idiosphaerosome in sperm cells.

idiochromatin (id'iókrō'mätín) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *chroma*, colour.] Temporarily dormant generative chromatin; *cf.* trophochromatin.

idiochromidia (id'iókrōmíd'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *chroma*, colour.] Sporeta; generative chromidia; *cf.* trophochromidia.

idiochromosome (id'iókrō'mösöm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] An additional chromosome with a relation to sex, observed in certain germ cells—one or more may be present.

idiocryptosome (id'iókríp'tösöm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *kryptos*, hidden; *soma*, body.] Inner zone derived from idiosphaerosome in sperm cells.

idiomuscular (id'iómüs'külär) *a.* [Gk. *idios*, personal; L. *musculus*, muscle.] *Appl.* contraction of a degenerated muscle artificially stimulated.

idiophthartosome (id'ióthtâr'tösöm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *phthartos*, transitory; *soma*, body.] The idiozome remnant.

idioplasm (id'iópläzm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *plasma*, mould.] Chromatin; the generative or germinal part of a cell; *cf.* trophoplasm.

idiosome (id'iósöm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *soma*, body.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*; idiozome.

idiosphaerosome (id'iósfē'rösöm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *sphaيرا*, globe; *soma*, body.] Acrosome; central granule of idiosphaerotheca.

idiosphaerotheca (id'iósfē'röthē'ká) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *sphaيرا*, globe; *theke*, case.] Acroblast; vesicle containing acrosome in sperm cells.

idiothalamous (id'ióthäl'ämüs) *a.* [Gk. *idios*, personal; *thalamos*, receptacle.] *Appl.* Lichens in which various parts are differently coloured from thallus.

idiothermous (id'ióthēr'müs) *a.* [Gk. *idios*, personal; *thermos*, hot.] Warm-blooded; homoiothermal.

idiozome (id'iózöm) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *zoma*, girdle.] In spermatogenesis a separated portion of archoplasm which ultimately becomes head-cap of spermatozoon; centrotheca; a cell-body of auxocytes containing the centrioles.

idorgan (idör'gän) *n.* [Gk. *idios*, distinct; *organon*, instrument.] A purely morphological multicellular unit which does not possess the features of a soma.

ileocaecal (il'ëösē'käl) *a.* [L. *ileum*, groin; *caecus*, blind.] *Pert.* ileum and caecum; *appl.* fossae, folds.

ileocolic (il'ëököl'ik) *a.* [L. *ileum*, groin; *colon*, gut.] *Pert.* ileum and colon; *appl.* artery, lymph.

ileum (il'ëüm) *n.* [L. *ileum*, groin.] Lower part of small intestine.

iliac (il'iäk) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks.] *Pert.* ilium, a pelvic bone; *appl.* artery, fossa, furrow, tuberosity, vein.

iliocaudal (il'iókô'däl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *cauda*, tail.] Connecting ilium and tail; *appl.* muscle.

iliococcygeal (il'ióköksij'ëäl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *kokkyx*, cuckoo.] *Pert.* ilium and coccyx; *appl.* a muscle.

iliocostal (il'fökös'täl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *costa*, rib.] In region of ilia and ribs; *appl.* several muscles.

iliofemoral (il'föfem'öräl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *femur*, thigh.] *Pert.* ilium and femur; *appl.* a ligament.

iliohypogastric (il'föhi'pögäs'trik) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *hypo*, under; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* ilium and lower anterior part of abdomen; *appl.* a nerve.

ilioinguinal (il'föin'gwīnäl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *inguen*, groin.] In the region of ilium and groins; *appl.* a nerve.

ilioischiadic (il'föiskīäd'ik) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *ischion*, hip.] *Appl.* fenestra between ilium and ischium when these are fused at both ends.

iliolumbar (il'föläm'bär) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *lumbus*, loins.] In region of ilium and loins; *appl.* artery, ligament, vein.

iliopectineal (il'föpektīn'ēäl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *pecten*, crest.] *Appl.* an eminence marking point of union of ilium and pubis; *appl.* fascia.

iliotibial (il'fötīb'äl) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; *tibia*, pipe.] *Appl.* tract or band of muscle at lower end of thigh.

iliotrochanteric (il'fötrökāntēr'ik) *a.* [L. *ilia*, flanks; Gk. *trochanter*, runner.] Uniting ilium and trochanter of femur; *appl.* a ligament.

ilium (il'üüm) *n.* [L. *ilium*, flank.] That part of hip-bone supporting the flank; dorsal bone of pelvic arch.

imaginal (imāj'īnäl) *a.* [L. *imago*, image.] *Pert.* an imago; *appl.* larval discs, patches of cells from which new organs develop.

imago (imā'gö) *n.* [L. *imago*, image.] The last or adult stage in insect metamorphosis; the perfect insect.

imbibition (im'bībīsh'ün) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *bibere*, to drink.] Absorption, as of water by roots.

imbricate (im'brikāt) *a.* [L. *imbricare*, to tile.] Having parts overlying each other like house-tiles; *appl.* scales, plates; bud-scales, bracts.

imitative (im'itātiv) *a.* [L. *imitari*, to imitate.] *Appl.* form, structure, habit, colouring, etc., assumed for protection or aggression.

immaculate (imäk'ülät) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *macula*, spot.] Without spots or marks of different colour.

immunity (imū'niti) *n.* [L. *immunis*, free.] An organism's resistance, natural or acquired, to the onset of pathological conditions, from infection, natural or artificial, by a micro-organism.

immunise (im'üniz, imū'niz) *v.* [L. *immunis*, free.] To render invulnerable to a toxin, usually by injecting the toxin in small quantities at short intervals, without appearance of severe symptoms.

imparidigitate (impär'īdij'itāt) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal; *digitus*, finger.] Having an odd number of digits.

imparipinnate (impär'ipin'āt) *a.* [L. *impar*, unequal; *pinna*, wing.] Unequally pinnate; pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet.

imperforate (impär'förat) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *per*, through; *foratus*, bored.] Not pierced; *appl.* foraminifera shells without fine pores in addition to principal opening.

impervious (impär'viūs) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *per*, through; *via*, way.] Not permeable; *appl.* nostrils with septum between nasal cavities.

implant (im'plānt) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *plantare*, to plant.] An organ or part transplanted to an abnormal position; a graft.

implex (im'pléks) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *plicare*, to fold.] Endoplica; infolding of integument for muscle attachment in insects.

impregnation (im'prēgnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *impregnare*, to fertilise.] Transference of spermatozoa from male to body of female; insemination.

inantharate (inän'thērāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; Gk. *antheros*, flowery.] Without anthers.

inarticulate (inärtik'ülät) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *articulatus*, jointed.] Not segmented.

inaxon (inäk'sön) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre ; *axon*, axis.] A nerve-cell with axis-cylinder branching at a distance from it.

inbreeding,—breeding through a succession of parents belonging to the same stock, or very nearly related.

Inca bones,—distinct portions of interparietal, found in skulls of former Peruvians ; os interparietale.

incalicate (inkälík'ulât) *a.* [L. *in*, not ; *caliculus*, small flower-cup.] Wanting a calicle.

incasement theory,—preformation theory, *q.v.*

incised (insîzd') *a.* [L. *incisus*, cut into.] With deeply notched margin.

incisiform (insî'zîfôrm) *a.* [L. *incisus*, cut into ; *forma*, shape.] Incisor-shaped.

incisive (insî'zîv) *a.* [L. *incisus*, cut into.] *Pert.* or in region of incisors ; *appl.* bones, foramina, fossa.

incisor (insî'zôr) *a.* [L. *incisus*, cut into.] Adapted for cutting—*appl.* mammalian premaxillary teeth ; *n.* a crest or ridge of bone.

included (inklood'êd) *a.* [L. *includere*, to shut in.] Having stamens and pistils not protruding beyond corolla ; not exerted.

incomplete metamorphosis,—insect metamorphosis in which young are hatched in general adult form and develop without quiescent stage.

incongruent (inkông'grooênt) *a.* [L. *incongruens*, not suiting.] Not suitable or fitting ; *appl.* surface of joints which do not fit properly.

incoordination (in'kôôr'dinâ'shün) *n.* [L. *in*, not ; *cum*, together ; *ordo*, order.] Want of coordination ; irregularity of movement due to loss of muscle control.

incrassate (Inkräs'ât) *a.* [L. *incrassare*, to thicken.] Thickened.

incretion (inkrê'shün) *n.* [L. *in*, into ; *cretus*, separated.] Internal secretion.

incrustation (inkrustâ'shün) *n.* [L. *in*, into ; *crusta*, shell.] Fossilisation by encasement in mineral substance.

incubation (in'kübâ'shün) *n.* [L. *incubare*, to lie on.] The hatching of eggs by means of heat, natural or

artificial ; period between infection and appearance of symptoms induced by parasitic organisms.

incubous (in'kübüs) *a.* [L. *incubare*, to lie on.] *Appl.* leaves so arranged that the base of each is covered by upper portion of next lower.

incudal (ing'küdäl) *a.* [L. *incus*, anvil.] *Pert.* the incus ; *appl.* fold, fossa.

incudate (ing'küdât) *a.* [L. *incus*, anvil.] *Appl.* type of Rotifer mastax with large and hooked rami and reduced mallei.

incumbent (inküm'bênt) *a.* [L. *incumbere*, to lie upon.] Lying upon ; bent downwards to lie along a base ; *appl.* cotyledons so folded that flat sides are next radicle ; *appl.* hairs or spines applied lengthwise to their base.

incurrent (inkür'ênt) *a.* [L. *in*, into ; *currere*, to run.] Leading into ; *appl.* ectoderm-lined canals of Sponges which admit water ; and inhalant siphons of Molluscs.

incurvate (inkür'vât) *a.* [L. *in*, in ; *curvus*, bend.] Curved inwards or bent back.

incurvation (in'kürvâ'shün) *n.* [L. *in*, in ; *curvare*, to bend.] The doubling back on itself of a structure or organ, as of a spirochaete about to divide.

incus (ing'küs) *n.* [L. *incus*, anvil.] Part of a Rotifer mastax ; the anvil-shaped ear ossicle of Mammals.

indeciduate (in'dêsîd'üât) *a.* [L. *in*, not ; *de*, down ; *cadere*, to fall.] Non-caducous ; with maternal part of placenta not coming away at birth.

indeciduous (in'dêsîd'üüs) *a.* [L. *in*, not ; *de*, down ; *cadere*, to fall.] Persistent ; not falling off at maturity ; everlasting ; evergreen.

indefinite (Indêf'înit) *a.* [L. *in*, not ; *de*, down ; *finis*, end.] Not limited ; not determinate ; of no fixed number.

indehiscent (in'dêhîs'ênt) *a.* [L. *in*, not ; *dehiscens*, gaping.] Not splitting at maturity ; *appl.* certain fruits.

indeterminate growth,—growth of stem, branch or shoot not limited or stopped by development of a terminal bud ; indefinite prolongation and subdivision of an axis.

indeterminate inflorescence,—growth of a floral axis by indefinite branching because unlimited by development of a terminal bud.

index,—the forefinger or digit next to the thumb ; a number or formula expressing ratio of one quantity to another.

indigenous (ɪndɪj'ɛnʊs) *a.* [L. *in*, in ; *gignere*, to beget.] Belonging to the locality ; not imported ; native.

individual (ɪn'dɪvɪd'ʊəl) *a.* [L. *in*, not ; *dividuus*, divisible.] *Pert.* a single example or unit, as individual variations of colour ; *n.* a person or zooid of distinctive function of a hydrozoan colony.

individualism,—symbiosis in which the two parties together form what appears to be a single organism.

individuation,—development of interdependent functional units, as in colony formation.

induced movement,—movement dictated and influenced by external stimulus, as plant curvature.

inductive stimulus,—an external stimulus which influences growth or behaviour of an organism.

indumentum (ɪn'dʊmɛn'tʊm) *n.* [L. *indumentum*, covering.] The plumage of Birds ; a hairy covering.

induplicate (ɪndʊ'plɪkāt) *a.* [L. *in*, in ; *duplex*, double.] In veneration having bud-leaves bent or rolled without overlapping ; in aestivation having bud sepals or petals folded inwards at points of contact.

induplicative (ɪndʊ'plɪkātɪv) *a.* [L. *in*, in ; *duplex*, double.] *Appl.* veneration or aestivation with induplicate foliage or floral leaves respectively.

indusial (ɪndʊ'ziāl) *a.* [L. *induere*, to put on.] Containing larval insect cases, as certain limestones ; *pert.* the indusium.

indusiate (ɪndʊ'ziāt) *a.* [L. *induere*, to put on.] Having an enveloping

case, *appl.* insect larvae ; having an indusium.

indusiform (ɪndʊ'zɪfɔrm) *a.* [L. *induere*, to put on ; *forma*, shape.] Resembling an indusium.

indusium (ɪndʊ'ziʊm) *n.* [L. *induere*, to put on.] An insect larva case ; an outgrowth of plant epiderm covering and protecting a sorus ; the supracallosal gyrus of olfactory lobe of cerebrum, indusium griseum.

induviae (ɪndʊ'viē) *n. plu.* [L. *induere*, to put on.] Scale-leaves, or those which remain attached to stem after withering.

induviate (ɪndʊ'viāt) *a.* [L. *induere*, to put on.] Covered with scale-leaves or induviae.

inequilateral (ɪnɛk'wɪlāt'ɛrəl) *a.* [L. *in*, not ; *aequus*, equal ; *latus*, side.] Having two sides unequal ; having unequal portions on either side of a line drawn from umbo to gape of a bivalve shell.

inequilobate (ɪnɛk'wɪlō'bāt) *a.* [L. *in*, not ; *aequus*, equal ; Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] With lobes of unequal size.

inequivalve (ɪnɛk'wɪvālɪv) *a.* [L. *in*, not ; *aequus*, equal ; *valvae*, folding doors.] Having two valves of shell unequal ; *appl.* Mollusca.

inerm (ɪnɛrm') *a.* [L. *in*, not ; *arma*, arms.] Unarmed ; without means of defence and offence ; inermous.

inferior (ɪnfɛ'rɪɔr) *a.* [L. *inferior*, lower.] *Appl.* lower placed of two, farther down axis ; growing or arising below another organ.

inferoanterior (ɪn'fɛrɔntɛ'rɪɔr) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath ; *anterior*, anterior.] Below and in front.

inferobranchiate (ɪn'fɛrɔbrɔŋg'kiāt) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath ; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] With gills under margin of mantle, as in certain Mollusca.

inferolateral (ɪn'fɛrɔlɛt'ɛrəl) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath ; *latus*, side.] Below and at or towards the side.

inferomedian (ɪn'fɛrɔmɛ'diān) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath ; *medius*, middle.] Below and about the middle.

inferoposterior (in'fērōpōstē'rīōr) *a.* [L. *inferus*, beneath; *posterior*, behind.] Below and behind.

inferredial (in'fērā'diāl) *n.* [L. *inferus*, beneath; *radius*, radius.] Lower part of transversely bisected radials of certain fossil Crinoids.

inflected (inflek'tēd) *a.* [L. *inflectere*, to bend in.] Curved or abruptly bent inwards or towards the axis; inflexed.

inflorescence (in'flōrēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *inflorescere*, to begin to blossom.] A flowering or putting forth blossoms; method in which flowers are arranged on an axis.

infraaxillary (in'frāāksil'ārī) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *axilla*, armpit.] Branching off below the axil.

infrabasal (in'frābā'sāl) *n.* [L. *infra*, below; *basis*, base.] One of a series of plates, perradial in position, below the basals in Crinoids.

infrabranchial (in'frābrāng'kiāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Below the gills; *appl.* part of pallial chamber.

infracentral (in'frāsēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *centrum*, centre.] Below a vertebral centrum.

infraclavicle (in'frāklāv'ikēl) *n.* [L. *infra*, below; *clavicula*, little key.] Membrane bone occurring in pectoral girdle of some Fishes.

infraclavicular (in'frāklāv'ik'ulār) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *clavicula*, small key.] Beneath the clavicle; *appl.* branches of brachial plexus.

infracortical (in'frākōr'tikāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *cortex*, bark.] Beneath the cortex.

infracostal (in'frākōs'tāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *costa*, rib.] Beneath the ribs; *appl.* muscles.

infradentary (in'frādēn'tārī) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *dens*, tooth.] Beneath the dentary bone.

infraglenoid (in'frāglē'noid) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *glene*, socket; *eidos*, like.] Below glenoid fossa; *appl.* a tuberosity.

infrahyoid (in'frāhī'oid) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Beneath the hyoid; *appl.* muscles.

infralabial (in'frālā'biāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *labium*, lip.] Beneath the lower lip.

inframarginal (infrāmār'jīnāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *margo*, margin.] Under the margin, or marginal structure; *appl.* a cerebral convolution; *appl.* certain plates on carapace of Chelonians below marginals; *appl.* lower of two series of plates round margin of stelleroid arms and discs.

inframaxillary (in'frāmāksil'ārī) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *maxilla*, jaw.] Beneath maxilla; *appl.* nerves.

infranasal (in'frānā'zāl) *n.* [L. *infra*, below; *nasus*, nose.] An additional nasal element in some Theromorphs.

infraorbital (in'frāōr'bītāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *orbis*, circle.] Beneath the orbit; *appl.* artery, canal, foramen, groove, nerve, etc.

infrapatellar (in'frāpātēl'ār) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *patella*, knee-cap.] *Appl.* pad of fat beneath patella.

infrascapular (in'frāskāp'ulār) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Beneath the scapula; *appl.* artery.

infraspinaous (in'frāspīnāt'ūs) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *spina*, spine.] Beneath the spine; beneath scapular spine; *appl.* muscle, fossa; infraspinaous.

infrastapedial (in'frāstāpē'diāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *stapes*, stirrup.] Beneath stapes of ear; *appl.* part of columella.

infrasternal (in'frāstēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *sternon*, breast.] Beneath the breast-bone; *appl.* notch at lower end of sternum.

infratemporal (in'frātēm'pōrāl) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; *temporalis*, temporary.] Beneath the temporal bone; *appl.* a crest or fossa.

infratrochlear (in'frātrōk'lēār) *a.* [L. *infra*, below; Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] Beneath the trochlea; *appl.* a nerve.

infructescence (in'frūktēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *fructus*, fruit.] An inflorescence matured into a fruit.

infundibular (in'fündib'ülär) *a.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Funnel-shaped; *appl.* an abdominal muscle; *appl.* corolla; infundibuliform.

infundibulin (infündib'ülin), **infundin** (infün'din) *n.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Extract of posterior pituitary lobe; pituitrin; hypophysin.

infundibulum (infündib'ülüm) *n.* [L. *infundibulum*, funnel.] Any funnel-shaped organ or structure; *appl.* part of brain, of ethmoid bone, of right ventricle, etc.; a cephalopod siphon; part of bird's oviduct; flattened stomach-like cavity of Ctenophore.

infusate (infüs'kāt) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *fuscus*, dark.] Tinged to appear dark, as insect wings.

infusoriform (in'füzō'rifōrm) *a.* [L. *infusus*, poured into; *forma*, shape.] Resembling an Infusorian; *appl.* embryonic forms of Coelenterates.

infusorigen (in'füzō'rijēn) *n.* [L. *infusus*, poured into; *genos*, offspring.] A gastrula-like phase in development of certain Mesozoa.

ingest (injēst') *v.* [L. *ingestus*, taken in.] To convey food material into the alimentary canal or food-cavity.

ingesta (injēs'tā) *n. plu.* [L. *ingestus*, taken in.] The sum-total of substances taken in by the body.

ingestion (injēs'chōn) *n.* [L. *ingestus*, taken in.] The swallowing or assumption of food-material.

ingluvies (ingloov'iēz) *n.* [L. *ingluvies*, crop.] The crop of a bird; a dilatation of oesophagus.

inguinal (ing'gwīnāl) *a.* [L. *inguen*, groin.] In region of groin.

inguinal ring,—see abdominal ring.

inguino - abdominal,—in region of abdomen and groin.

inguino-crural,—in region of groin and leg.

inhalant (inhā'lānt) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *halare*, to breathe.] Adapted for inspiring or drawing in, as terminal pores of incurrent canals in Sponges, or siphons in Molluscs.

inhibition (in'hībīsh'ōn) *n.* [L. *inhibere*, to prohibit.] Prohibition or checking of an action already commenced.

inhibitory (inhīb'itōrī) *a.* [L. *inhibere*, to prohibit.] *Appl.* nerves which control movement or secretion.

inion (in'īōn) *n.* [Gk. *inion*, back of head.] The external protuberance of occipital.

ink sac,—in Sepia, a pear-shaped body in wall of mantle cavity which secretes a black substance, ink or sepia, ejection of which is a means of defence.

innate (in'nāt) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *gnatus*, born.] Basifixed; *appl.* anther with filament attached only to base.

innervation (in'nērvā'shūn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *nervus*, sinew.] Nerve-distribution; vital nerve force.

innominate (innōm'ināt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *nomen*, name.] Nameless; *appl.* various arteries and veins.

innominate bone,—the hip-bone or lateral half of pelvic girdle; os coxae.

innovation (in'ōvā'shūn) *n.* [L. *innovare*, to renew.] A growth or shoot of Mosses which develops into a new plant by dying-off of portion of parent-plant behind it.

inocular (inōk'ülär) *a.* [L. *in*, into; *oculus*, eye.] *Appl.* antennae inserted close to eye.

inocyte (i'nösīt) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *kytos*, hollow.] Elongated cell of fibrous tissue.

inogen (i'nōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *genos*, offspring.] A nitrogenous substance of muscle tissue.

inotagmata (i'nötäg'mātā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *is*, fibre; *tagma*, arrangement.] Hypothetical units, *q.v.*

inquiline (in'kwīlln) *n.* [L. *inquilinus*, tenant.] Animal living in home of another and getting share of its food; partner in commensalism.

inscriptions, **tendinous**,—three fibrous bands crossing the rectus abdominis muscle.

insectivorous (in'sēktiv'ōrūs) *a.* [L. *insectus*, cut off; *vorare*, to devour.] Insect-eating; *appl.* certain animals and carnivorous plants.

- inserted** (insēr'tēd) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *serere*, to join.] United by natural growth.
- insertion** (insēr'shūn) *n.* [L. *insertus*, joined.] Point of attachment of organs, muscles; point on which force of a muscle is applied.
- inessorial** (in'sēsō'riāl) *a.* [L. *in*, in; *sedere*, to sit.] Adapted for perching.
- insistent** (insīs'tēnt) *a.* [L. *insistere*, to persist.] *Appl.* hind toe of certain Birds whose tip only reaches the ground.
- insolation** (insōlā'shūn) *n.* [L. *in*, into; *sol*, sun.] Exposure to sun's rays.
- inspiration** (inspīrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *inspirare*, to inhale.] The act of drawing air into the lungs.
- instaminate** (Instām'ināt) *a.* [L. *in*, not; *stamen*, warp.] Not bearing stamens.
- instar** (in'stār) *n.* [L. *instar*, form.] Each stage in insect metamorphosis where a moult occurs.
- insula** (in'sulā) *n.* [L. *insula*, island.] A triangular eminence lying deeply in lateral fissure of temporal lobe; island of Reil.
- insulin** (in'sūlin) *n.* [L. *insula*, island.] The anti-diabetic endocrine product of pancreas, formed in β -cells of islets of Langerhans.
- integrifolious** (intēg'rifō'liūs) *a.* [L. *integer*, whole; *folium*, leaf.] With entire leaves.
- integripallial** (intēg'ripāl'iāl), **integripalliate** (intēg'ripāl'iāt) *a.* [L. *integer*, whole; *pallium*, mantle.] Having an unbroken pallial line; *appl.* shells of Molluscs with small or no siphons.
- integument** (intēg'ūment) *n.* [L. *integumentum*, covering.] A covering, investing, or coating structure or layer; investing layer of ovule.
- interacinous** (in'tērās'inūs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *acinus*, grape.] Among alveoli of a racemose gland.
- interalveolar** (in'tērālvē'olār) *a.* [L. *inter*, among; *alveolus*, small cavity.] Among alveoli; *appl.* cell islets.
- interambulacral** (in'tērāmbulā'krāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *ambulare*, to walk.] *Appl.* area of echinoderm test between two ambulacral areas; *n.* a plate of that area.
- interambulacrum** (in'tērāmbulā'krūm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *ambulare*, to walk.] The area between two ambulacral areas.
- interarticular** (in'tērârtik'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *articulus*, joint.] Between articulating parts of bones; *appl.* certain ligaments and fibrocartilages.
- interatrial** (in'tērā'triāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *atrium*, hall.] *Appl.* groove separating two atria of heart.
- interaauricular** (in'tērōrik'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *auricula*, little ear.] Between auricles of heart.
- interaxillary** (in'tērāksil'ari) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *axilla*, armpit.] Placed between the axils.
- interbrachial** (in'tērbrā'kiāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *brachium*, arm.] Between arms, rays, or brachial plates.
- interbranchial** (in'tērbrāng'kiāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] *Appl.* septum between successive gill slits.
- interbreed** (in'tērbrēd') *v.* [L. *inter*, between; A.S. *brod*, brood.] To cross different varieties of plants or animals experimentally.
- intercalare** (in'tērkalār'rē) *n.* [L. *intercalaris*, inserted.] In many Fishes and fossil Amphibia, an additional element in the vertebra.
- intercalary** (in'tērkal'ari, in'tēr'kalāri) *a.* [L. *intercalaris*, inserted.] Inserted; additional; *appl.* meristematic layers between masses of permanent tissue; growth elsewhere than at growing point.
- intercapitular** (in'tērkapit'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *capitulum*, head.] Between capitula; *appl.* veins of fingers.
- intercarotid** (in'tērkarōt'id) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *karos*, deep sleep.] Between carotid arteries.

intercarpal (in'tèrkâr'päl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *carpus*, wrist.] Among or between carpal bones; *appl.* joints.

intercarpellary (in'tèrkârpël'ârî) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *karpós*, fruit.] Between the carpels.

intercartilaginous (in'tèrkârtiläj'-inüs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *cartilago*, gristle.] Within the cartilage; *appl.* ossification.

intercavernous (in'tèrkäv'èrnüs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* sinuses connecting cavernous sinuses, part of ophthalmic veins.

intercellular (in'tèrsël'ülär) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *cellula*, little cell.] Among or between cells, as biliary passages among liver-cells.

intercentral (in'tèrsën'träl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *centrum*, centre.] Uniting or between two centra.

intercentrum (in'tèrsën'trüm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *centrum*, centre.] A second central ring in an embolomeros vertebra.

interchondral (in'tèrkön'dräl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *chondros*, cartilage.] *Appl.* articulations and ligaments between costal cartilages.

interclavicle (in'tèrkläv'ikël) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *clavicula*, small key.] The episternum; a median ventral bone between clavicles.

interclavicular (in'tèrkläv'ik'ülär) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *clavicula*, small key.] Between the clavicles; *appl.* a ligament.

interclinoid (in'tèrkl'ï'noid) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *kline*, bed; *eidos*, like.] A fibrous process joining clinoid processes.

intercolumnar (in'tèrkölüm'när) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *columna*, column.] Between columnar structures, as certain abdominal muscle fibres.

intercondyloid (in'tèrkön'diloid) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *kondylos*, knob; *eidos*, form.] Between condyles; *appl.* an eminence of tibia, and fossae of femur.

intercostal (in'tèrkös'täl) *a.* [L. *inter*,

between; *costa*, rib.] Between the ribs, as arteries, glands, membranes, nerves, veins, muscles.

intercostobrachial (in'tèrkös'töbrä'-kiäl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *costa*, rib; *brachium*, arm.] *Appl.* lateral branch of second intercostal nerve which supplies upper arm; intercostohumeral.

intercoxal (in'tèrkök'säl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *coxa*, hip.] Between the coxae or first limb-joints of Arthropods.

intercrescence (in'tèrkrës'ëns) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *crescere*, to grow.] A growing into each other, as of tissues.

intercrural (in'tèrkroo'räl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *crus*, leg.] *Appl.* tendinous fibres arching across external oblique muscles.

intercuneiform (in'tèrkünë'iförm) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *cuneus*, wedge; *forma*, shape.] Connecting the three cuneiform bones of the ankle; *appl.* articulations and ligaments.

interdeferential (in'tèrdëfërën'shäl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *de*, down; *ferre*, to carry.] Between the vasa deferentia.

interfascicular (in'tèrfäsik'ülär) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *fasciculus*, small bundle.] Situated between the fascicles or vascular bundles.

interfemoral (in'tèrfëm'öräl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *femur*, thigh bone.] Between the thighs.

interference (in'tèrfë'rëns) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *ferre*, to bring.] The lessened probability of crossing-over in the neighbourhood of a previous crossing-over.

interfertile (in'tèrfër'til) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *fertilis*, fertile.] Able to interbreed.

interfilamentar (in'tèrfilämën'tär) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *filamentum*, thread.] *Appl.* junctions or horizontal bars connecting molluscan gill filaments.

interfilar (in'tèrfil'är) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *filum*, thread.] *Appl.* ground substance of protoplasm, as opposed to reticulum.

interfoliaceous (in'tërföllä'shüs) *a.*

[*L. inter*, between; *folium*, leaf.] Situated or arising between two opposite leaves; *interfoliar*.

interfrontal (in'tërfrün'täl) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *frons*, forehead.]

An unpaired median bone between frontals and nasals in Eryops.

interganglionic (in'tërgänggliön'ik) *a.*

[*L. inter*, between; *Gk. ganglion*, little tumour.] Connecting two ganglia, as nerve cords or strands.

intergeneric (in'tërijëner'ik) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *genus*, kind.]

Between genera; *appl.* hybridisation.

intergenital (in'tërijën'itäl) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *genitus*, produced.]

Between the genitals; *appl.* certain echinoderm plates.

interglobular (in'tërglob'ülär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *globulus*, small globe.]

Appl. a series of spaces towards outer surface of dentine, due to imperfect calcification.

intergular (in'tërgü'lar) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *gula*, gullet.]

A paired or unpaired plate in front of gulars in Chelonia.

interhyal (in'tërhī'äl) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *Gk. hyooides*, Y-shaped.]

A small bone between hyomandibular and rest of hyoid of some higher Vertebrates.

interkinesis (in'tërkīnë'sis) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *Gk. kinesis*, movement.]

Interphase; resting stage between two mitotic divisions of a cell.

interlamellar (in'tërlämēl'är) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *lamella*, plate.]

Appl. vertical bars of tissue joining gill lamellae of Molluscs.

interlaminar (in'tërläm'inär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *lamina*, plate.]

Uniting laminae; between laminae.

interlobular (in'tërlöb'ülär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *lobus*, lobe.]

Occurring between lobes; *appl.* kidney arteries, etc.

interocular (in'tërlök'ülär) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *loculus*, small place.]

Between loculi.

interoculus (in'tërlök'ülüs) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *loculus*, com-

partment.] Space between two loculi.

intermandibular (in'tërmändib'ülär) *a.*

[*L. inter*, between; *mandibulum*, jaw.] Between rami of mandibles.

intermaxilla (in'tërmäksil'ä) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *maxilla*, jaw.]

Bone between maxillae; the premaxilla.

intermaxillary (in'tërmäksil'äri) *a.*

[*L. inter*, between; *maxilla*, jaw.] Between maxillae; *pert.* premaxillae; *appl.* gland in nasal septum of certain Amphibians and Reptiles.

intermediary (in'tërmē'diäri) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *medius*, middle.]

Acting as a medium; *appl.* nerve-cells receiving impulses from afferent cells and transmitting them to efferent cells.

intermediate (in'tërmē'diät) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *medius*, middle.]

Occurring between two points or parts; *appl.* a nerve-mass, certain areas of brain, a disc in striated muscle.

intermediate host,—host intervening

between two others in life-history of certain parasites, as *Limnaeus* in life-history of *Distomum*.

intermedin (in'tërmē'dīn) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *medius*, middle.]

Hormone obtained from pars intermedia of the pituitary gland.

intermedium (in'tërmē'diüm) *n.* [*L. inter*, between; *medius*, middle.]

A small bone of carpus and tarsus.

intermesenteric (in'tërmēs'entër'ik, -mēz-) *a.* [*L. inter*, between; *Gk. mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.]

Occurring between mesenteries; *appl.* spaces in sea-anemones.

intermuscular (in'tërmüs'külär) *a.*

[*L. inter*, between; *musculus*, muscle.] Between or among muscle fibres.

intermyotomic (in'tërmī'ötöm'ik) *a.*

[*L. inter*, between; *mys*, muscle; *tome*, cutting.] *Appl.* vertebra formed of caudals of one somite and cranials of next posterior; *cf.* intrasegmental.

- internal** (in'tēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *internus*, within.] Located on inner side; nearer middle axis.
- internal secretion**,—endocrine secretion; hormone.
- internasal** (in'tēr'nā'zāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *nasus*, nose.] Between nostrils; *appl.* septum, gland.
- interneural** (in'tēr'nū'rāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Between neural processes, arches or spines; *appl.* sharp bones attached to dorsal fin rays.
- internodal** (in'tēr'nō'dāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *nodus*, knot.] *Pert.* part between two nodes.
- internode** (in'tēr'nōd') *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *nodus*, knot.] A structure between two nodes or joints; as of stem of nerve fibre, plant stem.
- internodia** (in'tēr'nō'diā) *n. plu.* Phalanges.
- internuncial** (in'tēr'nūn'shāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *nuntius*, messenger.] Intercommunicating, as of paths of transmission or of nerve fibres.
- interoceptor** (in'tērōsēp'tōr) *n.* [L. *internus*, inside; *capere*, to take.] A receptor which receives stimuli from within the body, as in taste.
- interocular** (in'tērōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *oculus*, eye.] Placed between the eyes.
- interopercle** (in'tērōpēr'kēl), **interoperculum** (in'tērōpēr'kulūm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *operculum*, lid.] A membrane bone of operculum of Teleostomes attached to mandible.
- interoptic** (in'tērōp'tik) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *optikos*, *pert.* sight.] Between optic lobes.
- interorbital** (in'tērōr'bītāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *orbis*, circle.] Between the orbits; *appl.* septum of tropibasic skull; *appl.* sinus.
- interosculant** (in'tērōs'kulānt) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *osculari*, to kiss.] Possessing characters common to two or more groups or species.
- interosseous** (in'tērōs'ēūs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *os*, bone.] Occurring between bones; *appl.* arteries, membranes, muscles, nerves.
- interparietal** (in'tērpari'ētāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *paries*, wall.] In many Vertebrates a bone arising between parietal and supra-occipital.
- interpeduncular** (in'tērpedūng'kulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *pedunculus*, little foot.] *Appl.* fossa between cerebral peduncles; and a ganglion.
- interpetaloid** (in'tērpet'āloid) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, form.] Between petaloid areas of an Echinoderm test.
- interpetiolar** (in'tērpet'iōlār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *petiolus*, little foot.] Situated between petioles or bases of opposite leaves.
- interphalangeal** (in'tērphālān'jēāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *phalanx*, line of battle.] *Appl.* articulations between successive phalanges.
- interphase**,—interkinesis, *q.v.*
- interplacental** (in'tērplāsēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *placenta*, flat plate.] Between placentae.
- interpleural** (in'tērplōo'rāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *pleuron*, side.] Between pleurae.
- interpubic** (in'tērpub'ik) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *pubis*, mature.] *Appl.* the fibrocartilaginous lamina between pubic bones.
- interracial** (in'tērā'shiāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *radix*, root.] Between races or breeds; *appl.* hybridisation.
- interradial** (in'tērā'diāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *radius*, radius.] *Pert.* an interradius.
- interradium** (in'tērā'diūm) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *radius*, radius.] The area between two radii of any radially symmetrical animal.
- interradius** (in'tērā'diūs) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *radius*, radius.] The radius of a radiate animal halfway between two perradii.
- interramal** (in'tērā'māl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *ramus*, branch.] Between branches or rami.
- interramicorn** (in'tērām'ikōrn) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *ramus*, branch; *cornu*, horn.] A piece of a bird's bill beyond mandibular rami forming the gonys.

interrenal (in'tèrrē'nāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *renes*, kidneys.] Between the kidneys; *appl.* veins.

interrenal body,—a gland, situated between kidneys of Elasmobranchs, representing the adrenal cortex.

interrupted (in'tèrrüp'tèd) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *rumpere*, to break.] Asymmetrical; with continuity broken; irregular.

interruptedly pinnate, — pinnate with pairs of small leaflets occurring between larger ones.

interscapular (in'tèrskāp'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Between the shoulder-blades; *appl.* feathers.

intersegmentalia (in'tèrsæg'mëntā'liā) *n. plu.* [L. *inter*, between; *segmentum*, part.] Sclerites between adjacent body segments in Insects.

interseptal (in'tèrsèp'tāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *septum*, division.] *Pert.* spaces between septa or partitions.

intersex (in'tèrsèks) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *sexus*, sex.] An organism with characteristics intermediate between typical male and typical female of its species.

interspecific (in'tèrspēsif'ik) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *species*, kind.] *Appl.* crosses between two distinct species, as mule, hinny, cattalo, tigrone.

interspicular (in'tèrspik'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *spiculum*, sharp point.] Occurring between spicules.

interspinal (in'tèrspī'nāl), **inter-spinous** (in'tèrspī'nūs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *spina*, spine.] Occurring between spinous processes or between spines; *appl.* bones, muscles.

interstapedial (in'tèrstāpē'diāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *stapes*, stirrup.] *Appl.* a part of columella of ear.

intersterility (in'tèrstērīl'itī) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *sterilis*, unfruitful.] Incapacity for interbreeding.

intersternal (in'tèrstēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *sternon*, breast-plate.] Between the sterna; *appl.*

ligaments connecting manubrium and body of sternum.

interstitial (in'tèrstish'āl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *sistere*, to set.] Occurring in interstices or spaces; *appl.* cells within tissues, *e.g.* within gonad tissues.

intertemporal (in'tèrtēm'pōrāl) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *temporalis*, temporary.] A paired membrane bone, part of sphenoid complex, fusing with alisphenoids.

intertentacular (in'tèrtèntāk'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *tentaculum*, feeler.] Between tentacles; *appl.* a ciliated tube opening at base of tentacles and connecting coelom and exterior, found in Mollusca.

intertidal (in'tèrtī'dāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; A.S. *tid*, time.] *Appl.* shore organisms living between high- and low-water marks.

intertrabecula (in'tèrtrābèk'ulā) *n.* [L. *inter*, between; *trabecula*, little beam.] In some Birds a separate plate between the trabeculae anteriorly.

intertrochanteric (in'tèrtrōkāntēr'ik) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *trochanter*, runner.] Between trochanters; *appl.* crest, and line.

intertrochlear (in'tèrtrōk'lēār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] *Appl.* an ulnar ridge fitting into a groove of the humerus.

intertubercular (in'tèrtübēr'kulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Appl.* plane of body through tubercles of iliac crests.

intervarietal (in'tèrvārī'etāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *varius*, diverse.] *Appl.* crosses between two distinct varieties of a species.

interventricular (in'tèrvènrīk'ulār) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *ventricula*, small cavity.] Between the ventricles; *appl.* a foramen.

intervertebral (in'tèrvēr'tēbrāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *vertebra*, vertebra.] Occurring between vertebrae; *appl.* fibrocartilages, foramina, veins, discs.

intervillous (in'tervil'ūs) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *villi*, hairs.] *Appl.* spaces in trophoblastic network filled with maternal blood; occurring between villi.

interzonal (in'tertzō'nāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *zona*, belt.] Between two zones; *appl.* spindle fibres uniting groups of daughter chromosomes in anaphase of mitosis.

interzoecial (in'tertzōē'shiāl) *a.* [L. *inter*, between; *zoon*, animal; *oikos*, house.] Occurring among zooecia.

intestinal (intēs'tināl, intēstī'nāl) *a.* [L. *intestinus*, internal.] *Pert.* intestines; *appl.* arteries, glands, villi.

intestine (intēs'tīn) *n.* [L. *intestinus*, internal.] Part of alimentary canal from pylorus to anus, or part corresponding to this.

intextine (intēk'stīn) *n.* [L. *intus*, within; *exter*, without.] An inner membrane of an extine.

intima (in'timā) *n.* [L. *intimus*, innermost.] The innermost lining membrane of a part or organ; tunica intima.

intine (in'tīn) *n.* [L. *intus*, within.] The inner covering membrane of a pollen grain.

intrabiontic (in'trābīōn'tīk) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; Gk. *bios*, life; *on*, being.] *Appl.* a process of selection occurring in a living unit.

intracapsular (in'trākāp'sulār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *capsula*, small chest.] Contained within a capsule, as the protoplasm of Radiolarians.

intracardiac (in'trākār'diāk) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; Gk. *kardia*, heart.] Endocardiac, *q.v.*

intracartilaginous (in'trākār'tilāj'-inūs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *cartilago*, gristle.] Inside the cartilage; *appl.* ossification.

intracellular (in'trāsēl'ulār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *cellula*, little cell.] Within the cell.

intracortical (in'trākōr'tīkāl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *cortex*, rind.] Uniting parts of brain cortex, or within it.

intrafascicular (in'trāfāsīk'ulār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *fasciculus*, little bundle.] Within a vascular bundle.

intrafoliaceous (in'trāföllā'shūs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* stipules encircling stem and forming a sheath; ochreate.

intrafusil (in'trāfū'sāl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *fusus*, poured.] *Appl.* fasciculi and fibres connected respectively with neurotendinous and neuromuscular spindles.

intraglobular (in'trāglōb'ulār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *globus*, globe.] Occurring within a globule or corpuscle.

intrajugular (in'trājōog'ulār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *jugulum*, throat.] *Appl.* a bony spicule or process in middle of jugular notch.

intralamellar (in'trālāmēl'ār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *lamella*, thin plate.] Within a lamella; *appl.* trama of gill-bearing Fungi.

intralobular (in'trālōb'ulār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *lobulus*, small lobe.] Occurring within lobules; *appl.* veins draining liver lobules.

intramembranous (in'trāmēm'brān-ūs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *membrana*, film.] *Appl.* bone developed in membrane.

intramolecular (in'trāmōlēk'ulār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; F. *molecule*, small particle.] *Appl.* plant respiration from splitting up of complex substances within the cell.

intranuclear (in'trānū'klēār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *nucleus*, kernel.] Within the nucleus; *appl.* spindles, fibres, etc.

intraparietal (in'trāpāri'ētāl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *paries*, wall.] Enclosed within an organ; within parietal lobe, as sulcus, fissure, etc.

inrapetalous (in'trāpēt'ālūs) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; Gk. *petalon*, petal.] Situated in a petaloid area, in Echinoderms.

inrapetiolar (in'trāpēt'iōlār) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; *petiolus*, little foot.] Within the petiole base expansion.

intrapleural (in'trāploō'rāl) *a.* [L. *intra*, within; Gk. *pleuron*, side.] Within the thoracic cavity.

intrasegmental (in'träsëgmën'täl) *a.*

[*L. intra*, within; *segmentum*, part.]

Appl. vertebra formed of cranial and caudal elements of same original myotome; *cf.* intermyotomic.

intraselction (in'träsëlëk'shün) *n.*

[*L. intra*, within; *selectus*, chosen.]

Selection within an organ of cells fittest to survive.

intrastelar (in'trästë'lär) *a.* [*L. intra*,

within; *stela*, pillar.] Within the stele of a stem or root; *appl.* ground tissue, bundles, etc.

intratarsal (in'trätâr'säl) *a.* [*L. intra*,

within; *tarsus*, ankle.] Within the tarsus; *appl.* joint of reptilian limb between rows of tarsal bones.

intrathyroid (in'trätthi'roid) *a.* [*L. intra*,

within; *Gk. thyreos*, shield; *eidos*, like.] *Appl.* a cartilage joining laminae of thyroid cartilage during infancy.

intrauterine (in'träü'tērīn) *a.* [*L. intra*,

within; *uterus*, womb.] Within the uterus.

intravaginal (in'träväj'inäl) *a.* [*L. intra*,

within; *vagina*, sheath.] Within vagina; contained within a sheath, as grass branches.

intravascular (in'träväs'külär) *a.* [*L. intra*,

within; *vasculum*, small vessel.] Within blood-vessels.

intraventricular (in'trävëntrik'ülär)

a. [*L. intra*, within; *ventriculus*, small cavity.] *Appl.* caudate nucleus of corpus striatum, seen within ventricle of brain; within a ventricle.

intravesical (in'trävës'ikäl) *a.* [*L. intra*,

within; *vesica*, bladder.] Within the bladder.

intravitelline (in'trävitël'in) *a.* [*L. intra*,

within; *vitellus*, egg-yolk.] Within the yolk of an egg.

intraxylary (in'träzi'lärī) *a.* [*L. intra*,

within; *Gk. xylon*, wood.] Within the wood or xylem.

intrinsic (in'trīn'sik) *a.* [*L. intrinsecus*,

inwards.] *Appl.* inner muscles of tongue; *opp.* extrinsic.

introitus (in'trō'itūs) *n.* [*L. intro*,

within; *ire*, to go.] An opening or orifice.

intromittent (in'trōmīt'ent) *a.* [*L. intro*,

within; *mittere*, to send.]

Adapted for inserting; *appl.* male copulatory organs.

intorse (in'trōrs') *a.* [*L. intro*, within; *versus*, turned.] Turned inwards or towards axis; of anthers, opening on side next pistil.

introvert (in'trōvērt) *n.* [*L. intro*, within; *vertere*, to turn.] That which is capable of involution, as anterior region of body of certain zooids, of certain Annulata, mouth extremity of certain Molluscs; *v.* to turn, bend, or draw inwards.

intussusception (in'tüssüsëp'shün) *n.* [*L. intus*, within; *suscipere*, to receive.] Growth in surface-extent or volume by intercalation of particles among those already present; *cf.* apposition.

inulase (in'üläs) *n.* [*L. inula*, elecampane.] A ferment of plants which acts on inulin.

inulin (in'ülīn) *n.* [*L. inula*, elecampane.] A form of starch found in plant-cell sap.

invaginate (inväj'inät) *v.* [*L. in*, into; *vagina*, sheath.] To involute or draw into a sheath; *appl.* in-sinking of wall of a cavity or vessel.

invagination (inväj'inä'shün) *n.* [*L. in*, into; *vagina*, sheath.] Involution; introversion; gastrula-formation by infolding of blastula wall.

invertase (invēr'täs) *n.* [*L. invertere*, to turn into.] A ferment of plants which converts cane sugar into dextrose and laevulose; invertin.

invertibrate (invēr'tëbrät) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *vertebra*, joint.] Back-boneless; without spinal column.

investing bones,—membrane bones.

investment (invës'tmēt) *n.* [*L. in*, in; *vestire*, to clothe.] Outer covering of a part, organ, animal, or plant.

involucel (invöl'üsël) *n.* [*Dim.* of *L. involucrum*, covering.] The small bracts at base of a secondary umbel; a partial involucre.

involucellate (invöl'üsël'ät) *a.* [*Dim.* of *L. involucrum*, covering.] Bearing involucels.

involucral (in'völū'krāl) *a.* [*L. involucrum*, covering.] *Pert.* or like an involucre.

involucrate (in'völū'krāt) *a.* [*L. involucrum*, covering.] Bearing involucre.

involucre (in'völū'kēr) *n.* [*L. involucrum*, covering.] Bracts at base of chief branches of compound umbels.

involucrum (in'völū'krüm) *n.* [*L. involucrum*, covering.] In Hydro-medusae, protective cup into which nematocysts can be spirally retracted; metanotum of Orthoptera; an involucre.

involuntary (invöl'üntāri) *a.* [*L. in*, not; *voluntas*, wish.] Not under control of will; *appl.* plain unstriped muscles, as of alimentary canal, and to their movements.

involute (in'völūt) *a.* [*L. involutus*, rolled up.] Of leaves, having the edges rolled inwards at each side; of shells, closely coiled.

involution (in'völū'shün) *n.* [*L. involutus*, rolled up.] Reduction to normal of enlarged or deformed conditions; shrinking of tissues in old age; *appl.* forms that have become deformed in structure owing to unfavourable conditions, but not to such an extent as to be incapable of recovery if conditions improve.

iodophilic (iō'dōfil'ik), **iodophilous** (iōdinōf'ilūs) *a.* [*Gk. iodes*, violet; *philos*, loving.] Staining darkly in iodine solution; *appl.* certain bodies and vacuoles in Protozoa.

iodothylin (iō'dōthī'rīn) *n.* [*Gk. iodes*, violet; *thyreos*, shield.] An iodine compound in the colloid material of the thyroid gland.

iodothyroglobulin (iō'dōthī'rōglōb'ū-līn) *n.* [*Gk. iodes*, violet; *thyreos*, shield; *L. globus*, globe.] Compound of iodothylin and nucleoprotein.

iridal angle,—filtration angle of eye; an angular recess at anterior surface of attached margin of eye.

iridocytes (ir'idōsīts) *n. plu.* [*L. iris*, rainbow; *Gk. kytos*, hollow.] Guanin

granules, bodies or plates, of which the reflecting tissue of skin of Fishes is composed; iridescent cells in integument of Sepia.

iridomotor (ir'idōmō'tōr) *a.* [*L. iris*, rainbow; *movere*, to move.] Connected with movements of iris.

iris (i'rīs) *n.* [*L. iris*, rainbow.] A thin, circular, contractile disc suspended in aqueous humour of eye between cornea and lens.

irritability (ir'itābil'itī) *n.* [*L. irritare*, to provoke.] Power of receiving external impressions, and reacting to them, inherent in living matter.

irritant (ir'itānt) *n.* [*L. irritare*, to provoke.] An external stimulus which provokes a response.

ischadic (is'kiād'ik), **ischial** (is'kiāl) *a.* [*Gk. ischion*, hip.] *Pert.* or in region of hip; *appl.* artery, vein.

ischiocapsular (is'kiökāp'sulār) *a.* [*Gk. ischion*, hip; *L. capsula*, little chest.] *Appl.* a ligament joining capsular ligament and hip.

ischiocavernous (is'kiökāv'ērñūs) *a.* [*Gk. ischion*, hip; *L. cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* muscle between hip and corpora cavernosa.

ischiopodite (is'kiōp'ōdīt) *n.* [*Gk. ischion*, hip; *pous*, foot.] Proximal joint of walking legs of certain Crustacea, or of maxillipedes.

ischiopubic (is'kiōpū'bīk) *a.* [*Gk. ischion*, hip; *L. pubis*, adult.] *Appl.* a gap or fenestra between ischium and pubis.

ischiopubis (is'kiōpū'bīs) *n.* [*Gk. ischion*, hip; *L. pubis*, adult.] The ischium of Pterodactyls, pubis being excluded from acetabulum; a fused ischium and pubis.

ischiorectal (is'kiōrēk'tāl) *a.* [*Gk. ischion*, hip; *L. rectus*, straight.] *Pert.* ischium and rectum; *appl.* fossa and muscles.

ischium (is'kiūm) *n.* [*Gk. ischion*, hip.] The ventral and posterior bone of each half of pelvic girdle of Mammals; an ischiopodite.

isidiferous (i'sidif'erūs) *a.* [*Gk. isis*, plant; *L. ferre*, to bear.] Bearing isidia; isidophorous.

- isidioid** (isid'oid) *a.* [Gk. *isis*, plant; *idion*, *dim.*; *eidos*, like.] Like an isidium.
- isidium** (isid'ium) *n.*, **isidia** (isid'ia) *plu.* [Gk. *isis*, plant; *idion*, *dim.*] Coral-like soredia on surface of some Lichens.
- islets of Langerhans** [*P. Langerhans*, German anatomist]. Spherical or oval bodies scattered throughout the pancreas, concerned in metabolism of sugar in body; endocrine portion of pancreas.
- isoagglutinin** (i'söäglout'inin) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; L. *agglutinare*, to glue to.] Fertilizin or agglutinin of eggs which reacts on sperm of same species; *cf.* heteroagglutinin.
- isoagglutininogen** (i'söägloutin'öjen), **isohaemagglutininogen** (i'söhëm'ägloutin'öjen) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *haima*, blood; *genos*, birth; L. *agglutinare*, to glue to.] Substance producing agglutination of erythrocytes within the same blood group.
- isobilateral symmetry**,—the quality of leaves whose upper and lower surfaces are similar.
- isocarpous** (i'sökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *karpós*, fruit.] Having carpels and perianth divisions equal in number.
- isocercal** (i'sösër'käl) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *kerkos*, tail.] With vertebral column ending in median line of caudal fin.
- isochela** (i'sökë'lä) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *chele*, claw.] A chela with two parts equally developed.
- isocytic** (i'sösit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *kytos*, hollow.] With all cells equal.
- isodactylous** (i'södäk'tilüs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *daktylos*, finger.] Having all digits of equal size.
- isodiametric** (i'södiämët'rik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *dia*, through; *metron*, measure.] With cells or other structures of equal diameter.
- isodont** (i'södönt) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *odous*, tooth.] Having teeth all equal.
- isodynamic** (i'södinäm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *dynamis*, power.] Of equal strength; *appl.* foods.
- isogamete** (i'sögämët') *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gamos*, marriage.] One of a pair of undifferentiated gametes.
- isogamous** (isög'ämüs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gamos*, marriage.] Having the gametes alike.
- isogamy** (isög'ämi) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gamos*, union.] Union of similar gametes.
- isogenetic** (i'söjënët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *genesis*, descent.] Arising from the same or a similar origin; isogenous.
- isognathous** (isög'näthüs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having both jaws alike.
- isolecithal** (i'sölës'ithäl) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *lekithos*, yolk.] *Appl.* ova with yolk granules distributed nearly equally throughout egg substance.
- isomastigote** (i'sömäs'tigöt) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *mastix*, whip.] Having flagella of equal length.
- isomere** (i'sömër) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *meros*, part.] A homologous structure or part.
- isomerous** (isöm'ërüs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *meros*, part.] Having equal numbers of different parts; *appl.* flowers with same number of parts in each whorl, exhibiting isomery.
- isometry** (isöm'ëtri) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *metron*, measure.] Growth of a part at the same rate as the standard or the whole.
- isomorphic** (i'sömör'fik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *morphe*, shape.] Superficially alike; isomorphous.
- isomorphism** (i'sömör'fizm) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *morphe*, shape.] Apparent similarity of individuals of different race or species.
- isopedin** (isöp'edin) *n.* [Gk. *isopedos*, level.] A layer of compact bony material in certain fish scales.
- isopetalous** (i'söpët'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *petalon*, petal.] Having similar petals.
- isophane** (i'söfän) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *phainein*, to show.] A line connecting all places within a region at which a biological phenomenon, *e.g.* flowering of a plant, occurs at the same time.

isophytoid (i'söfi'toid) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *phyton*, plant; *eidōs*, form.] An "individual" of a compound plant not differentiated from the rest.

isopodous (isöp'ödüs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *pous*, foot.] Having the legs alike and equal.

isopogonous (i'söpög'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *pogon*, beard.] Of feathers, having the two webs equal and similar.

isospore (i'söspör') *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *sporos*, seed.] An agamete produced by schizogony; *opp.* anisospore.

isoporous (isös'pörüs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *sporos*, seed.] Having spores of one kind only.

isostemonous (i'söstēm'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; L. *stare*, to stand.] Having stamens equal in number to that of sepals and petals.

isotely,—homoplasty, *q.v.*

isotomy (isöt'ömi) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *temnein*, to cut.] Bifurcation repeated in a regular manner, as in crinoid brachia.

isotonic (isötön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *tonos*, tone.] Of equal tension.

isotonicity (i'sötönis'iti) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *tonos*, tone.] Normal tension under pressure or stimulus.

isotropous (isöt'röpüs) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *trepein*, to turn.] Not influenced in any one direction more than another; without predetermined axes, as eggs.

isotropy (isöt'röpi) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *trepein*, to turn.] Absence of predetermined axes in eggs.

isozoic (i'sözö'ik) *a.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *zoon*, animal.] Inhabited by similar forms of animal life.

isozoid (i'sözö'oid) *n.* [Gk. *isos*, equal; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, like.] A zooid similar to parent stock.

isthmiate (ist'miät) *a.* [Gk. *isthmos*, neck.] Connected by an isthmus-like part.

isthmus (ist'müs) *n.* [Gk. *isthmos*, neck.] A narrow structure connecting two larger parts, as those

of aorta, acoustic meatus, limbic lobe, prostate, thyroid, etc.

iter (it'ër) *n.* [L. *iter*, way.] A passage or canal, as those of middle ear, brain, etc.; an aqueduct.

ivory (i'vöri) *n.* [L. *ebur*, ivory, through F. *ivoire*.] Dentine of teeth, usually that of elephant's tusks and similar structures, formed from odontoblasts.

J

Jacobson's cartilage [L. L. *Jacobson*, Danish anatomist.] Vomer nasal cartilage supporting Jacobson's organ.

Jacobson's organ [L. L. *Jacobson*, Danish anatomist.] A diverticulum of olfactory organ in many Vertebrates, often developing into an epithelium-lined sac opening into mouth; vomeronasal organ.

jaculator (jäk'ülätör) *n.* [L. *jaculatus*, thrown.] A placental process, usually hooked, of certain fruits.

jaculatory (jäk'ülätöri) *a.* [L. *jaculatorius*, throwing.] Darting out; capable of being emitted.

jaculatory duct,—portion of vas deferens in many animals, which is capable of being protruded.

jaculiferous (jäk'ülif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *jaculum*, a dart; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing dart-like spines.

jarovization (yâr'ovîzä'shün) *n.* [Russ. *jarovizaczja*, from *jarovoi*, vernal.] Vernalisation, *q.v.*

jaw (jô) *n.* [Akin to *chaw*, *chew*.] A structure of Vertebrates supported by bone or cartilage, naked or sheathed in horn, or bearing teeth or horny plates, forming part of mouth, and helping to open or shut it; in Invertebrates, a similarly placed structure.

jaw foot,—maxillipede of Arthropods.

jecorin (jêk'örin) *n.* [L. *jecur*, liver.] A lecithin-like phosphorised substance present in liver and other organs of the body in minute quantities.

jejunum (jējoon'ūm) *n.* [L. *jejunus*, empty.] Part of small intestine from duodenum to ileum.

jelly of Wharton [*T. Wharton*, English anatomist.] The gelatinous tissue surrounding the vessels of umbilical cord.

jubate (joob'āt) *a.* [L. *jubatus*, maned.] With mane-like growth.

jugal (joog'āl) *n.* [L. *jugum*, yoke.] The malar bone, between maxilla and squamosal; *a., pert.* a jugum.

jugate (joog'āt) *a.* [L. *jugum*, yoke.] Having pairs of leaflets; furnished with a jugum.

jugular (joog'ulār) *a.* [L. *jugulum*, collar-bone.] *Pert.* neck or throat; *appl.* veins, foramen, fossa, etc.; *appl.* ventral fish-fins beneath and in front of pectoral fins.

jugulum (joog'ulūm) *n.* [L. *jugulum*, collar-bone.] The foreneck region of a bird's breast; in Insects, the jugum of wing.

jugum (joog'ūm) *n.* [L. *jugum*, yoke.] A pair of opposite leaflets; ridge on mericarp of umbelliferous plants; small forewing lobe of a very few moths with no frenulum; union of small sphenoidal wings in first year after birth.

Jurassic (joorās'ik) *a.* [*Jura* mountains.] *Pert.* or *appl.* Mesozoic period between Triassic and Cretaceous.

K

kaino-,—*see* caeno-.

kako-,—*see* caco-.

kalidium (kālīd'ium) *n.* [*Dim.* Gk. *kalia*, hut.] A form of spore-carp.

kalymmocytes (källīm'ösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kalymma*, covering; *kytos*, cell.] In Ascidians, certain follicle-cells which migrate into the egg after maturation.

karyaster (kārīās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *aster*, star.] A star-shaped group of chromosomes.

karyenchyma (kārīēng'kīmā) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *engchyma*, infusion.] Nuclear sap; karyenchylema.

karyogamy (kārīōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *gamos*, union.] Union and interchange of nuclear material.

karyokinesis (kār'īōkīnē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *kinein*, to change.] Indirect cell-division; mitosis.

karyolymph (kār'īōlīm'f) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; L. *lymphā*, water.] Nuclear sap; karyenchyma.

karyolysis (kār'īōl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *lyein*, to loosen.] Supposed dissolution of the nucleus in mitosis.

karyomere (kār'īōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *meros*, part.] In mitosis a small vesicle into which a chromosome is converted in one type of nuclear construction; karyomerite.

karyomicrosome (kār'īōmī'krōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mikros*, small; *soma*, body.] A nuclear granule.

karyomite (kār'īōmīt') *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mitos*, thread.] A chromosome.

karyomitome (kār'īōmītōm') *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mitoma*, network.] Nuclear network of fibres.

karyomitosis (kār'īōmītō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *mitos*, thread.] Indirect nuclear division.

karyon (kār'īōn) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus.] The cell-nucleus.

karyophans (kār'īōfānz') *n. plu.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *phainein*, to appear.] Microsomes or nucleus-like granules surrounded by an ovoid matrix, which form the spironeme and axoneme in stalk of Infusoria.

karyoplasm (kār'īōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *plasma*, mould.] Nucleoplasm or nuclear substance.

karyorhexis (kār'īōrēk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *rhexis*, breaking.] Fragmentation of the nucleus.

karyosome (kăr'ïösöm) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *soma*, body.] A nucleolus of the "net-knot" type; a chromosome; a special aggregation of chromatin in resting nucleus; the cell-nucleus itself; *cf.* plasmosome.

karyosphere (kăr'ïösfēr) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *sphaira*, globe.] The large nucleolus of Protista from which all or most of the chromosomes arise.

karyota (kăr'ïötä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus.] Nucleated cells.

karyotheca (kăr'ïöthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus; *theke*, covering.] The nuclear membrane.

karyotin (kăr'ïötin) *n.* [Gk. *karyon*, nucleus.] Chromatin; nuclear substance.

kata,—*see also cata*—

katabolism (kätäb'öllizm) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *bole*, throw.] The destructive chemical processes of living organisms.

katagenesis (kät'äjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *genesis*, descent.] Retrogressive evolution.

katakinetic (kät'äkinēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *kinein*, to move.] *Appl.* process leading to discharge of energy; *cf.* anakinetic.

katakinetomeres (kät'äkinē'tömērzh) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *kinein*, to move; *meros*, part.] Unreactive, stable, atoms or molecules.

kataphase (kät'äfāz) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *phasis*, appearance.] The stages of mitosis from formation of chromosomes to division of cell; *cf.* anaphase.

kataphoresis (kät'äförē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *pherein*, to carry.] Transfer of fluids through a membrane from anode to kathode; electrical osmosis.

kataphoric (kätäför'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *pherein*, to carry.] *Appl.* passive action, the result of lethargy.

kataplexy (kät'äplēk'si) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *plessein*, to strike.] Condition of an animal feigning death.

katastate (kät'ästāt, kätäs'tāt) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *stasis*, state.]

Any product of katabolic activity of protoplasm.

kathodic (kät'höd'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kathodos*, descent.] Not arising in conformity with genetic spiral; *appl.* leaves.

kation (kät'i'ön, kät'ïön) *n.* [Gk. *kata*, down; *ienai*, to go.] A positively charged ion which moves towards kathode or negative pole; *opp.* anion.

keel (kēl) *n.* [A.S. *ceol*, ship.] The carina or breast-bone of flying Birds; boat-shaped structure formed by two anterior petals of Leguminosae.

keraphyllous (kērāf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* layer of a hoof between horny and sensitive parts.

keratin (kēr'ätin) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] An albuminoid forming the basis of epidermal structures such as horns, nails.

keratinisation (kērät'inizä'shün) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] State of becoming horny; *appl.* cells of epiderm developing in a horny material.

keratogenous (kērätö'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *genos*, birth.] Horn-producing.

keratohyalin (kēr'ätöh'i'älīn) *n.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *hyalos*, glass.] Substance contained in stratum lucidum of skin.

keratoid (kēr'ätoid) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn; *eidōs*, form.] Horny; resembling horn.

keratose (kēr'ätös) *a.* [Gk. *keras*, horn.] Having horny fibres in their skeleton, as certain Sponges.

kernel (kēr'nēl) *n.* [A.S. *cyrnel*, small grain.] The inner part of a seed containing the embryo.

kidney (kid'nē) *n.* [A.S. *cwith*, womb; *neere*, kidney.] Nephros; paired organ which elaborates and excretes urine.

kinaesthetic (kīn'ēsthēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *aisthesis*, perception.] *Pert.* sense of movement or muscular effort; *appl.* sense, area.

kinase (kīnäs') *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move.] A substance which transforms zymogens to enzymes.

kinesodic (kín'ēsōd'ík) *a.* [Gk. *kinesis*, movement; *odos*, way.] Conveying motor impulses.

kinetic (kínēt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move.] *Appl.* energy employed in producing or changing motion; division centre in cell-division.

kinetoblast (kínē'tōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *blastos*, bud.] Outer ciliated investment of aquatic larvae with special locomotor properties.

kinetogenesis (kínē'tōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *genesis*, descent.] The evolution theory that animal structures have been produced by animal movements.

kinetomeres (kínē'tōmērz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *meros*, part.] Molecules or atoms, reactive or stable, ana- and kata-kinetomeres.

kinetonucleus (kínē'tōnū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] The secondary nucleus, kinetoplast, or parabasal body, in forms such as Trypanosomes, in close connection with flagellum and undulating membrane; *cf.* tropho-nucleus.

kinetoplasm (kínē'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *plasma*, something formed.] An iron-containing nucleo-protein forming a source of energy to Nissl granules.

kinetoplast (kínē'tōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *plastos*, formed.] Composite body formed by union of parabasal body with blepharoplast in some Mastigophora.

kinetosome (kínē'tōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *soma*, body.] One of a group of granules occupying the polar plate region in moss sporogenesis.

kinoplasm (kín'ņōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *kinein*, to move; *plasma*, mould.] The substance of which attraction-sphere, astral rays, and spindle-fibres consist; archoplasm.

klasma-plates (klās'mā-plāts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *klasma*, fragment; *L. platus*, flat.] Small parts of compound ambulacral plates separated by growth pressure in Echinoids.

kleistogamous (klistōg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *kleistos*, closed; *gamos*, marriage.] Fertilised in closed flowers.

knee (nē) *n.* [A.S. *cneow*, knee.] Genu; joint between femur and tibia; root-process of certain swamp-inhabiting trees.

knot (nōt) *n.* [A.S. *cnotta*, knot.] In wood, base of branch surrounded by new layers of wood and hardened by pressure; in nuclear-meshwork, small particles of chromatin where meshes cross.

Krause's membrane [*T. Krause*, German anatomist.] The single or double row of dots in the light transverse band of striated muscle; telophragma.

L

labella (lābēl'ā) *n.* [*L. labellum*, small lip.] Paraglossa of Insects.

labellate (lābēl'āt) *a.* [*L. labellum*, small lip.] Furnished with labella or small lips.

labelloid (lābēl'oid) *a.* [*L. labellum*, small lip; *Gk. eidos*, form.] Like a labellum.

labellum (lābēl'ūm) *n.* [*L. labellum*, small lip.] The lower petal, morphologically posterior, of an Orchid; small lobe beneath labrum in Insects; proboscis lobe.

labia (lā'bīā) *n. plu.* [*L. labium*, lip.] Lip-like structures.

labia cerebri,—margins of cerebral hemispheres overlapping corpus callosum.

labia majora,—outer lips of vulva.

labia minora,—inner vulvar lips.

labial (lā'bīāl) *a.* [*L. labium*, lip.] *Pert.* or resembling a lip.

labial palp,—lobe-like structure near mouth of Molluscs; jointed appendage on labium of Insects.

labiate (lā'bīāt) *a.* [*L. labium*, lip.] Lip-like; possessing lips or thickened margins; having limb of calyx or corolla so divided that one portion overlaps the other.

- labiatiflorous** (lā'biātīflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *labium*, lip; *flos*, flower.] Having the corolla divided into two lip-like portions.
- labidophorous** (lāb'īdōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *labis*, forceps; *pherein*, to carry.] Possessing pincer-like organs.
- labiella** (lā'biēl'ā) *n.* [L. *labium*, lip.] A mouth-part of Myriapods.
- labiodental** (lā'biōdēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *labium*, lip; *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* lip and teeth; *appl.* to an embryonic lamina.
- labiosternite** (lā'biōstēr'nīt) *n.* [L. *labium*, lip; *sternum*, breastbone.] A median area between palpigers of insect head.
- labiostipes** (lā'biōstī'pēz) *n.* [L. *labium*, lip; *stipes*, stalk.] A portion of basal part of insect labium.
- labium** (lā'biūm) *n. sing.* of labia; the fused second maxillae of Insects.
- labral** (lā'brāl) *a.* [L. *labrum*, lip.] *Pert.* a labrum.
- labrum** (lā'brūm) *n.* [L. *labrum*, lip.] Anterior lip of certain Arthropods; outer margin of mouth of gastropod shell.
- labyrinth** (lāb'īrīnth) *n.* [L. *labyrinthus*, labyrinth.] The complex internal ear, bony or membranous; portions of kidney cortex with uriniferous tubules; tracheal tympanum.
- labyrinthodont** (lāb'īrīn'thōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *labyrinthos*, labyrinth; *odous*, tooth.] Having teeth with great complexity of dentine arrangement.
- lac** (lāk) *n.* [Persian, *lak*, lacquer.] A resinous secretion of lac glands of certain Insects.
- laccate** (lāk'āt) *a.* [It. *lacca*, varnish.] Appearing as if varnished.
- lacerated** (lās'ērātēd) *a.* [L. *lacerare*, to tear.] Having margin or apex deeply cut into irregular lobes.
- lacertiform** (lāsēr'tīfōrm) *a.* [L. *lacerta*, lizard; *forma*, shape.] Having the shape of a Lizard.
- lachrymal**,—lacrimal, *q.v.*
- lacinia** (lāsīn'īā) *n.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Segment of an incised leaf; inner division of endopodite of labium of Insects; fimbria, *q.v.*
- lacinate** (lāsīn'īāt) *a.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Irregularly incised, as petals; fringed; *appl.* a ligament of the ankle.
- lacinula** (lāsīn'ūlā) *n.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Small lacinia; inflexed sharp point of petal.
- lacinulate** (lāsīn'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *lacinia*, flap.] Having lacinulae.
- lacrimal** (lāk'rīmāl) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear.] *Pert.* or situated near lacrimal organ; *appl.* bone, duct, papillae, sac; also lachrymal.
- lacrimonasal** (lāk'rīmōnā'zāl) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* lacrimal and nasal bones or duct.
- lacrimose** (lāk'rīmōs) *a.* [L. *lacrima*, tear.] Bearing tear-shaped appendages, as gills of certain Fungi.
- lactalbumin** (lāk'tālbū'mīn) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; *albumin*, albumin.] An albumin found in milk.
- lactase** (lāk'tās) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk.] An enzyme found in animals forming glucose, etc., from lactose.
- lactation** (lāktā'shūn) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk.] Secretion of milk in mammary glands; period during which milk is secreted.
- lacteals** (lāk'tēālz) *n. plu.* [L. *lac*, milk.] Chyliferous or lymphatic vessels of small intestine; ducts which carry latex.
- lactescent** (lāktēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *lactescere*, to turn to milk.] Producing milk; yielding latex.
- lactic** (lāk'tik) *a.* [L. *lac*, milk.] *Pert.* milk; *appl.* bacilli.
- lactiferous** (lāktīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *lac*, milk; *ferre*, to carry.] Forming or carrying milk; carrying latex.
- lactochrome** (lāk'tōkrōm) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; Gk. *chroma*, colour.] A colouring matter of nitrogenous nature supposed to be in milk.
- lactogenic** (lāk'tōjēn'īk) *a.* [L. *lac*, milk; Gk. *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* secretion of milk; *appl.* a pre-pituitary hormone inducing secretion of milk in Mammals and of crop milk in the Pigeon.
- lactoglobulin** (lāk'tōglōb'ūlīn) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; *globulus*, *dim.* of *globus*, globe.] The specific proteid of milk, insoluble in water.

lactoproteid (lăk'tōprō'tēid) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk; Gk. *protos*, first; *eidos*, form.] Any milk proteid.

lactose (lăk'tōs) *n.* [L. *lac*, milk.] Milk-sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O$.

lacuna (lăkū'nă) *n.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity.] A space between cells; sinus; urethral follicle; cavity in bone; small cavity or depression on surface in Lichens.

lacunar (lăkū'năr) *a.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity.] Having or resembling lacunae.

lacunose (lăkū'nōs) *a.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity.] With numerous cavities.

lacunosorugose (lăk'ūnōsōroo'gōs) *a.* [L. *lacuna*, cavity; *rugosus*, wrinkled.] Having deep furrows or pits, as some seeds and fruits.

lacustrine (lăkūs'trīn) *a.* [L. *lacus*, lake.] Pert. or living in or beside lakes.

laeotropic (lē'ōtrōp'ik), **laeotropous** (lēōt'rōpūs) *a.* [Gk. *laos*, left; *trepein*, to turn.] Inclined, turned, or coiled to the left.

laevulose (lēv'ulōs) *n.* [L. *laevus*, left.] Fruit-sugar; fructose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

lagna (lăgē'nă, lăjē'nă) *n.* [L. *lagna*, flask.] An outgrowth of the sacculus, terminal portion of cochlea.

lageniform (lăgē'nifōrm, lăjē'nifōrm) *a.* [L. *lagna*, flask; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a flask.

lagopodous (lăgōp'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk. *lagos*, hare; *pous*, foot.] Possessing hairy or feathery feet.

Lamarckian (lămărk'ian) *a.* [J. de Lamarck, French biologist.] Of or pert. theories put forward by Lamarck.

Lamarckism (lămărk'izm) *n.* [J. de Lamarck, French biologist.] The evolution theory of Lamarck, embodying the principle that acquired characteristics are transmissible.

lambda (lăm'dă) *n.* [Gk. λ , lambda.] The junction of lambdoid and sagittal sutures.

lambdoid (lăm'doid) *a.* [Gk. λ , lambda; *eidos*, form.] A-shaped; *appl.* a cranial suture.

lamella (lămēl'ă) *n.* [L. *lamella*, small plate.] Any thin plate- or scale-like structure; the gill of an Agaric.

lamellar (lămēl'ăr), **lamellate** (lămēl'ăt) *a.* [L. *lamella*, small plate.] Composed of, or possessing thin plates.

lamellibranchiate (lămēl'ibrăng'kiăt) *a.* [L. *lamella*, thin plate; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Having plate-like gills on each side; with bilaterally compressed symmetrical body, like a bivalve.

lamellicorn (lămēl'ikōrn) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *cornu*, horn.] Having antennal joints expanded into flattened plates.

lamelliferous (lămēl'ēlif'erūs) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *ferre*, to carry.] Having small plates or scales.

lamelliform (lămēl'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *forma*, shape.] Plate-like.

lamellirostral (lămēl'irōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *lamella*, plate; *rostrum*, beak.] Having inner edges of bill bearing lamella-like ridges.

lamina (lăm'ină) *n.* [L. *lamina*, plate.] A thin layer, or scale; one of thin plate-like expansions of sensitive tissue which fit into grooves on inside of horse-hoof; blade of leaf.

lamina cribrosa, — cribriform plate, *q.v.*

laminar (lăm'inăr), **laminiform** (lăm'in'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *lamina*, plate; *forma*, shape.] Consisting of plates or thin layers; laminous.

laminipantar (lăm'in'iplăn'tăr) *a.* [L. *lamina*, plate; *plantă*, sole of foot.] Having scales of metatarsus meeting behind in a smooth ridge.

lanate (lăn'ăt) *a.* [L. *lana*, wool.] Woolly; covered with short hair-like processes giving woolly appearance to surface.

lance-linear (lăns' - lîn'ēăr) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance; *linea*, line.] Between lanceolate and linear in form.

lance-oblong (lăns' - ōb'lōng) *a.* [L. *lancea*, lance; *oblongus*, oblong.] Oblong with tapering ends.

lanceolate (län'sëölät) *a.* [*L. lanceola*, little lance.] Broad at base and tapering to point; lance-shaped.

lance-oval (läns'-ö'vål), **lance-ovate** (läns'-ö'vāt) *a.* [*L. lancea*, lance; *ovatis*, oval.] Something between lanceolate and oval.

lancet - plates, — plates supporting water-vascular vessels of Blastoids.

Langerhans,—see islets.

languet, **languette** (läng'gwët) *n.* [*F. langue*, tongue.] A process on branchial sac of Ascidians.

laniary (län'täri) *a.* [*L. laniare*, to tear in pieces.] Term *appl.* to canine tooth.

lantern,—see Aristotle's lantern.

lanthanin (län'thänin) *n.* [*Gk. lanthanein*, to conceal.] Oxychromatin; linin, *q.v.*

lanuginous (länu'jinūs) *a.* [*L. lanugo*, wool.] Woolly.

lanugo (länu'gō) *n.* [*L. lanugo*, wool.] The downy covering on a foetus, shed early in life.

lapidicolous (läp'idik'ölūs) *a.* [*L. lapis*, stone; *colere*, to cultivate.] *Appl.* animals that live under stones.

lappaceous (läpā'shūs) *a.* [*L. lappa*, bur.] Prickly.

lappet (läp'ët) *n.* [*M.E. lappe*, loose hanging part.] One of paired lobes extending downwards from distal end of stomodaeum in jelly-fish; lobe of a sea-anemone gullet; wattle of a bird.

larmier (lä'r'mër) *n.* [*Fr. larme*, tear.] Tear pit; saccus lacrimalis.

larva (lä'r'vä) *n.* [*L. larva*, ghost.] An embryo which becomes self-sustaining and independent before it has assumed the characteristic features of its parents.

larval (lä'r'vål) *a.* [*L. larva*, ghost.] *Pert.* or in the larval stage.

larviform (lä'r'viförm) *a.* [*L. larva*, ghost; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a larva.

larviparous (lärvip'ärūs) *a.* [*L. larva*, ghost; *parere*, to produce.] Producing live larvae.

larvivorous (lärviv'örūs) *a.* [*L. larva*, ghost; *vorare*, to devour.] Larva-eating.

larvule (lä'r'vül) *n.* [*L. larvula*, small larva.] Young larva.

laryngeal (lärin'jéal) *a.* [*Gk. larynx*, upper part of wind-pipe.] *Pert.* or near the larynx; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve, etc.

laryngotracheal (läring'göträ'kéal, lärin'jö-) *a.* [*Gk. larynx*, wind-pipe; *L. trachea*, trachea.] *Pert.* larynx, and trachea; *appl.* embryonic tube.

larynx (lä'r'ingks) *n.* [*Gk. laryngx*, larynx.] The organ of voice in most Vertebrates, except Birds.

lasso-cells,—filamented hemispherical cells, investing tentacles of Ctenophores, which adhere to foreign bodies.

lata-type,—a mutant with one or more supernumerary chromosomes as compared with its parent (from *Oenothera lata*).

latebra (lä'tëbrä) *n.* [*L. latebra*, hiding-place.] The bulb or flask-shaped mass of white yolk in eggs.

latebricole (lä'tëb'riköl) *a.* [*L. latebra*, hiding-place; *colere*, to cultivate.] Inhabiting holes.

latent (lä'tënt) *a.* [*L. latere*, to lie hid.] Lying dormant but capable of development under favourable circumstances; *appl.* buds, resting stages, characteristics.

latent bodies,—the resting stage of certain Haemoflagellates.

lateral (lä'tëräl) *a.* [*L. latus*, side.] *Pert.* or situated at a side; or at a side of an axis.

lateral chain theory,—see side chain.

lateral line,—longitudinal line at each side of body of Fishes marking position of sensory cells.

lateral mesenteries,—the mesenteries of Zoantharia, excluding directive or dorsal and ventral pairs.

laterigrade (lä'tërigräd) *a.* [*L. latus*, side; *gradus*, step.] Walking sideways, as a crab.

laterinerved (lä'tërinërvd') *a.* [*L. latus*, side; *nervus*, sinew.] With lateral veins.

laterocranium (lä'tëörkrä'nfüm) *n.* [*L. latus*, side; *cranium*, skull.] Area of insect head comprising genae and postgenae.

latex (lā'těks) *n.* [L. *latex*, fluid.] A milky fluid found in some plants.

laticiferous (lăt'isif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *latex*, fluid; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying latex; *appl.* cells, tissue, vessels.

latipantar (lăt'iplăn'tār) *a.* [L. *latus*, side; *planta*, sole of foot.] Having hinder tarsal surface rounded.

latirostral (lăt'irōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *latus*, broad; *rostrum*, beak.] Broad-beaked.

latiseptate (lăt'isēp'tāt) *a.* [L. *latus*, broad; *septum*, septum.] Having a broad septum in the silicula.

latitudinal furrow,—one running round a segmenting egg above and parallel to the equatorial.

Laurer-Stieda canal,—a canal leading from junction of oviduct and vitelline duct to open externally on dorsal surface in Trematodes.

laurinoxylon (lōr'īnōk'silōn) *n.* [L. *laurus*, laurel; Gk. *xylon*, wood.] Any fossil wood.

law of acceleration,—the generalisation that organs of greater importance develop more quickly.

lax (lāks) *a.* [L. *laxus*, loose.] Loose, as *appl.* panicle.

layer of Langhans [*T. Langhans*, German histologist.] Cytotrophoblast.

leader (lē'dēr) *n.* [A.S. *laedan*, to lead.] Highest shoot or part of trunk of a tree.

leaf (lēf) *n.* [A.S. *leaf*, leaf.] An expanded outgrowth of a stem, usually green.

leaf cushions,—prominent persistent leaf-bases, furnishing diagnostic characters in certain extinct plants.

lechrionodont (lēk'rīōdōnt') *a.* [Gk. *lechrion*, slantwise; *odous*, tooth.] With vomerine and pterygoid teeth in a row nearly transverse.

lecithalbumin (lē's'ithālbū'mīn) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk; L. *albumen*, white of egg.] A substance, consisting of albumin and lecithin, of various body organs.

lecithin (lē's'ithīn) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk.] A phosphorised fat of cell-protoplasm.

lecithoblast (lē's'ithōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk; *blastos*, bud.] In developing eggs, the yolk-containing blastomeres.

lecithocoele (lē's'ithōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *lekithos*, egg-yolk; *koiolos*, hollow.] Segmentation cavity of holoblastic eggs.

legume (lēg'ūm) *n.* [L. *legumen*, pulse.] Dehiscent one-celled, two-valved carpel, as pod of pea or bean.

legumin (lēgū'mīn) *n.* [L. *legumen*, pulse.] A proteid found in seeds of Leguminosae.

leiotropic,—laeotropic, *g.v.*

lemniscus (lēmnis'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *lemniskos*, fillet.] One of paired club-shaped organs at base of acanthocephalan proboscis; a fillet of fibres on each side of cerebral peduncles.

lens (lēnz) *n.* [L. *lens*, lentil.] A transparent part of eye which focuses rays of light on retina; crystalline lens; modified portion of cornea in front of each element of a compound eye.

lenticel (lēn'tisēl) *n.* [L. *lens*, lentil.] Ventilating pore in Angiosperm stems or roots; a lenticular gland.

lenticular (lēntik'ulār), **lentiform** (lēn'tifōrm) *a.* [L. *lenticula*, *dim.* of *lens*, lentil.] Shaped like a double convex lens.

lenticular (lēntik'ulār) *n.* Tip of incus articulating with stapes, often ossified as a separate unit.

lenticulate (lēntik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *lens*, lentil.] Meeting in a sharp point; depressed, circular, and frequently ribbed.

lentigerous (lēntij'ērūs) *a.* [L. *lens*, lentil; *gerere*, to bear.] Furnished with a lens.

lentiginose (lēntij'īnōs), **lentiginous** (lēntij'īnūs) *a.* [L. *lentigo*, from *lens*, lentil.] Freckled; speckled; bearing numerous small dots.

lento-capillary point,—point, just above wilting coefficient, at which flow of water towards root hairs is impeded on account of surface tension resistance.

- lepidodendroid** (lěp'ídōdēn'droid) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale; *dendron*, tree; *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* Lepidodendron; having scale-like leaf-scars.
- lepidophyte** (lěp'ídōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale; *phyton*, plant.] A fossil plant of fern family.
- lepidopterous** (lěp'ídōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale; *pteron*, wing.] Having wings covered with minute overlapping scales; *pert.* Moths, Butterflies.
- lepidote** (lěp'ídōt) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale.] Covered with minute scales.
- lepidotic** (lěp'ídōt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale.] *Appl.* an acid found in wings of some Lepidoptera.
- lepidotrichia** (lěp'ídōtrík'iā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lepis*, scale; *thrix*, hair.] The bony actinotrichia of Teleosts.
- lepospondylous** (lěp'ōspōn'dilūs) *a.* Gk. *lepos*, husk; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Having amphicoelous, or hour-glass shaped, vertebrae.
- leptocephaloid** (lěp'tōkēf'áloid, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *kephale*, head; *eidos*, form.] Resembling or having the shape of eel larvae.
- leptocercal** (lěp'tōsēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *kerkos*, tail.] With long slender tapering tail, as some Fishes; leptocercous, *appl.* Protozoa.
- leptodactylous** (lěp'tōdāk'tilūs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *daktylos*, finger.] Having slender digits.
- leptodermatous** (lěp'tōdēr'mātūs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *derma*, skin.] Thin-skinned; *appl.* various thecae; leptodermic; leptodermous.
- leptome** (lěp'tōm), **leptom** (lěp'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender.] Vascular tissue of plant stems; phloem; bast.
- leptonema** (lěp'tōnē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *nema*, thread.] The leptotene stage in meiosis.
- leptophloem** (lěp'tōflō'ēm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *phloios*, smooth bark.] Rudimentary bast tissue.
- leptophyllous** (lěp'tōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *phyllon*, leaf.] With slender leaves.
- leptosoma** (lěp'tōsōm) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *soma*, body.] Tall and slender; *opp.* eurysome.
- leptosporangiate** (lěp'tōspōrān'jiāt) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] With sporogenous tissue developing from outer cell of periclinal division; *opp.* eusporangiate.
- leptostroterate** (lěp'tōstrōt'ērāt) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *strotos*, covered.] With ambulacral plates narrow and crowded together, as in certain Stellerioidea.
- leptotene** (lěp'tōtēn) *a.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *tainia*, band.] Early stage of the prophase of meiosis where chromatin is in form of fine threads.
- leptotrombicula** (lěp'tōtrōmbik'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *It. tromba*, trumpet.] The larval form of a trombicula.
- leptoxylem** (lěp'tōzīlēm) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, slender; *xylon*, wood.] Rudimentary wood tissue.
- leptus** (lěp'tūs) *n.* [Gk. *leptos*, small.] The six-legged larva of Mites.
- lethal** (lē'thāl) *a.* [L. *letum*, death.] Causing death; of a parasite, fatal or deadly in relation to a particular host; *appl.* a hereditary factor which so influences development that the individual is rendered non-viable.
- leuceine** (lū'sēin) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white.] An amino - acid formed during decomposition of proteids.
- leucine** (lū'sin) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white.] A white nitrogenous substance found as a constituent of various tissues and organs.
- leucite** (lū'sīt) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white.] A colourless plastid.
- leuco-**,—also **leuko-**.
- leucoblast** (lū'kōblāst, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *blastos*, bud.] A colourless blood-corpuscle in development.
- leucocarpous** (lū'kōkār'pūs, loo-) *a.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *karpōs*, fruit.] With the fruit white.
- leucocyan** (lū'kōsī'an, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *kyanos*, dark blue.] A pigment found in certain Algae.

leucocyte (lū'kōsīt, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *kytos*, hollow.] An amoebocyte; a colourless blood-corpuscle; leukocyte.

leucocytogenesis (lū'kōsī'tōjēn'ēsīs, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *kytos*, hollow; *genesis*, descent.] Leucocyte formation.

leucophore, leukophore (lū'kōfōr, loo-) *n.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *pherein*, to bear.] A yellow-pigment-bearing cell; iridocyte.

leucoplastids (lū'kōplās'tīdz, loo-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *plastos*, formed.] Colourless plastids from which amylo-, chloro-, and chromoplastids arise.

leucoplasts (lū'kōplāsts, loo-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *leukos*, white; *plastos*, formed.] Colourless granules of plant cytoplasm which may develop into chromatophores or amyloplasts.

levator (lēvā'tōr) *n.* [L. *levare*, to raise.] A name given to muscles serving to raise an organ or part.

Leydig's cells [*F. von Leydig*, German anatomist.] Cells in testicular interstitial tissue.

Leydig's duct,—the Wolffian duct.

Leydig's organs,—minute organs on antennae of Arthropods, supposed to be organs of smell.

liana (liān'ā), **liane** (liān') *n.* [L. *ligare*, to bind.] Any luxuriant woody climber of tropical or semi-tropical forests.

liber (lī'bēr) *n.* [L. *liber*, inner bark.] Bast.

libriform (lī'brīfōrm) *a.* [L. *liber*, inner bark; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* fibres, woody, later becoming septate.

lichenism (lī'kēnīzm) *n.* [Gk. *leichen*, liverwort.] Symbiotic relationship between Fungi and Algae.

lichenoid (lī'kēnoid) *a.* [Gk. *leichen*, liverwort; *eidos*, form.] Resembling a Lichen.

Lichenology (lī'kēnōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *leichen*, liverwort; *logos*, discourse.] The study of Lichens.

Lieberkühn's crypts [*J. N. Lieberkühn*, German anatomist.] Tubular glands of the small intestine.

lien (lī'ēn) *n.* [L. *lien*, spleen.] Spleen.

lienal (liē'nāl) *a.* [L. *lien*, spleen.] *Pert.* spleen; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve plexus.

lienculus (liēn'kūlus) *n.* [L. *lien*, spleen.] An accessory spleen.

lienogastric (liē'nōgās'trīk) *a.* [L. *lien*, spleen; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* spleen and stomach; *appl.* artery supplying spleen and parts of stomach and pancreas.

life-cycle,—the various phases through which an individual species passes to maturity.

ligament (līg'āmēt) *n.* [L. *ligamentum*, bandage.] A strong fibrous band of tissue connecting two or more moveable bones.

ligneous (līg'nēūs) *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood.] Woody; of nature of wood.

lignescent (lignēs'ēt) *a.* [L. *lignescere*, to become woody.] Developing the characters of woody tissue.

lignicolous (lignīk'ōlus) *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood; *colere*, to cultivate.] Growing on or in wood.

lignification (līg'nīfīkā'shūn) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood; *facere*, to form.] Wood-formation; thickening of plant cell-walls by deposition of lignin.

lignin (līg'nīn) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood.] The substance which, modified by cellulose, causes the thickening of plant cell-walls, and so forms wood; also lignone; $C_{10}H_{18}O_8$.

lignivorous (lignīv'ōrus) *a.* [L. *lignum*, wood; *vorare*, to devour.] Eating wood; *appl.* various Insects.

lignocellulose (līg'nōsēl'ūlōs) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood; *cellula*, little cell.] Essential constituent of woody tissue, lignin and cellulose combined.

lignose (līg'nōs) *n.* [L. *lignum*, wood.] A variety of cellulose.

ligula (līg'ūlā) *n.* [L. *ligula*, little tongue.] A band of white matter in wall of fourth ventricle; median structure between labial palps of Insects.

ligulate (līg'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *ligula*, little tongue.] Having or *pert.* ligules; strap-shaped, as ray florets of Compositae.

ligule (lig'ül) *n.* [L. *ligula*, little tongue.] A membranous appendage at junction of blade and petiole; suprasporangial scale in Selaginella; lobe of annelidan parapodium.

liguliflorous (lig'ülfiflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *ligula*, little tongue; *flos*, flower.] Having ligulate flowers only.

limacel (lim'äsēl) *n.* [L. *limax*, slug.] Concealed vestigial shell of slugs.

limacine (limäs'ifōrm), **limacine** (lim'äsīn) *a.* [L. *limax*, slug; *forma*, shape.] Like a slug.

limb (lim) *n.* [A.S. *lim*, limb.] Branch; arm; leg; wing.

limbic (lim'bīk) *a.* [L. *limbus*, border.] Bordering; *appl.* a cerebral lobe.

limbous (lim'būs) *a.* [L. *limbus*, border.] *Appl.* overlapping sutures.

limbus (lim'būs) *n.* [L. *limbus*, border.] Any border if distinctly marked off by colour or structure.

limicolous (limik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *limus*, mud; *colere*, to dwell.] Living in mud.

liminal (lim'ināl) *a.* [L. *limen*, threshold.] *Pert.* a threshold; *appl.* stimulus; *appl.* sensation.

limivorous (limiv'örūs) *a.* [L. *limus*, mud; *vorare*, to devour.] Mud-eating; *appl.* certain aquatic animals which swallow mud.

limnetic (limnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *limne*, marsh.] Living in marshes; *pert.* organisms of marshy habitat.

limnophilous (limnōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *limne*, marsh; *philein*, to love.] Living in fresh-water marshes; also limnobiatic.

limnoplankton (lim'nöpläng'ktōn) *n.* [Gk. *limne*, marsh; *plangkton*, wandering.] The floating animal and plant life in fresh-water ponds and marshes; *cf.* haloplankton.

limosphere (līmös'fēr) *n.* [Gk. *limen*, receptacle; *sphaيرا*, globe.] A spherical body situated near blepharoplast in spermiogenesis of some Mosses.

linea (lin'ēä) *n.* [L. *linea*, line.] A line-like structure or mark.

linear (lin'ēär) *a.* [L. *linea*, line.] Tape- or thread-like.

linear-ensate,—between linear and ensiform in shape.

linear-lanceolate,—between linear and lanceolate in shape.

linear-oblong,—between linear and oblong in shape.

linellae (linēl'ē) *n. plu.* [L. *linella*, fine thread.] A system of filaments in certain Sarcodina holding together the xenophya.

lineolate (lin'ēölāt) *a.* [L. *linea*, line.] Marked by fine lines or striae.

lingua (ling'gwä) *n.* [L. *lingua*, tongue.] The floor of mouth in Mites; hypopharynx of Insects; a tongue or tongue-like structure.

lingual (ling'gwäl) *a.* [L. *lingua*, tongue.] *Pert.* tongue; *appl.* radula of Molluscs; *appl.* artery, gyrus, nerve, vein.

lingula (ling'gölä) *n.* [L. *lingula*, little tongue.] A small tongue-like process of bone or other tissue, as of cerebellum or sphenoid.

linin (lī'nin) *n.* [L. *linum*, flax.] The substance of achromatinic or oxyphilic reticulum of cell-nucleus.

linkage (ling'kēj) *n.* [M.E. *linke*, link.] Tendency of certain hereditary factors to remain associated through several generations; gametic coupling.

Linnaean (linē'än) *a.* [C. Linné or Linnaeus, Swedish naturalist.] *Pert.* or designating the system of classification established by Linnæus.

lip cell,—a sporangium cell at the point of dehiscence.

lipase (lip'äs) *n.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat.] An enzyme, lipolytic in action, found in blood and in various plant and animal organs, and also in various seeds; steapsin.

lipochrome (lip'ökrōm) *n.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat; *chroma*, colour.] A coloured fat found in some organisms.

lipogastry (lip'ögäs'trī) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking; *gaster*, stomach.] Temporary obliteration of gastral cavity, as in some Sponges.

lipogenous (lipōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat; *genos*, birth.] Fat-producing.

lipoid (lip'oid) *a.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat; *eidōs*, form.] Any fatty substance, such as lecithin, cholesterolin, found in cells.

lipolytic (lip'olit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *lipos*, fat; *lyein*, to reduce.] Capable of dissolving fat; fat-reducing.

lipomerism (lipōm'ērizm) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking; *meros*, part.] Suppression of segmentation, or coalescence of segments, as in Crustaceans.

lipostomy (lipōs'tōmī) *n.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking; *stoma*, mouth.] Temporary obliteration of mouth or osculum.

lipoxenous (lipōk'sēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *leipesthai*, to be lacking; *xenos*, host.] Leaving the host before completion of development.

lirella (lirēl'ā) *n.* [L. *lira*, furrow.] A linear apothecium of Lichens.

lissencephalous (līs'ēnkēf'ālūs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *lissos*, smooth; *engkephalos*, brain.] Having few or no convolutions on the brain.

lissoflagellate (līs'ōflāj'ēlāt) *a.* [Gk. *lissos*, smooth; L. *flagellum*, whip.] Having no collar surrounding base of flagellum.

lithite (lith'it) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone.] A calcareous secretion found in connection with ear, or with otocysts, lithocysts, and tentaculocysts, sensory organs of many Invertebrates.

lithocysts (lith'ōsists) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *kystis*, bladder.] Minute sacs or grooves, containing lithites, found in various Invertebrates.

lithodesma (lith'ōdēz'mā) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *desma*, bond.] A small plate, shelly in nature, found in certain bivalves.

lithodomous (lithōd'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *demein*, to build.] Living in rocks.

lithogenous (lithōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *genos*, birth.] Rock-forming, or rock-building, as certain Corals.

lithophagous (lithōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *phagein*, to eat.] Stone-eating, as Birds; rock-burrowing, as Molluscs.

lithophilous (lithōf'īlūs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *philein*, to love.] Growing on stones or rocks.

lithophyll (lith'ōfil) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *phyllon*, leaf.] A fossil leaf, or leaf-impression.

lithophyte (lith'ōfit) *n.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *phyton*, plant.] Plant growing on rocky ground.

lithotomous (lithōt'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *lithos*, stone; *temnein*, to cut.] Stone-boring, as certain Molluscs.

litoral (lit'ōrāl) *a.* [L. *litus*, sea-shore.] Growing or living at or near the sea-shore; also littoral.

liver (liv'ēr) *n.* [A.S. *lifer*, liver.] A bile-secreting gland of Vertebrates; digestive gland of some Invertebrates.

liver-pancreas,—an organ in Molluscs and Crustaceans combining functions of liver and pancreas.

lobate (lō'bāt) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Divided into lobes; lobose.

lobe (lōb) *n.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] A flap-like structure on toes of certain Birds; any rounded projection of an organ; lobus.

lobed (lōbd) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Having margin cut up into rounded divisions by incisions which reach less than half-way to mid-rib.

lobopodia (lō'bōpō'diā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe; *pous*, foot.] Blunt pseudopodia of Protozoa.

lobose (lō'bōs) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Divided into lobes; lobate.

lobular (lōb'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Like or pert. small lobes.

lobulate (lōb'ulāt) *a.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] Divided into small lobes.

lobule (lōb'ul) *n.* [Gk. *lobos*, lobe.] A small lobe or subdivision of a lobe; lobulus.

localisation of function,—reference to different parts of brain as communicating centres of various senses.

localisation of sensation,—identification on surface of body of exact spot affected.

locellus (lōsēl'ūs) *n.* [L. *locellus*, from *locus*, place.] A small compartment of an ovary.

locomotor rods,—hooked or knobbed rods for crawling, on ventral surface of certain Nematodes.

locular (lök'ülär) *a.* [L. *loculus*, little place.] Containing, or composed of loculi; loculate.

loculicidal (lök'ülisi'däl) *a.* [L. *loculus*, little place; *caedere*, to cut.] Dehiscent dorsally down middle of carpels.

loculus (lök'ülüs) *n.* [L. *loculus*, *dim.* of *locus*, place.] A small chamber or cavity; cavity between septa in certain Coelenterates; chamber of foraminiferal shell; one of cavities of an ovary.

locus (lök'üs) *n.* [L. *locus*, place.] Position of gene in the chromosome.

lodicule (löd'ikül) *n.* [L. *lodícula*, coverlet.] A scale at base of ovary in Grasses supposed to represent part of a perianth.

loma (lō'ma) *n.* [Gk. *loma*, fringe.] A thin membranous flap forming a fringe round an opening.

lomastome (lō'mästöm') *n.* [Gk. *loma*, fringe; *stoma*, mouth.] Having margin of lip recurved or reflected.

loment (lō'mönt) *n.* [L. *lomentum*, bean meal.] A legume or pod constricted between seeds; lomentum.

lomentaceous (lō'möntä'shüs) *a.* [L. *lomentum*, bean meal.] *Pert.* resembling or having loment.

long-day,—*appl.* plants in which the flowering period is hastened by a relatively long photoperiod, ordinarily more than 12 hours.

longicorn (lön'jikörn) *a.* [L. *longus*, long; *cornu*, horn.] Having long antennae; *appl.* certain beetles.

longipennate (lön'jipēn'ät) *a.* [L. *longus*, long; *penna*, wing.] Having long wings, or long feathers.

longirostral (lön'jirös'träl) *a.* [L. *longus*, long; *rostrum*, beak.] With a long beak.

loph (löf) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge.] Crest which may connect cones in teeth and so form a ridge.

lophiostomate (löf'jöstō'mät) *a.* [Gk. *lophion*, small crest; *stoma*, mouth.] With crested conceptacle-opening.

lophobranchiate (löf'öbräng'kiät) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *branchia*, gills.] With tufted gills.

lophocalthrops (löf'ökäl'thröps) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *A.S. coltraefpe*, kind of thistle.] A sponge spicule with rays crested or branched.

lophocercal (löf'ösēr'käl) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *kerkos*, tail.] Having a rayless caudal fin like a ridge round end of vertebral column.

lophodont (löf'ödönt) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *odous*, tooth.] Having transverse ridges on the cheek-teeth grinding surface.

lophophore (löf'öför) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *pherein*, to carry.] An oval tentacle-supporting organ in Polyzoa and Brachiopods.

lophoselenodont (löf'ösäl'ēnödönt) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, crest; *selenē*, moon; *odous*, tooth.] Having cheek-teeth ridged with crescentic cuspid ridges on grinding surface.

lophosteon (löfös'teön) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *osteon*, bone.] The keel-ridge of a sternum.

lophotriaene (löf'öttri'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *triaina*, trident.] Lophocalthrops, *q.v.*

lophotrichous (löföt'riküs) *a.* [Gk. *lophos*, ridge; *thrix*, hair.] Having long whip-like flagella; with a tuft of flagella at one pole.

loral (lō'räl) *a.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] *Pert.* or situated at the lore.

lorate (lō'rät) *a.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] Strap-shaped.

lore (lör) *n.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] Space between bill and eyes in Birds.

lorica (lör'ikä, lör'ikä) *n.* [L. *lorica*, corselet.] A protective external case found in Rotifers and Infusorians.

loricate (lör'ikät) *a.* [L. *lorica*, corselet.] Covered with protective shell or scales.

lorication moment,—the occasion of deposition of silica for an entire skeleton at one time.

lorum (lör'rüm) *n.* [L. *lorum*, thong.] The piece of under jaw on which submentum lies in certain Insects.

loxodont (lök'södönt) *a.* [Gk. *loxos*, oblique; *odous*, tooth.] Having molar teeth with shallow grooves between the ridges.

luciferase (loosif'ērās) *n.* [L. *lux*, light; *ferre*, to carry.] An oxidising enzyme which acts on luciferin, causing luminosity.

luciferin (loosif'ērīn) *n.* [L. *lux*, light; *ferre*, to carry.] The substance oxidised by luciferase, causing luminosity; it appears to have some of the properties of proteins.

lumbar (lüm'bār) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin.] *Pert.* or near the region of the loins; *appl.* artery, vein, vertebra, plexus, gland.

lumbocostal (lüm'bökös'täl) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin; *costa*, rib.] *Pert.* loins and ribs; *appl.* arch.

lumbosacral (lüm'bösä'kräl) *a.* [L. *lumbus*, loin; *sacrum*, sacred.] *Pert.* loins and sacrum; *appl.* nerve-plexus, trunk.

lumbriciform (lümbrīs'ifōrm), **lumbricoid** (lüm'brikoid) *a.* [L. *lumbricus*, earth-worm; *forma*, shape; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Like a worm.

lumen (lū'mēn, loo-) *n.* [L. *lumen*, light.] The cavity of a tubular part or organ.

luminous organs, — specialised organs for the production of light, found in various plant and animal organisms.

lunar (lū'nār, loo-) *a.* [L. *luna*, moon.] *Appl.* carpal bone; also called semilunar and intermedium; lunate.

lunare (lünār'ē) *n.* [L. *luna*, moon.] The lunar bone.

lunate (lū'nāt, loo-) *a.* [L. *luna*, moon.] Somewhat crescent-shaped.

lunatum, — semilunar bone.

lung (lüng) *n.* [A.S. *lunge*, lung.] The paired or single respiratory organ of air-breathing higher animal forms.

lung-book, — the respiratory organ of Scorpionids, formed like a purse with numerous compartments.

lunular (lū'nülār, loo-) *a.* [L. *lunula*, small moon.] Marked with crescent-shaped marking; lunulate.

lunule (lū'nül, loo-) *n.* [L. *lunula*, small moon.] A crescent-shaped marking; also lunula.

lunulet (lū'nülēt, loo-) *n.* [L. *lunula*, small moon.] A small lunule.

lupulin (lū'pūlin, loo'pūlin) *n.* [L. *lupus*, hop.] The resinous glandular scales of hops; an organic compound, bitter and acrid, obtained from these.

luteal (lū'tēäl, loo-) *a.* [L. *luteus*, orange-yellow.] *Pert.* or like cells of corpus luteum.

lutein (lū'tēin, loo-) *n.* [L. *luteus*, orange-yellow.] The yellow lipochrome pigment of egg-yolk and corpus luteum.

luteinising hormone, — a hormone extracted from the pars glandularis of the pituitary.

lychnidiate (liknīd'iāt) *a.* [Gk. *lychnos*, lamp.] Luminous.

lymph (limf) *n.* [L. *lymphā*, water] An alkaline colourless fluid contained in lymphatic vessels.

lymph heart, — contractile expansion of a lymph vessel where it opens into a vein, in many Vertebrates.

lymphatic (limfāt'ik) *a.* [L. *lymphā*, water.] *Pert.* or conveying lymph.

lymphocyte (lim'fösīt) *n.* [L. *lymphā*, water; Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] A small mononuclear colourless corpuscle of blood and lymph.

lymphogenic (lim'föjēn'ik) *a.* [L. *lymphā*, water; Gk. *genos*, birth.] Produced in lymph-glands.

lymphogenous (lim'föj'ēnūs) *a.* [L. *lymphā*, water; Gk. *genos*, birth.] Lymph-forming.

lymphoid (lim'foid) *a.* [L. *lymphā*, water; Gk. *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* retiform tissue with meshes largely occupied by lymph corpuscles; adenoid.

lyocytosis (lī'ösītō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose; *kytos*, hollow.] Histolysis by extra-cellular digestion, as in insect metamorphosis.

lyophil (lī'ōfil) *a.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose; *philos*, loving.] *Appl.* solutions which, after evaporation to dryness, go readily into solution again on addition of fluid; *cf.* lyophobe.

lyophobe (lī'ōfōb) *a.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose; *phobos*, fear.] *Appl.* solutions which, after evaporation to dryness, remain as a solid; *cf.* lyophil.

lyotropic (liōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *lyein*, to loose; *trope*, turn.] *Appl.* solutions which are dependent on changes in the solvent itself.

lyra (lī'rā) *n.* [Gk. *lyra*, lyre.] Triangular part of corpus callosum, marked with lines as a lyre; a lyrate pattern as on some bones.

lyrate (lī'rāt) *a.* [Gk. *lyra*, lyre.] Lyre-shaped; *appl.* certain leaves.

lysactinic (lisäktin'ik) *a.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing; *aktis*, ray.] Of Stellerioidea, having podia limited to lower half of body instead of continued to apical plates; *cf.* desmactinic.

lysigenous (lisij'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* formation of tissue cavities caused by degeneration and breaking down of cell-walls in centre of mass; lysogenous.

lysin (lī'sin) *n.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing.] Any substance capable of destroying cells or bacteria.

lysogenesis (līsōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *lysis*, loosing; *genesis*, descent.] The action of lysins.

lyssa (lis'ä) *n.* [Gk. *lyssa*, madness.] A vermiform structure of muscle, fatty and connective tissue, or cartilage, under the tongue of Mammals.

lytta (lit'ä) *n.* [Gk. *lytta*, madness.] A cartilaginous or fibrous rod lying in the tongue of Carnivores; lyssa.

M

macerate (mä'sērāt) *v.* [L. *macerare*, to soften.] To wear away or to isolate parts of a tissue or organ; to soften and wear away by digestion or other means.

machopolyp (mäk'öpōl'ip) *n.* [Gk. *mache*, fight; *polys*, many; *pous*, foot.] A nematophore of certain Hydromedusae provided with cnidoblasts or adhesive globules.

macrandrous (mäkrän'drūs) *a.* [Gk.

makros, large; *aner*, man.] Having large male plants or elements.

macraner (mäkrä'nēr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *aner*, male.] Male ant of unusually large size.

macrergate (mäkrēr'gāt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *ergates*, worker.] Worker ant of unusually large size.

macrobiotic (mäk'rōbiōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *bios*, life.] Long-lived; life-prolonging.

macroblast (mäk'rōbläst) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *blastos*, bud.] A large cell or corpuscle.

macrocarpous (mäk'rōkâr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *karpōs*, fruit.] Producing large fruit.

macrocephalous (mäk'rōkēf'älūs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *kephale*, head.] Having the cotyledons thickened; big-headed.

macrocnemic (mäk'rōknē'mik) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *kneme*, tibia.] *Appl.* Zoanthidae having the sixth protocneme or primary pair of mesenteries perfect.

macroconidium (mäk'rōkōnid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *konis*, dust; *idion*, *dim.*] A large asexual spore or conidium.

macroconjugant (mäk'rōkōn'joogänt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; L. *conjugare*, to unite.] The larger individual of a conjugating pair.

macrocyst (mäk'rōsist) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *kystis*, bladder.] A large reproductive cell of certain Fungi; a large cyst or case, as for spores.

macrocytase (mäk'rōsī'tās) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *kytos*, hollow.] The enzyme of macrophages or endothelial cells.

macroductylous (mäk'rōdäk'tilūs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *daktylos*, finger.] With long digits.

macrodont (mäk'rōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *odous*, tooth.] With large teeth.

macrogamete (mäk'rögämēt') *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gametes*, spouse.] The larger of two conjugants, usually considered as equivalent to ovum or female conjugant.

macrogametocyte (măk'rögămē'tō-sīt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gametes*, spouse; *kytos*, hollow.] The mother-cell of a macrogamete, considered female; term used mainly in connection with Protista.

macrogamy (măkrög'ămī) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gamos*, marriage.] Syngamy between full-grown individuals of a species, as in Actinophrys; hologamy.

macroglossate (măk'röglōs'āt) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *glossa*, tongue.] Furnished with a large tongue.

macrognathic (măk'rögnăth'ik) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having specially developed jaws.

macrogonidium (măk'rögōnīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gone*, generation; *idion*, *dim.*] A large gonidium.

macrogyne (măk'rōjīn) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *gyne*, woman.] Female ant of unusually large size.

macromere (măk'rōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *meros*, part.] In cleavage of telolecithal eggs, a larger cell of lower hemisphere.

macromerozoite (măk'rōmērōzō'it) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *meros*, part; *zoon*, animal.] One of many divisions produced by macroschizont stage of a Sporozoon.

macromesentery (măk'rōmēs'entērī, -mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] One of the larger complete mesenteries of an Anthozoon.

macromyelon (măk'rōmī'elōn) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *myelos*, marrow.] The medulla oblongata.

macronotal (măk'rōnō'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *noton*, back.] With large thorax, as a queen ant.

macront (măk'rōnt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *on*, being.] The larger of two sets of cells formed after schizogony in Neosporidia, the macront giving rise to macrogametes.

macronucleus (măk'rōnū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] The larger of two nuclei in a cell, usually supposed to be of a vegetative or somatic nature.

macrophage (măk'rōfāj) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *phagein*, to eat.] A large phagocyte or endothelial cell possessing the enzyme macrocytase; a large mononuclear leucocyte.

macrophyllous (măk'rōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having elongated leaves or leaflets.

macropodous (măkrōp'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *pous*, foot.] Having a long stalk, as a leaf or leaflet; having hypocotyl large in proportion to rest of embryo.

macropterous (măkrōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *pteron*, wing.] With unusually large fins or wings.

macroshizogony (măk'rōskīzōg'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *schizein*, to cleave; *gone*, generation.] Method of multiplication of macroschizonts; schizogony giving rise to large merozoites.

macroschizont (măk'rōskī'zōnt) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *schizein*, to cleave; *on*, being.] Stage in life-cycle of certain Haemosporidia developed from sporozoite, and giving rise to macromerozoites.

macroscopic (măk'rōskōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *skopein*, to view.] Visible by the naked eye.

macrosepalous (măk'rōsēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sepalon*, sepal.] With specially large sepals.

macroseptum (măk'rōsēp'tūm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *L. septum*, division.] A primary or perfect septum of Anthozoa.

macrosmatic (măk'rōsmăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *osme*, smell.] With well-developed sense of smell.

macrosmatous (măk'rōsōm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *soma*, body.] Possessing abnormally large body.

macrosome (măk'rōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *soma*, body.] A large alveolar sphere or granule in protoplasm.

macrosplanchnic (măk'rōsplāngk'nīk) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *splangchnon*, entrail.] Large-bodied and short-legged.

macrosporangiophore (măk'rôspôr-ân'jîöfôr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure bearing a macrosporangium.

macrosporangium (măk'rôspôrân'-jîüm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium developing macrospores or megaspores.

macrospore (măk'rôspôr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed.] A large anisospore or gamete of Sarcodina; a larger spore of heteroporous plants; megaspore.

macrosporophore (măk'rôspôr'rôfôr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A leafy lobe developing macrosporangia.

macrosporophyll (măk'rôspôr'rôfil) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] Macrosporophore.

macrosporozyte (măk'rôspôr'rôzô'it) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *sporos*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] A larger endogamous sporozyte of Sporozoa.

macrostomatous (măk'rôstôm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *stoma*, mouth.] With very large mouth.

macrostylous (măk'rôstî'lôspôr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *stylos*, pillar; *sporos*, seed.] A large spore-like stalked body.

macrostylous (măk'rôstî'lüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *stylos*, pillar.] With long styles.

macrotherm (măk'rôthêrm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *therme*, heat.] A tropical plant; a plant requiring heat and moisture.

macrotous (măkrô'tüs) *a.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *ous*, ear.] With large ears.

macrotrichia (măk'rôtrik'iä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *thrix*, hair.] The larger setae on wing veins of Insects.

macrotype (măk'rôtîp) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *L. typus*, a type.] A modified arrangement of Anthozoan mesenteries containing more macromesenteries than normal microtype.

macrozoogonidium (măk'rôzô'ôgônîd'îüm) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large;

zoon, animal; *gone*, generation; *idion*, dim.] A large zoogonidium.

macrozoospore (măk'rôzô'ôspôr) *n.* [Gk. *makros*, large; *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed.] Large motile spore.

macula (măk'ülä) *n.* [L. *macula*, spot.] A spot or patch of colour; a small pit or depression; a tubercle.

macula lutea,—yellow spot of retina, an oval yellowish area in centre of posterior part of retina at point of most perfect vision.

maculate (măk'ülät), **maculiferous** (măk'ülîf'êrüs), **maculose** (măk'ülôs) *a.* [L. *macula*, spot.] Spotted.

maculation (măk'ülä'shün) *n.* [L. *macula*, spot.] The arrangement of spots on a plant or animal.

madrepore (măd'rêpôr) *n.* [F. *madrêpore*—from L. *mater*, mother; Gk. *poros*, friable stone.] A branching stony Coral; plate at external opening of stone canal in Echinoderms.

madreporic (măd'rêpôr'ik) *a.* [F. *madrêpore*, madreporite.] *Pert.* a madreporite or madreporite; *appl.* body, plate, tubercle, canal.

madreporic canal,—stone canal, *q.v.*
madreporite (mădrêp'ôrît) *n.* [F. *madrêpore*, madreporite.] A flat circular or pentagonal grooved, perforated plate at end of an interambulacral area, or between two such areas in Echinoids, or between rays in Asteroids; a modified genital plate.

maggot (măg'ôt) *n.* [M.E. *magot*, grub.] The worm-like insect larva, without appendages or distinct head, as that of the blow-fly.

mala (mă'lä) *n.* [L. *mala*, cheek.] Part of maxilla of some Insects, of mandible of certain Myriapods; part of exterior of lower jaw of Birds; cheek; malar bone.

malacoid (măl'äkoid) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft.] Soft in texture.

Malacology (măl'äköl'ôji) *n.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft; *logos*, discourse.] The study of Molluscs.

malacophilous (măl'äkôf'ilüs) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft; *philein*, to love.] Pollinated by agency of Gastropods.

malacopterous (mäl'äköp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft; *pteron*, wing.] Soft-finned.

malacostracous (mäl'äkös'trākūs) *a.* [Gk. *malakos*, soft; *ostrakton*, shell.] Soft-shelled.

malar (mäl'ār) *a.* [L. *mala*, cheek.] *Pert.* or in region of cheek; *n.*, the zygomatic bone.

male (mäl) *n.* [L. *mas*, male.] *Pert.* masculine organism; *appl.* organs of reproduction, as testes, or stamens; symbol ♂.

male pronucleus,—nucleus of spermatozoon.

malleate (mäl'ēāt) *a.* [L. *malleus*, hammer.] Hammer-shaped; *appl.* a type of trophi of Rotifer gizzard.

malleoincudal (mäl'ēoin'kūdāl) *a.* [L. *malleus*, hammer; *incus*, anvil.] *Pert.* malleus and incus of ear.

malleolar (mäl'ēölār) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *malleus*, hammer.] The vestigial fibula of Ruminants; *a.*, *pert.* or in region of malleolus; *appl.* arteries, folds, sulcus.

malleolus (mäl'ēölūs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *malleus*, hammer.] Medial and lateral malleolus, lower extremity prolongations of tibia and fibula respectively.

malleoramate (mäl'ēörā'māt) *a.* [L. *malleus*, hammer; *ramus*, branch.] *Appl.* type of trophi with looped manubrium and toothed incus in Rotifer gizzard.

malleus (mäl'ēūs) *n.* [L. *malleus*, hammer.] A part of Rotifer mastax or gizzard; one of chain of auditory ossicles of Mammals; Weberian ossicle of Fishes.

Malpighian (mälpig'iän) *a.* [M. *Malpighi*, Italian anatomist.] Discovered by or named after Malpighi.

Malpighian body, or corpuscle,—in spleen, a nodular mass of lymphoid tissue ensheathing the smaller arteries; in kidney, a tuft or glomerulus of convoluted capillary blood-vessels enclosed in a dilatation of uriniferous tubule.

Malpighian layer,—basal layer of epidermis next to true skin.

Malpighian tubes,—slender thread-like excretory tubes leading into posterior part of gut of Insects.

maltase (môl'tās) *n.* [A.S. *mealt*, malt.] A plant ferment which converts malt-sugar into grape-sugar.

maltose (môl'tōs) *n.* [A.S. *mealt*, malt.] Malt-sugar.

mamelon (mäm'ëlön) *n.* [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] Small pimple-like structure in centre of tubercle of Echinoid interambulacral plate.

mamilla, mammilla (mämil'ā) *n.* [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] A nipple.

mamillary process or tubercle,—superior tubercle connected with transverse process of lower thoracic vertebrae.

mamillate (mäm'ilāt) *a.* [L. *mamilla*, nipple.] Studded with small protuberances.

mamma (mäm'ā) *n.* [L. *mamma*, breast.] Milk-secreting organ of female Mammals.

mammal (mäm'al) *n.* [L. *mamma*, breast.] An animal of class of higher Vertebrates of which the females suckle the young.

Mammalogy (mämäl'ōji) *n.* [L. *mamma*, breast; Gk. *logos*, discourse.] The study of Mammals.

mammary (mäm'ārī) *a.* [L. *mamma*, breast.] *Pert.* the breast; *appl.* arteries, veins, glands, tubules.

mammiferous (mämif'erūs) *a.* [L. *mamma*, breast; *ferre*, to bear.] Developing mammae; milk-secreting; mammalian.

mammogenic (mäm'ōjēn'ik) *a.* [L. *mamma*, breast; Gk. *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* a pituitary hormone (not identical with the lactogenic hormone) promoting growth of the lobe-alveolar and duct systems of the mammary gland.

mandible (män'dibēl) *n.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] The lower jaw of Vertebrates, either a single bone or composed of several; a paired mouth appendage of Arthropods; mandibulum.

mandibular (mändib'ulär) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* the lower jaw; *appl.* arch, canal, foramen, fossa, nerve, notch.

mandibulate (mändib'ulät) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] Having a lower jaw; having functional jaws; having mandibles.

mandibuliform (mändib'uliförm) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw; *forma*, shape.] Resembling, or used as a mandible; *appl.* certain insect maxillae.

mandibulohyoid (mändib'ulöhï'oid) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw; Gk. *hyoïdes*, Y-shaped.] In region of mandible and hyoid.

mandibulomaxillary (mändib'ulö-mäksil'äri) *a.* [L. *mandibulum*, jaw; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* maxillae and mandibles of Arthropods.

manducation (män'dükä'shün) *n.* [L. *manducare*, to chew.] Chewing; mastication.

manicate (män'ikät) *a.* [L. *manicatus*, sleeved.] Covered with entangled hairs or matted scales.

manna (män'ä) *n.* [Gk. *manna*, manna.] Hardened exudation of bark of certain trees; honey-dew secreted by certain Coccidae.

mannose (män'ös) *n.* [Gk. *manna*, manna.] Sugar of various plants of mannite group; $C_6H_{12}O_6$.

mantle (män'tel) *n.* [L. *mantellum*, cloak.] Outer soft fold of integument next shell of Molluscs; pallium; sheath of spongioblast cells; body-wall of Ascidians.

mantle cavity,—a space between the mantle and body proper.

mantle cell,—a cell of tapetum or investing tissue of a sporangium.

mantle fibres,—the spindle-fibres of a fully formed spindle.

mantle layer,—a layer of embryonic medulla spinalis representing the future gray columns.

mantle lobes,—dorsal and ventral flaps of mantle in Bivalves.

manual (män'üäl) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] A wing-quill borne on manus or hand of Birds; primary feather.

manubrial (mänü'bräl) *a.* [L. *manubrium*, handle.] *Pert.* a manubrium; handle-shaped.

manubrium (mänü'brüüm) *n.* [L. *manubrium*, handle.] A cell projecting inwards from shield of an antheridial globule of Thallophytes; a hypostome or conical elevation at distal end of a Hydrozoan polyp; clapper-like portion hanging down from under surface of Medusae; handle-like part of malleus of ear; anterior part of sternum.

manus (män'üs) *n.* [L. *manus*, hand.] Hand, or part of fore-limb corresponding to it, as found in Vertebrates from Amphibia upwards.

manyplies,—omasum or psalterium, third chamber of stomach of Ruminants—so-called from its folded structure.

marcescent (märsēs'ent) *a.* [L. *marcescere*, to wither.] Withering but not falling off; *appl.* a calyx or corolla persisting after fertilisation.

marginal (mâr'jinäl) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge.] *Pert.* at or near the margin, edge, or border; *appl.* a form of nervation; *appl.* a convolution of frontal lobe.

marginal plates,—system of plates round margin of Chelonian carapace.

marginalia (mâr'jinä'llä) *n. plu.* [L. *margo*, edge.] Prostalia or defensive spicules on body surface round osculum.

marginate (mâr'jinät) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge.] Having a distinct margin in structure or colouring.

marginicidal (mâr'jinisī'däl) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge; *caedere*, to cut.] Dehiscing by line of union of carpels.

marginiform (mâr'jiniförm) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge; *forma*, shape.] Like a margin or border in appearance or structure.

marginirostral (mâr'jinirös'träl) *a.* [L. *margo*, edge; *rostrum*, beak.] Forming the edges of a bird's bill.

marmorate (mâr'mörät) *a.* [L. *marmor*, marble.] Of marbled appearance.

marrow (măr'ō) *n.* [M.E. *marow*, pith.] Connective tissue filling up cylindrical cavities in bodies of long bones, and spaces of cancellous tissue, differing in composition in different bones; medulla ossium.

marsupial (mārsū'piāl) *a.* [L. *marsupium*, pouch.] *Pert.* a marsupium; pouch-bearing, as a Kangaroo; *appl.* bones of pelvic girdle in certain Mammals.

marsupium (mārsū'pīum) *n.* [L. *marsupium*, pouch.] Any pouch-like structure in which the young of an animal complete their development, such as abdominal pouch of Marsupials; gill cavities of bivalves; recess formed by diverging spines and a supporting membrane in Stelleroids; structure protecting the acrocyst in Sertularians; a nursing-sac surrounding certain archegonia.

masked (mās'kd) *a.* [F. *masque*, mask.] Personate, as *appl.* corolla.

masseter (māsē'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *masseter*, one that chews.] Muscle which raises lower jaw and assists in chewing.

masseteric (mās'ētēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *masseter*, one that chews.] *Pert.* or near masseter muscle of cheek; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve.

massula (mās'ūlā) *n.* [L. *massa*, mass.] A mass of microspores in a sporangium of certain Pteridophytes; a massed group of microspores in Orchids.

mast cells,—spheroid or ovoid cells of soft protoplasm, very granular, numerous in parts where fat is being laid down; Mastzellen of Ehrlich.

mastax (mās'tāks) *n.* [Gk. *mastax*, mouth.] The gizzard of Rotifers.

mastication (mās'tikā'shūn) *n.* [L. *masticare*, to chew.] Process of chewing food with teeth till reduced to small pieces or to a pulp.

masticatory stomach,—the gastric mill or stomodaeal apparatus of Crustaceans, for grinding and straining food material.

mastigium (māstij'tūm) *n.* [Gk.

mastigion, little whip.] Defensive posterior lash of certain larvae.

mastigobranchia (mās'tigöbräng'kiā) *n.* [Gk. *mastigion*, little whip; *branchia*, gills.] Epipodite of adult Decapoda, a bilobed membranous lamina extending upwards between gills.

mastoid (mās'toid) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *eidōs*, form.] Nipple-shaped; *appl.* a process of temporal bone, cells, foramen, fossa, notch.

mastoideosquamous (māstoid'ēō-skwā'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *eidōs*, like; L. *squama*, scale.] *Pert.* mastoid and squamous parts of temporal bone.

mastoidohumeralis (māstoid'öhūm-ērā'lis) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *eidōs*, like; L. *humerus*, humerus.] A muscle of certain quadrupeds connecting mastoid and humerus.

masto-occipital (mās'tō-ōksip'itāl) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; L. *occiput*, occiput.] *Pert.* occipital bone and mastoid process of temporal.

mastoparietal (mās'töpār'i'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* parietal bone and mastoid process of temporal.

mastotympenic (mās'tötimpän'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mastos*, breast; *tympanon*, drum.] *Appl.* part of tympanic cavity's boundary in certain Reptiles.

matriclinous (māt'rikli'nūs) *a.* [L. *mater*, mother; Gk. *klīnein*, to bend.] With hereditary characteristics more maternal than paternal; matroclinic; matroclinal.

matrix (mā'triks) *n.* [L. *mater*, mother.] Ground substance of connective tissue; part beneath body and root of nail; uterus; body upon which Lichen or Fungus grows.

mattula (māt'ulā) *n.* [L. *matta*, mat.] Fibrous network covering petiole bases of Palms.

maturation (māt'ūrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *maturus*, ripe.] Completion of germ-cell development, consisting of reduction of chromatin; meiosis; reduction of chromosomes from somatic or diploid to genetic or haploid number.

maxilla (mäksil'ä) *n.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw.] The upper jaw; part of upper jaw beyond premaxilla; an appendage of most Arthropods posterior to mandible, modified in various ways in adaptation to function and requirements.

maxillary (mäksil'äri) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* or in region of maxilla or upper jaw; *appl.* artery, nerve, process, sinus, tuberosity, vein.

maxillary glands,—paired renal organs opening at base of maxilla in Crustacea.

maxilliferous (mäk'silif'ērüs) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing maxillae.

maxilliform (mäksil'iförm) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *forma*, shape.] Like a maxilla.

maxillipede (mäksil'ipēd) *n.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *pes*, foot.] An appendage, in one, two, or three pairs, posterior to maxillae in Arthropods; also maxilliped.

maxillo dental (mäksil'ödēn'täl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *dens*, tooth.] *Pert.* jaws and teeth.

maxillojugal (mäksil'öjoo'gäl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *jugum*, yoke.] *Pert.* jaw and jugal bone.

maxillomandibular (mäksil'ömändib'ülär) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Appl.* arch forming jaws of primitive Fishes; *pert.* maxilla and mandible.

maxillopalatal (mäksil'öpäl'ätäl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* jaw and palatal bones; *appl.* a maxillary process of Birds.

maxillopharyngeal (mäksil'öfärin'-jēäl) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; Gk. *pharynx*, gullet.] *Pert.* lower jaw and pharynx.

maxillopremaxillary (mäksil'öprēmäksil'äri) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *pre*, before.] *Pert.* whole of upper jaw; *appl.* jaw when maxilla and premaxilla are fused.

maxilloturbinal (mäksil'ötür'binal) *a.* [L. *maxilla*, jaw; *turbo*, whorl.] *Pert.* maxilla and turbinals; *n.*, a bone arising from lateral wall of nasal cavity, which supports sensory epithelium.

maxillula (mäksil'ülä) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *maxilla*, jaw.] A first maxilla in Crustacea when there are more pairs than one.

meatus (mēä'tüs) *n.* [L. *meatus*, passage.] A passage or channel, as acoustic, auditory, nasal.

mechanism (mēk'änizm) *n.* [Gk. *mechane*, machine.] The view that all vital phenomena are due to physical and chemical laws.

Meckel's cartilage or rod [*J. F. Meckel*, German anatomist.] The lower jaw of lower Vertebrates, and in higher the axis round which membrane bones of jaw are arranged and formed.

Meckel's ganglion,—the sphenopalatine ganglion.

meconidium (mēk'önid'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *mekon*, poppy; *idion*, *dim.*] Sessile or pedicellate extracapsular medusa usually lying on top of gonangium of certain Hydroids.

meconium (mēkō'nium) *n.* [Gk. *mekon*, poppy.] Waste products of a pupa or other embryonic form.

media (mē'diä) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle.] A middle structure, such as a layer of tissue, a central nervure; *plu.*, substances of various kinds, as bouillon, in which cultures are grown.

mediad (mē'diäd) *adv.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Towards but not quite in the middle line or axis.

medial (mē'diäl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Situated in the middle.

median (mē'diän) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Lying or running in axial plane; intermediate; middle.

mediastinal (mē'diästi'näl) *a.* [L. *mediastinus*, servant.] *Pert.* or in region of mediastinum; *appl.* cavity, arteries, glands, pleura.

mediastinum (mē'diästi'nüm) *n.* [L. *mediastinus*, servant.] Space between right and left pleura in and near median sagittal thoracic plane; incomplete vertical septum of testis.

mediodorsal (mē'diödör'säl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *dorsum*, back.] In the dorsal middle line.

mediopalatine (mē'diōpāl'ātin) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *palatus*, palate.] Between palatal bones; *appl.* a cranial bone of some Birds.

mediopectoral (mē'diōpēk'tōrāl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *pectus*, breast.] *Appl.* middle part of sternum.

mediostapedial (mē'diōstāpē'diāl) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle; *stapes*, stirrup.] *Pert.* that portion of columella auris external to stapes.

mediotarsal (mē'diōtār'sāl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *tarsus*, ankle.] Between tarsal bones.

medioventral (mē'diōvēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *medius*, middle; *venter*, belly.] In the middle ventral line.

mediproboscis (mē'diprōbōs'is) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle; Gk. *proboskis*, trunk.] Middle portion of insect proboscis, part of ligula.

medithorax (mē'dithō'rāks) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle; Gk. *thorax*, breast.] The middle part of thorax; the mesothorax of Insects.

medium (mē'diūm) *n.* [L. *medius*, middle.] Any of the structures through which a force acts, as refracting media of eyebulb; substance in which cultures are reared or tissues propagated.

medulla (mēdūl'ā) *n.* [L. *medulla*, marrow, pith.] Marrow of bones; central part of an organ or tissue; pith or central portion of stem.

medulla oblongata, — posterior portion of brain continuous with medulla spinalis, or spinal cord.

medullary (mēdūl'ārī) *a.* [L. *medulla*, pith.] *Pert.* or in region of medulla; *appl.* axis, artery, lamina, membrane, bone, spaces, groove, canal, etc.

medullary canal, — hollow cylindrical portion of a long bone containing marrow; neurocoel.

medullary groove, — a groove on surface of medullary plate, bounded by folds which, growing up, coalesce and convert groove into a canal, the neurocoel.

medullary keel, — a downward growth towards archenteron, the rudiment of central nervous system

in development of certain primitive Vertebrates.

medullary layer, — a thick subcortical layer of the thallus of some Lichens.

medullary plate, — plate-like formation of ectoderm cells bordering blastopore of early embryo; earliest rudiment of nervous system.

medullary rays, — a number of strands of connective tissue extending between pith and pericycle.

medullary sheath, — a ring of protoxylem round pith of certain stems; a layer of white glistening material surrounding axis cylinder of medullated nerve-fibre.

medullated (mēd'ūlātēd) *a.* [L. *medulla*, pith.] Provided with a medullary sheath.

medullated nerve-fibres, — fibres of brain and spinal cord, consisting of axis-cylinder or neuraxis of primitive fibrillae, surrounded by medullary sheath, in turn covered by delicate neurilemma.

medullispinal (mēdūl'ispī'nāl) *a.* [L. *medulla*, pith; *spina*, spine.] Of the spinal cord.

medusa (mēdū'sā) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, one who rules.] A jelly-fish.

medusiform (mēdū'sifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa; L. *forma*, shape.] Like a medusa or jelly-fish.

medusoid (mēdū'soid) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa; *eidōs*, like.] A medusa-like free-swimming gonophore of Hydrozoa; *a.*, like a jelly-fish or medusa.

medusome (mēdū'sōm) *n.* [Gk. *Medousa*, Medusa; *soma*, body.] Medusoid stage in life-history of Obelia.

megacephalic (mēg'ākēfāl'ik, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *kephale*, head.] With abnormally large head; having a cranial capacity of over 1400 c.c.; *cf.* mesocephalic, microcephalic.

megagamete (mēg'āgāmēt') *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *gametes*, spouse.] A rounded cell regarded as an ovum or its equivalent, developed from a megametocyte after a process akin to maturation.

megagametocyte (mëg'ägämë'tösit) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *gametes*, spouse; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell developed from a merozoite, and itself giving rise to a megagamete.

megagametogenesis (mëg'ägämëtö-jën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *gametes*, spouse; *genesis*, descent.] Development of megagametes or ova.

megakaryocyte (mëg'äkär'yüsit) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *karyon*, nut; *kytos*, hollow.] A giant-cell of marrow with one large annular lobulated nucleus, containing a number of nucleoli.

megalaesthetes (mëg'älës'thëts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *aisthetikos*, perceptive.] Sensory organs, sometimes in form of eyes, in Placophora.

megalecithal (mëg'älës'ithäl) *a.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *lekithos*, yolk.] Containing much yolk material.

megaloblast (mëg'älöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *blastos*, bud.] An erythrocyte larger than normal.

megalogonidium (mëg'älögönid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *gonos*, offspring; *idion*, dim.] A large gonidium.

megalopic (mëg'älöp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *ops*, eye.] Belonging to the megalops stage.

megalopore (mëg'älöpör) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *poros*, channel.] Pore in dorsal plates of Chiton for placing a megal aesthete in direct communication with exterior.

megalops (mëg'älöps) *n.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *ops*, eye.] A larval stage of certain Crustaceans, as crabs, conspicuous by large stalked eyes; megalopa.

megalospheric (mëg'älösfër'ik) *a.* [Gk. *megalon*, great; *sphaira*, globe.] Of polythalamous Foraminifer shells, having a megalosphere or large initial chamber; megaspheric.

megamere (mëg'ämër) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *meros*, part.] One of the large cells formed after primary divisions of a developing ovum.

meganucleus (mëg'änü'klëüs) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] The larger or vegetative nucleus of Infusoria.

megaphyllous (mëg'äfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having relatively large leaves.

megasclere (mëg'äsklër) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *skleros*, hard.] Skeletal spicule of general supporting framework of Sponges, *opp.* a microsclere.

megasome,—macrosome, *q.v.*

megasporangium (mëg'äspörän'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, large; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A macrospore-producing sporangium.

megaspore (mëg'äspör) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *sporos*, seed.] A larger-sized spore of dimorphic forms in reproduction by spore-formation; larger spore of heterosporous plants, regarded as female; embryo-sac cell of seed plant.

megasporophyll (mëg'äspöröfil) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *sporos*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] A spore-bearing leaf developing megasporangia.

megatherm (mëg'äthërm) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *therme*, heat.] A tropical plant.

megazoid (mëg'äzö'oid) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, like.] The larger zoid resulting from binary or other fission.

megazoospore (mëg'äzö'öspör) *n.* [Gk. *megas*, great; *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed.] A large zoospore, as in reproduction of certain Radiolaria; a zoogonidium of certain Algae.

Meibomian glands [*H. Meibom*, German anatomist.] The tarsal glands; modified sebaceous glands of the eyelids, the ducts opening on the free margins.

meiometry (miöm'ëri) *n.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller; *meros*, part.] Condition of having fewer than the normal number of parts.

meiophylly (mi'öfil'i) *n.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller; *phyllon*, leaf.] Suppression of one or more leaves in a whorl.

meiosis (mīō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller.] Process of reduction division of germ-cell chromosomes from diploid to haploid number at maturation; also maiosis.

meiostemonous (mī'ōstēm'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller; *stemon*, spun thread.] Having fewer stamens than petals or sepals.

meiotaxy (mī'ōtāk'si) *n.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller; *taxis*, arrangement.] Suppression of whorl or set of organs.

meiotic (mīōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meion*, smaller.] *Appl.* reduction division, or meiosis.

Meissner's plexus [*G. Meissner*, German histologist.] A gangliated plexus of nerve fibres in submucous coat of small intestine.

melanin (mēl'ānīn) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black.] Black or dark-brown pigment, as of retina; *cf.* haemozoin.

melanism (mēl'ānīzm) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black.] Excessive development of black pigment.

melanocyte (mēl'ānōsit) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black; *kytos*, hollow.] A black pigmented lymphocyte.

melanophore (mēl'ānōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *melas*, black; *pherein*, to bear.] A black pigment cell.

melanospermous (mēl'ānōspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *melas*, black; *sperma*, seed.] *Appl.* seaweeds with dark-coloured spores.

melanotic (mēl'ānōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *melas*, black.] Having black pigment unusually developed.

melliferous (mēlīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey; *ferre*, to carry.] Honey-producing.

melliphagous (mēlīf'āgūs), **mellivorous** (mēlīv'ōrūs) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey; *vorare*, to devour; Gk. *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on honey.

mellisugent (mēl'īsū'jēnt) *a.* [L. *mel*, honey; *sugere*, to suck.] Honey-sucking.

member (mēm'bēr) *n.* [L. *membrum*, member.] A limb or organ of the body; a well-defined part or organ of a plant.

membrana (mēmbrā'nā) *n.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] A thin film,

skin or layer of tissue covering a part of animal or plant; a thin covering of cells or of unicellular organisms; a membrane.

membranaceous (mēm'brānā'shūs) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] Of the consistency or having the structure of a membrane.

membrane bone,—a bone developing directly in membrane without passing through a cartilage stage.

membranella (mēm'brānēl'ā) *n.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] An undulating membrane formed by fusion of rows of cilia, found among Protozoa.

membraniferous (mēm'brānīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane; *ferre*, to carry.] Enveloped in or bearing a membrane.

membranoid (mēm'brānoid) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane; Gk. *eidōs*, like.] Resembling membrane.

membranous (mēm'brānūs) *a.* [L. *membrana*, membrane.] Resembling or consisting of membrane; pliable and semitransparent.

membranous cranium,—a mesenchymal investment enclosing brain.

membranous labyrinth,—internal ear, separated from bony cavities by perilymph, and itself containing endolymph.

membranous vertebral column,—continuous sheath of mesoderm, enveloping notochord and neural tube.

membranula (mēmbrān'ulā) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *membrana*, membrane.] A concrescence of cilia, as in certain Infusoria.

membranule (mēm'brānūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *membrana*, membrane.] A small opaque space close to body of insect in anal area of wing of some Dragonflies.

Mendelian,—*pert.* character which behaves according to results of Mendel's law.

Mendelism,—a law or rule governing inheritance of characters in plants and animals, discovered by *Gregor Mendel*. This principle deals with inheritance of "unit characters," presence or absence of one or other

of a pair of contrasting characters, dominant and recessive. It also shows that offspring of organisms with a pair of contrasting characters will exhibit these in a definite ratio, and it is extended to deal with groups of characters.

meningeal (mĕn'ĭn'jĕăl) *a.* [Gk. *meninx*, membrane.] *Pert.* or in region of meninges; *appl.* artery, vein, nerve.

meninges (mĕn'ĭn'jĕz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *meninx*, membrane.] The three membranes enclosing brain and spinal cord, from without inwards—*dura mater*, arachnoid, and *pia mater*.

meningosis (mĕn'ĭnggō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *meninx*, membrane.] Attachment by means of membranes.

meningospinal (mĕn'ĭng'gōsp'ĭnăl) *a.* [Gk. *meninx*, membrane; L. *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* spinal cord membranes.

meniscus (mĕn'ĭs'kŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meniskos*, little moon.] Interarticular fibro-cartilage found in joints exposed to violent concussion; intervertebral disc.

mensa (mĕn'să) *n.* [L. *mensa*, table.] Chewing surface of tooth.

menstruation (mĕn'strooă'shŭn) *n.* [L. *mensis*, month; *struere*, to flow.] Periodic discharge from uterus of various Vertebrates, chiefly higher Mammals.

mental (mĕn'tăl) *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin.] *Pert.* or in region of chin; *appl.* foramen, nerve, spines, tubercle, muscle; *pert.* mentum of Insects; *appl.* scale or plate of fish and of reptile.

mentigerous (mĕntij'ĕrŭs) *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin; *gerere*, to carry.] Supporting or bearing the mentum.

mentomeckelian (mĕn'tōmĕkĕ'liăn) *a.* [L. *mentum*, chin; J. F. Meckel, German anatomist.] *Appl.* a cartilage bone present in a few lower Vertebrates at either side of mandibular symphysis.

mentum (mĕn'tŭm) *n.* [L. *mentum*, chin.] The chin; region between labium and submentum in Insects;

projection between head and foot of some Gastropods.

mericarp (mĕr'ĭkărp) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *karpos*, fruit.] A one-seeded indehiscent part of a schizocarp.

meridional canal,—in Ctenophores, a canal into which adradial canals open.

meridional furrow,—a longitudinal furrow extending from pole to pole of a segmenting egg.

merism,—metamerism, *q.v.*

merismatic (mĕr'ĭzmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *merismos*, partition.] Dividing or separating into cells or segments; consisting of meristem, as merismatic tissue.

merismoid (mĕr'ĭz'moid) *a.* [Gk. *merismos*, partition; *eidōs*, like.] With branched pileus.

merispore (mĕr'ĭspōr) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *sporos*, seed.] A segment or spore of a multicellular spore-body.

meristele (mĕr'ĭstĕl) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *stēle*, pillar.] A separate part of a monostelic stem passing outwards from stele to leaves; the branch of a stele supplying a leaf.

meristem (mĕr'ĭstĕm) *n.* [Gk. *meristes*, divider.] Tissue formed of cells all capable of diversion, as found at growing points; merismatic or meristematic tissue.

meristematic (mĕr'ĭstĕmăt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meristes*, divider.] *Pert.* or consisting of meristem; *appl.* tissue, cells of growing point; merismatic.

meristic (mĕr'ĭs'tĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meristes*, divider.] Segmented; divided off into parts; differing in number of parts.

meristic variation,—changes in number of parts or segments, and in geometrical relations of the parts; *cf.* substantive variation.

meristogenetic (mĕr'ĭs'tōjĕnĕt'ĭk) *a.* [Gk. *meristes*, divider; *genesis*, descent.] Developing from meristem.

merithallus (mĕ'rĭthăl'ŭs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, part; *thallos*, young shoot.] An internode.

mermaid's purse,—horny floating or fixed egg-envelope of Elasmobranchs.

mermithaner (měr'mithā'nēr) *n.*

[Gk. *mermis*, cord; *aner*, male.] Male ant parasitised by *Mermis*.

mermithergate (měr'mithēr'gāt) *n.*

[Gk. *mermis*, cord; *ergates*, worker.] An enlarged worker ant parasitised by *Mermis*.

mermithogyne (měr'mithōjīn') *n.*

[Gk. *mermis*, cord; *gyne*, female.] Female ant parasitised by *Mermis*.

meroblast (měr'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk.

meros, part; *blastos*, bud.] Intermediate stage between schizont and merozoite in some Sporozoa.

meroblastic (měr'ōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk.

meros, part; *blastos*, bud.] *Appl.* ova which undergo only partial segmentation or cleavage in development; developing from part of the oosphere only.

merocerite (měr'ōs'ērīt) *n.* [Gk.

meros, thigh; *keras*, horn.] The fourth segment of crustacean antennae.

merocytes (měr'ōsīt) *n. plu.* [Gk.

meros, part; *kytos*, hollow.] Nuclei formed by repeated division of supernumerary sperm-nuclei, in blastoderm periphery of bird's egg.

merogamy,—microgamy, *q.v.*

merogastrula (měr'ōgās'troolā) *n.*

[Gk. *meros*, part; *dim.* of *gaster*, stomach.] The gastrula formed from a meroblastic ovum.

merogenesis (měr'ōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk.

meros, part; *genesis*, descent.] Formation of parts; segmentation.

merognathite (měr'ōg'nāthīt) *n.* [Gk.

meros, thigh; *gnathos*, jaw.] Fourth segment of crustacean mouth-part.

merogony (měr'ōg'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *meros*,

part; *gone*, generation.] Development of normal young of small size, from part of an egg, in which there was no female pronucleus.

meroistic (měr'ōis'tik) *a.* [Gk. *meros*,

part.] *Appl.* certain insect ovaries which produce vitellogenic cells in addition to ova.

merokinesis (měr'ōkīnē'sīs) *n.* [Gk.

meros, part; *kinesis*, movement.] Formation and division of a thread-like chromosome in the karyomeres.

meromorphosis (měr'ōmôr'fōsīs) *n.*

[Gk. *meros*, part; *morphosis*, change.] Regeneration of a part with new part less than that lost.

meron (mě'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh.]

Posterior portion of coxa of Insects.

meront (měrōnt') *n.* [Gk. *meros*,

part; *on*, being.] A uninucleate schizont-stage in Neosporidia succeeding the planont-stage.

meroplankton (měr'ōplāng'ktōn) *n.*

[Gk. *meros*, part; *planktos*, wandering.] Plankton living only part-time near the surface.

meropodite (měrōp'ōdīt'), **meros**

(mě'rōs) *n.* [Gk. *meros*, thigh;

pous, foot.] Fourth segment of thoracic appendage in Crustacea.

merosmatous (měr'ōsōm'ātūs) *a.*

[Gk. *meros*, part; *soma*, body.]

Appl. ascidiozooids divided into two regions, thorax and abdomen.

merosome (měr'ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *meros*,

part; *soma*, body.] A body segment, somite, or metamere.

merosthenic (mě'rōsthēn'ik) *a.* [Gk.

meros, thigh; *sthenos*, strength.] With unusually developed hindlimbs.

merotomy (měrōt'ōmī) *n.* [Gk.

meros, part; *temnein*, to cut.] Segmentation or division into parts.

merozoite (měr'ōzō'īt) *n.* [Gk. *meros*,

part; *zoon*, animal.] Division-product of a schizont in Sporozoa.

merozoon (měr'ōzō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *meros*,

part; *zoon*, animal.] A fragment of a unicellular animal containing part of the macronucleus, obtained by artificial division.

merrythought,—furcula of Birds,

formed by coalesced clavicles.

merus,—meropodite, *q.v.*

mesadenia (mēsādē'niā) *n. plu.* [Gk.

mesos, middle; *aden*, gland.]

Mesodermal tubular accessory genital glands in Insects; *cf.* ectadenia.

mesamoeboïd (mēs'āmē'bōid) *a.* [Gk.

mesos, middle; *amoibe*, change.]

Appl. nucleated cells of blood islands from which blood corpuscles are derived.

mesarch (měs'árk) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *arche*, beginning.] *Appl.* xylem having metaxylem developing in all directions from the protoxylem, characteristic of Ferns; having the protoxylem surrounded by metaxylem.

mesaticephalic (měsăt'íkěfăl'ík, -sěf-) *a.* [Gk. *mesatos*, mid; *kephale*, head.] Having a cephalic index of 75 to 80; mesocephalic.

mesaxonic (měs'áksôn'ík) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *axon*, axis.] With the line dividing the foot, passing up the middle digit.

mesectoderm (měsěk'töděrm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *ektos*, outside; *derma*, skin.] Parenchyma formed of descendants of ectodermal cells which migrated inwards.

mesencephalon (měs'ěnkěf'ălôn, -sěf-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *en*, in; *kephale*, head.] The mid-brain, comprising corpora quadrigemina (bigemina) and cerebral peduncles.

mesenchyma (měsěng'kímă), **mesenchyme** (měsěng'kīm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *engchein*, to pour in.] A mass of tissue, intermediate between ectoderm and endoderm of a gastrula.

mesendoderm (měsěn'döděrm) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *endon*, within; *derma*, skin.] Cells lying posteriorly to lip of blastopore, partly invaginated with endoderm in gastrulation, in development of some Molluscs.

mesenterial (měs'ěntě'riăl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* a mesentery; *appl.* filaments of Actinozoa.

mesenteric (měs'ěntě'ík, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* a mesentery; *appl.* artery, glands, nerves, veins.

mesenteriole (měs'ěntě'riöl, mēz-) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *mesenterium*, mesentery.] A fold of peritoneum derived from mesentery, retaining vermiform appendix in position.

mesenterium,—mesentery, *g.v.*

mesenteron (měsěn'těron, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.]

The main digestive cavity of Actinozoa and other Coelenterates; portion of alimentary canal lined by endoderm.

mesentery (měs'ěntěri, mēz-) *n.* [L. *mesenterium*, mesentery.] A peritoneal fold serving to hold viscera in position; a muscular partition extending inwards from body-wall in Coelenterates.

mesepimeron (měs'ěpīm'ěrôn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] The epimeron of mesothorax of Insect.

mesethmoid (měsěth'moid, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, like.] Between the two ectethmoid bones; *appl.* ethmoid plate of cranium when it ossifies; median cranial bone of Vertebrates.

mesiad (mě'ziăd) *adv.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle.] Towards or near the middle plane.

mesial (mě'ziăl), **mesian** (mě'ziăn) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle.] In the middle vertical or longitudinal plane.

mesoarium,—mesovarium, *g.v.*

mesobenthos (měs'öběnthös, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *benthos*, depths.] Animal and plant life of sea-bottom when depth is between 100 and 500 fathoms.

mesoblast (měs'öblăst, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, bud.] The mesoderm or middle layer of an embryo; mesoblastema.

mesoblastic (měs'öblăs'tik, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* or developing from middle layer.

mesobranchial (měs'öbrăng'kiăl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* middle gill-region, as in Crustacea.

mesobronchus (měs'öbröng'kūs, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *brongchos*, wind-pipe.] In Birds, the main trunk of a bronchus giving rise to secondary bronchi.

mesocaecum (měs'ösě'kūm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *caecus*, blind.] The mesentery connected with the caecum.

mesocardium (mēs'ōkâr'diŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *kardia*, heart.] An embryonic mesentery binding heart to pericardial walls; part of pericardium enclosing veins (venous m.) or aorta (arterial m.).

mesocarp (mēs'ōkârp, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *karpōs*, fruit.] The middle layer of pericarp or coat of a fruit.

mesocentrous (mēs'ōsēn'trūs, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *centrum*, centre.] Ossifying from a median centre.

mesocephalic (mēs'ōsēfāl'ik, mē'zō-kēfāl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *kephalē*, head.] Having a cranial capacity of between 1350 and 1400 c.c.; *cf.* megacephalic, microcephalic.

mesochilium (mēs'ōkī'līŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *cheilos*, lip.] The middle portion of labellum of Orchids.

mesocoel (mēs'ōsēl, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *koilos*, hollow.] The second of three main parts of coelom of Molluscs.

mesocolic (mēs'ōkōl'ik, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *kolon*, large intestine.] *Pert.* mesocolon; *appl.* lymph glands.

mesocolon (mēs'ōkōl'ōn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *kolon*, large intestine.] A mesentery or fold of peritoneum attaching colon to dorsal wall of abdomen.

mesocoracoid (mēs'ōkōr'ākoid, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *korax*, crow; *eidōs*, form.] Situated between hyper- and hypo-coracoid; *appl.* middle part of coracoid arch of certain Fishes.

mesocycle (mēs'ōsikēl, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *kylos*, circle.] A layer of tissue between xylem and phloem of a monostelic stem; part of conjunctive tissue of stele.

mesoderm (mēs'ōdērm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *derma*, skin.] The mesoblast or embryonic layer lying between ectoderm and endoderm.

mesodermal (mēs'ōdēr'māl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *derma*, skin.]

Pert. derived or developing from mesoderm.

mesodesm (mēs'ōdēzm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *desma*, bond.] Part of mesocycle.

mesodont (mēs'ōdōnt, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *odontos*, tooth.] *Appl.* Stag-beetles having a medium development of mandible projections.

mesogaster (mēs'ōgās'tēr, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *gaster*, stomach.] The mesentery proper, or fold of peritoneum supporting stomach.

mesogastric (mēs'ōgās'trik, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* a mesogaster or mesogastrium, or middle gastric region.

mesogastrium (mēs'ōgās'triŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *gaster*, stomach.] Mesentery connecting stomach with dorsal abdominal wall in embryo; middle abdominal region.

mesogloea (mēs'ōglē'ā, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *gloia*, glue.] An intermediate non-cellular layer in Sponges and Coelenterates.

mesognathion (mēs'ōgnāth'ion, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *gnathos*, jaw.] The lateral segment of maxilla, bearing lateral incisor.

mesohepar (mēs'ōhē'pār, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *hepar*, liver.] Mesentery supporting liver.

mesohydrophytic (mēs'ōhi'drōfitik, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *hydor*, water; *phyton*, plant.] Growing in temperate regions but requiring much moisture.

mesolecithal (mēs'ōlē's'ithāl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *lekithos*, yolk.] *Appl.* eggs with yolk in centre.

mesology (mēs'ōl'ōjī, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *logos*, discourse.] Bionomics; relation between organism and environment.

mesomere (mēs'ōmēr, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *meros*, part.] Middle zone of coelomic pouches in embryo; mesoblastic somite or proto-vertebra.

mesometrium (mēs'ōmē'triŭm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *metra*, uterus.] The mesentery of uterus and connecting tubes.

mesomitosis (mēs'ōmītō'sis, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *mitos*, thread.] Mitosis within nuclear membrane, without co-operation of cytoplasmic elements ; *cf.* metamitosis.

mesomyodian (mēs'ōmīō'diān, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *mys*, muscle ; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* Birds with muscles of syrinx attached to middle of bronchial semi-rings.

meson (mēs'ōn, mē'zōn) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle.] The central plane, or region of it.

mesonephric (mēs'ōnēf'rik, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* mesonephros, or mid-kidney ; *appl.* duct, tubules.

mesonephridium (mēs'ōnēfrīd'iūm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *nephros*, kidney ; *idion*, *dim.*] A nephridium or excretory organ of certain Invertebrates, derived from mesoblast.

mesonephros (mēs'ōnēf'rōs, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *nephros*, kidney.] Intermediate part of excretory organ in Vertebrate embryos ; Wolffian body.

mesonotum (mēs'ōnō'tūm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *noton*, back.] Dorsal part of insect mesothorax.

mesoparapтерon (mēs'ōpārāp'tērōn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *para*, beside ; *pteron*, wing.] The small sclerite of mesothorax of Insects.

mesopetalum (mēs'ōpēt'ālūm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *petalon*, petal.] Labellum or lip of an Orchid.

mesophragma (mēs'ōfrāg'mā, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *phragma*, fence.] A chitinous piece descending into interior of insect body with post-scutellum for base.

mesophryon (mēsōf'rīōn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *ophrys*, eyebrow.] The elevated median head-region of Trilobites.

mesophyll (mēs'ōfil, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *phyllon*, leaf.] The internal parenchyma of a leaf.

mesophyte (mēs'ōfit, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *phyton*, plant.] A plant thriving in temperate climate with normal amount of moisture.

mesoplankton (mēs'ōplāng'ktōn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *planktos*, wandering.] Floating animal and plant life from a hundred fathoms downwards.

mesoplast (mēs'ōplāst, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *plastos*, moulded.] A cell nucleus.

mesoplastron (mēs'ōplās'trōn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] Plate between hyo- and hypo-plastron of certain Turtles.

mesopleuron (mēs'ōploō'rōn, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *pleura*, side.] A lateral part of insect mesothorax.

mesopodial (mēs'ōpō'diāl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* a mesopodium.

mesopodium (mēs'ōpō'diūm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *pous*, foot.] Leaf-stalk or petiole region of leaf ; middle part of molluscan foot ; the metacarpus or metatarsus.

mesopraescutum (mēs'ōprēskūtūm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; L. *prae*, before ; *scutum*, shield.] Praescutum of mesothorax in Insects.

mesopterygium (mēs'ōptērij'iūm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *pterygion*, little wing or fin.] The middle of three basal pectoral fin-cartilages in recent Elasmobranchs.

mesopterygoid (mēs'ōptēr'igoid, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *pteryx*, wing ; *eidos*, form.] The middle of three pterygoid bone elements of Teleosts ; the ectopterygoid.

mesorchium (mēsōr'kiūm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *orchis*, testicle.] Mesentery supporting testis.

mesorectum (mēs'ōrēk'tūm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; L. *rectus*, straight.] Mesentery supporting rectum.

mesorhinal (mēs'ōrī'nāl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *rhis*, nose.] Between nostrils.

mesorhinium (mēs'ōrīn'iūm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle ; *rhis*, nose.] The internarial surface region of a bird's bill.

mesosalpinx (mēs'ösäl'pingks, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *salpinx*, trumpet.] The portion of supporting ligament stretching from uterine tube to level of ovary.

mesoscapula (mēs'öskäp'ülä, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Scapular spine.

mesoscutellum (mēs'öskütél'üm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *scutellum*, small shield.] Scutellum of insect mesothorax.

mesoscutum (mēs'öskütüm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *scutum*, shield.] Scutum of insect mesothorax.

mesosoma (mēs'ösö'mä, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *soma*, body.] Middle part of body; praecabdomen of Arthropods.

mesosperm (mēs'öspërm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *sperma*, seed.] Integument investing nucellus of ovule.

mesospore (mēs'öspör, mēz-), **mesosporium** (mēs'öspör'ium, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *sporos*, seed.] The intermediate of three spore coats; a resting-spore stage.

mesostate (mēs'östät, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *stasis*, standing.] Intermediate stage in metabolism.

mesostereom (mēs'östër'ëöm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *stereos*, solid.] The middle layer of thecal plates of Cystidea.

mesosternebra (mēs'östër'nëbrä, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *sternon*, breast-bone.] A part of developing mesosternum.

mesosternum (mēs'östër'nüm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *sternum*, breast-bone.] Middle part of sternum of Vertebrates; gladiolus; sternum of mesothorax of Insects.

mesostethium (mēs'östë'thüüm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *stethos*, chest.] A mesosternum.

mesostylous (mēs'östi'lüs, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *stylos*, pillar.] Having styles of intermediate length; *appl.* heterostylous flowers.

mesotarsal (mēs'ötär'säl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *tarsus*, ankle-joint.] *Pert.* mesotarsus of an Insect.

mesotarsus (mēs'ötär'süs, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *tarsus*, ankle-joint.] A middle-limb tarsus of Insects.

mesothecium (mēs'öthë'shiüm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *theke*, cup.] The middle investing layer of an anther-sac.

mesothelium (mēs'öthë'liüm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *thele*, nipple.] Mesoderm bounding primitive coelom and giving rise to muscular and connective tissue.

mesotherm (mēs'öthërm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *therme*, heat.] Plant thriving in moderate heat.

mesothoracic (mēs'öthöräs'ik, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *thorax*, chest.] *Pert.* or in region of mesothorax; *appl.* a spiracle of Insects.

mesothorax (mēs'öthö'räks, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *thorax*, chest.] The middle segment of thoracic region of Insects.

mesotic (mēsöt'ik, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *ous*, ear.] *Appl.* paired chondrocranial cartilages in Birds, between parachordal and acrochordal; also basiotic.

mesotriaene (mēs'ötri'ën, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *triaina*, trident.] Aberrant type of triaene spicule.

mesotrochal (mēsöt'rökäl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *trochos*, wheel.] *Appl.* an annulate larva with circle of cilia round middle of body.

mesotympanic (mēs'ötimpän'ik, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *tympanon*, drum.] Symplectic; bone in suspensory apparatus of lower jaw in Fishes.

mesovarium (mēs'övä'rüüm, mēz-) *n.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *ovarium*, ovary.] Mesentery of ovary; suspensory mesentery of Fishes.

mesoventral (mēs'öven'träl, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; L. *venter*, belly.] In middle ventral region.

- Mesozoic** (mēs'ōzō'ik, mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *mesos*, middle; *zoe*, life.] *Pert.* secondary geological era, the Age of Reptiles.
- metabiosis** (mēt'ābīō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *bios*, life.] Condition in which one organism lives only after another has prepared its environment and has died.
- metabolic** (mēt'ābōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *metabole*, change.] Changeable; *appl.* chemical changes occurring in living organism; metamorphosing.
- metabolin** (mētāb'ōlin) *n.* [Gk. *metabole*, change.] A product of metabolism; also metabolite.
- metabolism** (mētāb'ōlizm) *n.* [Gk. *metabole*, change.] The chemical change, constructive and destructive, occurring in living organisms.
- metabranhial** (mēt'ābrāng'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* or in region of posterior gill region.
- metacarpal** (mēt'ākār'pāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *karpōs*, wrist.] *Pert.* metacarpus; *appl.* bones, articulations, etc.
- metacarpophalangeal** (mēt'ākār'pō-fālān'jēāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *karpōs*, wrist; *phalangx*, series.] *Appl.* articulations between metacarpals and phalanges.
- metacarpus** (mēt'ākār'pūs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *karpōs*, wrist.] The skeletal part of hand between wrist and fingers, consisting typically of five cylindrical bones.
- metacercaria** (mēt'āsērkā'rīā) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kērkos*, tail.] A cercaria after encystment.
- metacestode** (mēt'āsēs'tōd) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kestos*, girdle; *eidos*, form.] Bladder-worm encysted stage of a Cestode; plerocestoid; plerocercoid.
- metachromas-y,-ie** (mēt'ākro'māsī) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *chroma*, colour.] Condition of certain tissues and cell components which, treated with basic aniline stains, show other than the fundamental colour constituent.
- metachromatic** (mēt'ākro'māt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *chroma*, colour.] *Appl.* substances characterised by metachromasy.
- metachromatinic grains**,—chromatoid bodies found in cells, very similar to chromatin in properties and characteristics.
- metachrosis** (mēt'ākro'sis) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *chrosis*, colouring.] Ability to change colour by expansion of pigment cells, as in some Fishes and Reptiles.
- metacneme** (mēt'āknēm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kneme*, tibia.] A secondary mesentery of Zoantharia.
- metacoel** (mēt'āsēl) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *koilos*, hollow.] The posterior part of coelom of Molluscs.
- metacone** (mēt'ākōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *konos*, cone.] Postero-external cusp of upper molar.
- metaconid** (mēt'ākō'nid) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *konos*, cone.] Postero-internal cusp of lower molar.
- metaconule** (mēt'ākō'nūl) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *konos*, cone.] Posterior secondary cusp of upper molar.
- metacoracoid** (mēt'ākōr'ākoid) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *korax*, crow; *eidos*, form.] Posterior part of coracoid.
- metacromion** (mēt'ākro'miōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] Posterior branch-process of acromion-process of scapular spine.
- metacyclic** (mēt'āsīk'lik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kyklos*, circle.] *Appl.* final infective forms, of certain parasitic Protozoa, which pass on to next host.
- metadiscoidal** (mēt'ādīskoid'āl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *diskos*, quoit; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* placenta in which villi are at first scattered and later restricted to a disc, as in Man and Monkeys.
- metadromous** (mētād'rōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *dromos*, running.] With primary veins of segment arising from upper side of mid-rib.

metaesthetism (mētēs'thētizm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *aisthetos*, perceptible by senses.] Doctrine that "consciousness is a product of evolution of matter and force."

metagastric (mēt'āgās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* posterior gastric region.

metagastrula (mēt'āgās'troolā) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *gaster*, stomach.] A modified form of gastrula.

metagenesis (mēt'ājēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *genesis*, descent.] Alternation of generations, *q.v.*

metakinesis (mēt'ākīnēs'īs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *kinein*, to move.] Middle stage of mitosis, during which chromosomes are grouped in equatorial plate.

metalph (mēt'ālōf) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *lophos*, crest.] The posterior crest of a molar, uniting metacone, metaconule, and hypocone.

metamere (mēt'āmēr) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *meros*, part.] A body segment.

metameric (mēt'āmēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *meros*, part.] *Pert.* metamerism or segmentation.

metamerism (mētām'ērizm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *meros*, part.] The condition of a body divided up into segments more or less alike; segmentation; zonal symmetry.

metamerised (mētām'ērīzd) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *meros*, part.] Segmented.

metamitosis (mēt'āmītō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *mitos*, thread.] Mitosis in which cytoplasmic and nuclear elements are both affected; *cf.* mesomitosis.

metamorphosis (mēt'āmôr'fōsīs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, beyond; *morphe*, form.] Change of form and structure undergone by an animal from embryo to adult stage, as in Insects; interference with normal symmetry in flowers; internal chemical change.

metamps (mē'tāmps) *n. plu.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *morphe*, form.] Different forms of same species, as in certain Sponges.

metanauplius (mēt'ānōp'liūs) *n.* [Gk.

meta, after; L. *nauplius*, kind of shell-fish.] Larval stage of Crustacea succeeding nauplius stage.

metanephric (mēt'ānēf'rik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* or in region of hind-kidney.

metanephros (mēt'ānēf'rōs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *nephros*, kidney.] The organ arising behind mesonephros and replacing it as functional kidney of fully-developed Amniotes.

metanotum (mēt'ānō'tūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *noton*, back.] Notum or tergum of metathorax of Insects.

metanucleus (mēt'ānū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Egg-nucleolus after extrusion from germinal vesicle.

metapeptone (mēt'āpēp'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *peptos*, cooked.] A product of action of gastric juice on albumins.

metaphase (mēt'āfāz) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phainein*, to appear.] The stage in mitosis in which chromosomes are split up in equatorial plate.

metaphery (mētāf'ērī) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, beyond; *pherein*, to bear.] Displacement of organs.

metaphloem (mēt'āflō'ēm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phloos*, bark.] The phloem of secondary xylem.

metaphragma (mēt'āfrāg'mā) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phragma*, fence.] An internal metathoracic septum in Insects.

metaphyte (mēt'āfit) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *phyton*, plant.] A multicellular plant.

metaplasia (mēt'āplā'ziā) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plasis*, moulding.] Conversion of tissue from one form to another, as in ossification.

metaplasis (mētāplāsīs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plasis*, moulding.] The mature period in life of an individual.

metaplasm (mēt'āplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plasma*, mould.] Lifeless ingredients of protoplasm, *opp.* to living material.

metaplastic (mēt'āplās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *plastos*, moulded.] *Pert.* metaplasia or metaplasm.

metaplastic or metaplastic bodies, —grains or granules of protoplasm which are stages or products of metabolism and not true protoplasm.

metapleural (mēt'āploō'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pleura*, side.] Posteriorly and laterally situated; *pert.* a metapleure or metapleuron.

metapleure (mēt'āploor) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pleura*, side.] An abdominal or ventro-lateral fold of integument of certain low Vertebrates.

metapleuron (mēt'āploor'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pleura*, side.] The pleuron of insect metathorax.

metapneustic (mēt'āpnū'stik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pneuma*, breath.] *Appl.* insect larvae with only the terminal pair of spiracles.

metapodeon (mēt'āpō'dēōn), **metapodeum** (mēt'āpō'dēūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] That part of insect abdomen behind petiole or podoon.

metapodial (mēt'āpō'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* a metapodeon or metapodium.

metapodium (mēt'āpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pous*, foot.] Posterior portion of molluscan foot; portion of foot between tarsus and digits; in four-footed animals, metacarpus and metatarsus; acropodium.

metapolar cells,—second cirlet of cells of polar cap of rhombogen of Rhombozoa.

metapophysis (mēt'āpōf'isīs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] A prolongation of a vertebral articular process developed in certain Vertebrates; mammillary process.

metapore (mēt'āpōr) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *poros*, channel.] The medial aperture in roof of fourth ventricle of brain; Magendie's foramen.

metapostscutellum (mēt'āpōstskū-tēl'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *L. post*, after; *scutellum*, small shield.] Postscutellum of insect metathorax.

metapraescutum (mēt'āprēskū'tūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *L. prae*, before; *scutum*, shield.] Praescutum of insect metathorax.

metapterygium (mēt'āptērij'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pterygion*, little wing.] The posterior basal fin-cartilage pectoral or pelvic, of recent Elasmobranchs.

metapterygoid (mēt'āptēr'igoid) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *pteryx*, wing; *eidos*, form.] Posterior of three pterygoid elements in certain lower Vertebrates.

metarachis (mēt'ārā'kīs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *rhachis*, spine.] Face of Pennatulacea which coincides with sulcar aspect of terminal zooid —so-called dorsal surface.

metascutellum (mēt'āskūtēl'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *L. scutellum*, small shield.] Scutellum of insect metathorax.

metascutum (mēt'āskū'tūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *L. scutum*, shield.] Scutum of insect metathorax.

metasitism (mēt'āsītīzīm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sitos*, food.] A cannibalistic mode of life.

metasoma (mēt'āsō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *soma*, body.] Posterior body-region of Arachnids.

metasomatic (mēt'āsōmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *soma*, body.] *Pert.* or situated in metasoma.

metasperm (mēt'āspērm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sperma*, seed.] A plant having seeds in a closed ovary; an angiosperm.

metastasis (mētās'tāsīs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *stasis*, standing.] Metabolism; transference of function from one organ to another; transport of Bacteria by the circulatory system.

metastatic life history,—that of certain Trematodes in which the young form after entering intermediate host, metamorphoses into adult, after which intermediate host is swallowed by final host.

metasternum (mēt'āstēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sternon*, breastbone.] The sternum of insect metathorax; posterior sternal part of Anura; xiphoid or ensiform process, posterior part of sternum of higher Vertebrates.

metasthenic (mēt'āsthēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *sthenos*, strength.] With well-developed posterior part of body.

metastigmate (mēt'āstīg'māt) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *stigma*, mark.] Having posterior tracheal openings or stigmata, as in Mites.

metastoma (mēt'āstō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *stoma*, mouth.] The two-lobed lower lip of Crustacea.

metastructure (mēt'āstrūk'tūr) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *struere*, to build.] Ultramicroscopic organisation.

metasyndesis (mēt'āsīn'dēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *syndesis*, bond.] Telosyndesis, *q.v.*

metatarsal (mēt'ātār'sāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *tarsus*, ankle.] In region of tarsus; *appl.* arteries, veins, etc.; *pert.* metatarsal bones.

metatarsophalangeal (mēt'ātār'sō-fālān'jēāl) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *tarsus*, ankle; Gk. *phalangx*, troop.] *Appl.* articulations between metatarsus and phalanges of foot.

metatarsus (mēt'ātār'sūs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *tarsus*, ankle.] Part of foot between ankle and toes.

metathalamus (mēt'āthāl'amūs) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *thalamos*, chamber.] The geniculate bodies of brain.

metatherian (mēt'āthē'riān) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, beyond; *therion*, small animal.] *Appl.* Marsupials, with short-term placenta, and later development in marsupium.

metathorax (mēt'āthō'rāks) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *thorax*, chest.] Posterior segment of Insect thorax.

metatroch (mēt'ātrōk) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *trochos*, wheel.] In a trochophore, a circular band of cilia behind the mouth.

metatrophic (mēt'ātrōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *trophē*, nourishment.] Living on both nitrogenous and carbonaceous organic matter.

metatympanic,—entotympanic, *q.v.*

metaxylem (mēt'āzi'lēm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *xylon*, wood.] Secondary xylem with thick walled cells.

metazoea (mēt'āzō'ēā) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *zoe*, life.] A larval stage of Crustacea between zoea and megalopa stages.

metazoon (mēt'āzō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *zoon*, animal.] A multicellular animal; metazoon.

metencephalon (mēt'ēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *en*, in; *kephale*, head.] Hind-brain or cerebellum.

metenteron (mētēn'tērōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *enteron*, gut.] Intermesenteric chamber of sea-anemone or other Coelenterate.

metepimeron (mēt'ēpīm'ērōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *epi*, upon; *meros*, part.] Epimeron of insect metathorax.

metepisternum (mēt'ēpistēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *epi*, upon; *sternon*, breast-bone.] Episternum of insect metathorax.

methaemoglobin (mēthē'mōglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *haima*, blood; L. *globus*, globe.] A product of blood decomposition.

metochy (mēt'ōki) *n.* [Gk. *metoche*, sharing.] Relationship between a neutral guest Insect and its host.

metoecious (mētē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *oikos*, house.] Metoxenous or heteroecious; with two hosts.

metoestrus (mētē'strūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *oistros*, gadfly.] The period when activity subsides after oestrus.

metope (mēt'ōpē) *n.* [Gk. *metopon*, forehead.] The middle frontal portion of a Crustacean.

metopic (mētōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *metopon*, forehead.] *Pert.* forehead; *appl.* frontal suture.

metosteon (mētōs'tēōn) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *osteon*, bone.] A posterior sternal ossification in Birds.

metovum (mētō'vūm) *n.* [Gk. *meta*, after; L. *ovum*, egg.] An egg-cell surrounded by nutritive material.

metoxenous (mētōk'sēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *meta*, after; *xenos*, guest.] Parasitic on different hosts at different stages in life-history.

micella (mīsēl'ā) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *mica*, morsel.] Hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

micraesthetes (mīkrēs'thēts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *aesthetikos*, perceptive.] The smaller sensory organs of Placophora.

micraner (mīkrā'nēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *aner*, male.] A dwarf male ant.

micrergate (mīkrēr'gāt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *ergates*, worker.] A dwarf worker ant.

microbe (mī'krōb) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *bios*, life.] A bacterium; a micro-organism.

Microbiology (mī'krōbīōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] Biology of microscopic organisms.

microblast (mī'krōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *blastos*, bud.] An erythrocyte smaller than normal.

microcalthrops (mī'krōkāl'thrōps) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; A.S. *coltraeppe*, kind of thistle.] A primitive tetraaxon, or euaster with four persistent rays.

microcentrum (mī'krōsēn'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; L. *centrum*, centre.] The dynamic centre of a cell, composed of centrosomes; kintetonucleus.

microcephalic (mī'krōkēfāl'īk, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *kephale*, head.] With abnormally small head; having a cranial capacity of under 1350 c.c.; *cf.* megacephalic, mesocephalic.

microchromosome (mī'krōkrō'mō-sōm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] A chromosome considerably smaller than the other chromosomes of the same type of nucleus.

microconidium (mī'krōkōnīd'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *konis*, dust; *idion*, *dim.*] A comparatively small conidium.

microconjugant (mī'krōkōn'joogānt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; L. *conjugare*, to unite.] A motile ciliated free-swimming conjugant or gamete which attaches itself to a macro-conjugant and fertilises it.

microcyst (mī'krōsīst) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *kystis*, bladder.] A resting-spore stage of slime Fungi.

microcytase (mī'krōsītās) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *kytos*, hollow.] The enzyme of microphages or smaller leucocytes.

microcytes (mī'krōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *kytos*, hollow.] Blood-corpuscles about half the size of erythrocytes, numerous in diseased conditions.

microdont (mī'krōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *odous*, tooth.] With comparatively small teeth.

microfilaria (mī'krōfilā'rīā) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; L. *filum*, thread.] The embryo of a Filaria.

microgamete (mī'krōgāmēt') *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gametes*, spouse.] The smaller of two conjugant gametes, regarded as male.

microgametoblast (mī'krōgāmē'tō-blāst) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gametes*, spouse; *blastos*, bud.] Intermediate stage between microgametocyte and microgamete in certain Sporozoa.

microgametocyte (mī'krōgāmē'tōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gametes*, spouse; *kytos*, hollow.] Cell developed from merozoite in certain Protozoa, giving rise to microgametes.

microgametogenesis (mī'krōgāmē'tōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gametes*, spouse; *genesis*, descent.] Development of microgametes or spermatozoa.

microgamy (mīkrōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gamos*, marriage.] Syngamy between smallest individuals, produced by fission or gemmation, as in Foraminifers; merogony.

microglia (mīkrōg'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *glia*, glue.] Mesodermal phagocytic cells in grey and white nervous matter.

microgonidium (mī'krōgōnīd'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gonos*, offspring; *idion*, *dim.*] A comparatively small gonidium; a male gamont or gametocyte.

microgyne (mī'krōjīn) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *gyne*, female.] Dwarf female ant.

microhenad (mī'krōhēn'ād) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *henas*, unit.] A filter-passer.

nicrolecithal (mī'krölēs'ithāl) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *lekithos*, yolk.] Containing little yoke.

nicromere (mī'krōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *meros*, part.] A cell of upper or animal hemisphere in meroblastic and other eggs.

nicromerozoite (mī'krōmēr'ōzōit) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *meros*, part; *zoon*, animal.] Cell derived from microscleront and developing into gametocyte in Haemosporidia.

nicromesentery (mī'krōmēz'entēri) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *mesos*, middle; *enteron*, gut.] A secondary incomplete mesentery in Zoantharia.

micron (mī'krōn) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small.] One-thousandth part of a millimetre, symbol μ , used in measurement of microscopic objects.

micront (mī'krōnt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *on*, being.] A small cell formed by schizogony, itself giving rise to microgametes.

micronucleus (mī'krōnū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] The smaller nucleus of many Protozoa, in close proximity to meganucleus.

micro-organism (mī'krō-ōr'gānizm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *organon*, instrument.] A microscopic organism, bacterium or microbe; protist.

microparasite (mī'krōpār'āsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] A parasite of microscopic size.

microphages (mī'krōfā'jēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phagein*, to eat.] Chiefly the polymorphonuclear neutrophilic leucocytes.

microphagocyte (mī'krōfāg'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phagein*, to eat; *kytos*, hollow.] A microphage or small phagocyte of blood.

microphyllous (mī'krōfīl'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phyllon*, leaf.] With small leaves.

microphyte (mī'krōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phyton*, plant.] A microscopic plant.

Microphytology (mī'krōfītōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *phyton*, plant; *logos*, discourse.] Science of microphytes; Bacteriology.

micropodous (mīkrōp'ōdūs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pous*, foot.] With rudimentary or small foot or feet.

micropore (mī'krōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *poros*, channel.] A small pore in a Chiton shell, containing a sense-organ.

micropterism (mīkrōp'tērizm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pteron*, wing.] Condition of having unusually small wings, as some Insects.

micropterous (mīkrōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pteron*, wing.] Having small hind wings invisible till tegmina are expanded, as in some Insects; with small or rudimentary fins.

micropyle (mī'krōpil) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *pyle*, gate.] Aperture for admission of pollen-tube at ovule apex; aperture in egg-membrane for admission of spermatozoon; pore in spongin-coat of Sponges for escape of gemmules.

micropyle apparatus,—raised processes or porches, sometimes of elaborate structure, developed round micropyle of certain insect eggs.

microrhabdus (mī'krōrāb'dūs) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *rhabdos*, rod.] Minute monaxon or rod-like spicule.

microschizogony (mī'krōskīzōg'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *schizein*, to cleave; *gonos*, birth.] Schizogony resulting in small merozoites.

microschizont (mī'krōskī'zōnt) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *schizein*, to cut.] A male schizont of certain Protozoa.

microsclere (mī'krōsklēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *skleros*, hard.] One of sponge spicules found lying scattered freely in tissues.

microseptum (mī'krōsēp'tūm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; L. *septum*, partition.] An incomplete mesentery of Zoantharia.

microsmatic (mī'krōsmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *osme*, smell.] With feebly-developed sense of smell.

microsome (mī'krōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *soma*, body.] Granule of protoplasm as opposed to ground-substance: a type of small granule.

microsphere (mī'krōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sphaira*, globe.] The initial chamber of Foraminifera when very small.

microspheric (mī'krōsfēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sphaira*, globe.] *Appl.* Foraminifera when initial chamber of shell is small.

microsplanchnic (mī'krōsplāngk'nīk) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *splanchnon*, entrail.] Small-bodied and long-legged.

microsporangium (mī'krōspōrān'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium bearing a number of microspores.

microspore (mīkrōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed.] The spore developed in a microsporangium of heterosporous plants; a smaller anisospore of Sarcodina.

microsporophore (mī'krōspō'rōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A microsporangium.

microsporophyll (mī'krōspō'rōfil) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] A microsporangium-bearing leaf.

microsporozyte (mī'krōspō'rōzō'it) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *sporos*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] A smaller endogenous sporozoite of Sporozoa.

microstome (mī'krōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *stoma*, mouth.] A small opening or orifice.

microstylospore (mī'krōsti'lōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *stylos*, pillar; *sporos*, seed.] A comparatively small stylospore.

microstylous (mī'krōstil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *stylos*, pillar.] Having short styles; *appl.* heterostylous flowers.

microtherm (mī'krōthērm) *n.* [Gk.

mikros, small; *therme*, heat.] A plant of north temperate zone.

microtrichia (mī'krōtrik'iā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *thrix*, hair.] Small setae on insect wings.

microtype (mī'krōtip) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *L. typus*, type.] Normal mesentery arrangement of Anthozoa.

microzooid (mī'krōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] A free-swimming motile ciliated bud of Vorticella and other Protozoa.

microzoospore (mī'krōzō'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed.] Small planogamete; small anisospore of Radiolaria.

microzyma (mī'krōzī'mā) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *zyme*, leaven.] A hypothetical ultimate unit, *q.v.*

microzyme (mī'krōzīm) *n.* [Gk. *mikros*, small; *zyme*, leaven.] A micro-organism of fermenting or decomposing liquids.

micturition (mīk'tūrīshūn) *n.* [L. *mingere*, to void water.] Act of voiding contents of urinary bladder.

mid-body,—a cell plate or group of granules in equatorial region of spindle in anaphase of mitosis.

mid-brain,—middle zone of primitive or embryonic brain; mesencephalon of adults, consisting of cerebral peduncles, corpora quadrigema, and aqueductus Sylvii.

mid-rib,—the large central vein of a leaf, the continuation of petiole.

midriff (mīd'rīf) *n.* [A.S. *mid*, middle; *hrif*, belly.] The diaphragm or muscular partition between thoracic and abdominal cavities.

Miescher's tubes,—Rainey's tubes, *q.v.*

migration (mīgrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *migrare*, to transfer.] Change of habitat, according to season, climate, food-supply, etc., of birds, reindeer, bats, certain fishes, insects, etc.

migratory cell,—an amoeboid cell or leucocyte of blood.

miliary (mīl'iārī) *a.* [L. *milium*, millet.] Of granular appearance; small and numerous.

milk-teeth,—first dentition of Mammals, shed soon after or before birth.

milt (milt) *n.* [A.S. *milte*, spleen.] The spleen; testis of Fishes.

mimetic (mīmēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mimetikos*, imitative.] *Appl.* animals and plants which practise mimicry.

mimic (mīm'ik) *v.* [Gk. *mimikos*, imitating.] To assume, usually for protection, the habits, colour, or structure of another organism.

mimicry (mīm'ikrī) *n.* [Gk. *mimikos*, imitative.] Assumption of resemblance in colour or structure as a means of self-protection.

minimus (mīn'īmūs) *n.* [L. *minimus*, least.] Fifth digit of hand or foot.

Miocene (mī'ōsēn) *a.* [Gk. *meion*, less; *kainos*, recent.] *Appl.* geological period between Oligocene and Pliocene.

miostemonous,—meiostemonous.

miracidium (mīr'āsīd'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *dim.* of *meirakion*, stripling.] The ciliated embryo or youngest stage in life-history of a Trematode.

miscegenation (mīs'ējēnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *miscere*, to mix; *genus*, race.] Interbreeding between races or varieties.

mitochondria (mīt'tōkōn'drīā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread; *chondros*, grain.] Ergastoplasmic granulations of protozoan protoplasm; spheroplasts; rounded mass of granules or fibrils near nucleus of pancreas cells.

mitochondrial sheath,—an envelope containing mitochondrial granules sheathing spiral thread of spermatozoan body or connecting piece.

mitogenetic (mīt'tōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread; *genesis*, descent.] Inducing cell division; *appl.* influence inducing mitosis in apical meristem and emanating from the same or another apical meristem; *appl.* radiation from living matter and supposed to induce mitosis; Gurwitsch rays.

mitome (mīt'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread.] Reticulum of cell-proto-

plasm, as opposed to ground-substance.

mitoschisis (mītōs'kisis) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread; *schizein*, to cleave.] Indirect nuclear division; mitosis.

mitosis (mītō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread.] Indirect or karyokinetic nuclear division, with chromosome-formation, spindle-formation, with or without centrosome activity; *opp.* amitosis.

mitosome (mīt'ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread; *soma*, body.] A body arising from spindle-fibres of secondary spermatocytes, eventually said to form connecting piece and tail envelope of spermatozoon; the spindle-remnant.

mitotic (mītōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread.] *Pert.* or produced by mitosis; *appl.* division, figure.

mitotin (mīt'tōtīn) *n.* [Gk. *mitos*, thread.] Substance supposed to act with an enzyme mitotase in generating mitogenetic radiation.

mitra (mīt'rā) *n.* [L. *mitra*, head-band.] A helmet-shaped part of calyx or corolla: the mitriform pileus of certain Fungi.

mitral cells,—pyramidal cells with thick basal dendrites, found in molecular layer of olfactory bulb.

mitral valve,—bicuspid valve, guarding left auriculo-ventricular orifice of heart.

mitriform (mīt'rīfōrm) *a.* [L. *mitra*, head-band; *forma*, shape.] Mitre-shaped.

mixipterygium (mīk'siptērīj'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *mixis*, mixing; *pterygion*, little wing or fin.] Clasper of male Elasmobranchs, medial lobe of pelvic fin.

mixochromosome (mīk'sōkrō'mō-sōm) *n.* [Gk. *mixis*, mixing; *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] The new chromosome formed by fusion of a pair, in syndesis or synapsis.

mixotrophic (mīk'sōtrōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mixis*, mixing; *trephein*, to nourish.] Combining holophytic with saprophytic nutrition; obtaining part of nourishment from an outside source; partly parasitic.

mnemic (nē'mik) *a.* [Gk. *mneme*, memory.] *Appl.* theory which attributes hereditary phenomena to latent memory of past generations.

modiolus (mōdi'ölüs) *n.* [L. *modiolus*, small measure.] The conical central axis of cochlea of ear.

molar (mō'lär) *a.* [L. *molere*, to grind.] Adapted for grinding, as *appl.* teeth; *appl.* buccal glands.

molecular hypothesis,—the supposition that muscle and nerve are composed of molecules or particles, like the molecules of a magnet, with positive and negative surfaces.

molecular layer,—external layer of cortex of cerebrum and cerebellum; a layer of olfactory bulb.

molluscoid (mölüs'koid) *a.* [L. *molluscus*, soft; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Resembling a Mollusc; characteristic of a Mollusc.

monacanthid (mön'äkän'thīd) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *akantha*, thorn.] With one row of ambulacral spines, as certain Starfishes.

monactinal (mönäk'tinäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aktis*, ray.] *Appl.* a monactine or single-rayed spicule.

monactinellid (mönäk'tinē'līd) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aktis*, ray.] Containing uniaxial spicules only, as certain Sponges.

monad (mō'nād) *n.* [Gk. *monas*, unit.] A primitive organism or organic unit; a flagellula form of Protozoan.

monadelphous (mönädē'l'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single; *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens united into one bundle by union of filaments.

monadiform (mönäd'ifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *monas*, unit; L. *forma*, shape.] Like a flagellate Protozoan.

monandrous (mönän'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aner*, male.] Having only one stamen.

monarch (mön'ärk) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *arche*, beginning.] With only one protoxylem.

monaster (mönäs'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *aster*, star.] The single aster of monocentric mitosis.

monaxial (mönäk'siäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*,

alone; *axon*, axis.] Having one line of axis; uniaxial; having inflorescence developed on primary axis.

monaxon (mönäk'sön) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *axon*, axis.] A type of spicule built upon a single axis.

monaxonic (mön'äksön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *axon*, axis.] Elongate; *appl.* types of Protozoa with one long body-axis.

monembryonic (mönēm'briön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *embryon*, foetus.] Producing one embryo at a time.

monergic (mönēr'jik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *energus*, active.] Having one energid; consisting of one nucleated cell.

monilicorn (mönil'ikörn) *a.* [L. *monile*, necklace; *cornu*, horn.] Having antennae with appearance of a chain of beads.

moniliform (mönil'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *monile*, necklace; *forma*, shape.] Constricted at regular intervals, giving appearance of a chain of beads; *appl.* nucleus of certain Infusoria; with contractions and expansions alternately as branches of certain roots.

monimostylic (mön'fmöst'lik) *a.* [Gk. *monimos*, fixed; *stylos*, pillar.] Exhibiting monimostyly, or having quadrate united to squamosal, and sometimes to other bones, as in certain Reptiles; *cf.* streptostylic.

monocardian (mön'ökär'diän) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *kardia*, heart.] Having one auricle and ventricle.

monocarp (mön'ökärp) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *karpus*, fruit.] A monocarpic plant.

monocarpellary (mön'ökärpēl'ärī) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *karpus*, fruit.] Containing a single carpel.

monocarpic (mön'ökär'pik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *karpus*, fruit.] Dying after bearing fruit once.

monocarpous (mön'ökär'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *karpus*, fruit.] Having one ovary developed from the gynoeceum.

monocephalous (mön'ökēf'älüs, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *kephale*, head.] With one capitulum only.

monocercous (mön'ösēr'kūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *kerkos*, tail.] With one flagellum, as certain Protozoa.

monocerous (mönös'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *keras*, horn.] Having only one horn.

monochasium (mön'ökā'zium) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *chasis*, division.] A cymose inflorescence with main axes producing one branch each.

monochlamydeous (mön'öklā-mid'ëüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *chlamys*, cloak.] Apetalous; having calyx but no corolla.

monochorionic (mön'ökörion'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single; *chorion*, skin.] Having a single chorion; *appl.* uniovular twins.

monociliated (mön'ösil'iatēd) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *L. cilium*, lash.] Having one flagellum.

monoclinous (mön'öklī'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *klīne*, couch.] Having stamens and pistil in each flower.

monocotyledonous (mönököt'ilē'dönūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *kotyledon*, cup-shaped hollow.] Having one cotyledon, or embryo-lobe, or seed-leaf.

monocrepid (mön'ökrēp'id) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *krepis*, foundation.] *Appl.* a desma formed by secondary silica deposits on a monaxial spicule.

monocule (mön'ökūl) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *L. oculus*, eye.] A one-eyed animal, as certain Insects and Crustacea.

monocyclic (mön'ösik'lik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *kyklos*, circle.] Having one whorl.

monocytes (mön'ösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *kytos*, hollow.] The group of white blood corpuscles including large mononuclear and transition cells; histiocytes.

monodactylous (mön'öđāk'tilūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *daktylos*, finger.] With one digit only.

monodelphous,—monadelphous, *q.v.*

monodont (mön'öđönt) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *odous*, tooth.] Having one persistent tooth; *appl.* narwhal with one tusk ten to twelve feet long.

monoecious (mönē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single; *oikos*, house.] With male and female flowers on same plant; with sex organs on one gametophyte; hermaphrodite.

monoestrous (mönē'strūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *oistros*, gadfly.] Having one oestrous period to a sexual season; *cf.* polyoestrous.

monogamous (mönög'ämūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single; *gamos*, marriage.] Consorting with one mate only.

monoganglionic (mön'ögäng'gliönik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *gangglion*, little tumour.] Having a single ganglion.

monogastric (mön'ögās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, single; *gaster*, stomach.] With only one gastric cavity.

monogenesis (mön'öjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *genesis*, descent.] Asexual reproduction; theory of development of all organisms from single cells.

monogenetic (mön'öjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *genesis*, descent.] Reproducing asexually; direct, as *appl.* reproduction; monogenic.

monogenous (mönöj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *genos*, offspring.] Asexual, as *appl.* reproduction.

monogonoporous (mön'ögönöp'örūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *gonos*, offspring; *poros*, channel.] Having one genital pore common to both male and female organs, as in certain Turbellarians.

monogony (mönög'öni) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *gonos*, offspring.] Non-sexual schizogony; asexual reproduction.

monogynoeial (mön'öjinē'shīāl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *gyne*, female; *oikos*, house.] Developing from one pistil.

monogynous (mönöj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *gyne*, female.] Having one pistil only; consorting with one female, of male animals.

monohybrid (mön'öhi'brīd) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *L. hybrida*, mongrel.] A hybrid offspring of parents differing in one character.

monokaryon (mön'ökär'ion) *n.*
[Gk. *monos*, alone; *karyon*, nut.]
A nucleus with a single centriole.

monolophous (mön'ölöf'üs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *lophos*, crest.] *Appl.*
spicules with one ray forked or branched like a crest.

monomastigate (mön'ömäs'tigät),
monomastigote (mön'ömäs'tigöt) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *mastis*, whip.] Having one flagellum, as certain Protista.

monomeniscous (mön'ömënis'kü) *a.*
[Gk. *monos*, alone; *meniskos*, small moon.] Having an eye with only one lens.

monomeric (mön'ömër'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *meros*, part.] *Pert.*
one segment; derived from one part.

monomerosomatous (mön'ömër'-ösöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *meros*, part; *soma*, body.] Having body-segments all fused together, as in certain Insects.

monomerous (mönöm'erüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *meros*, part.] Consisting of one part only; *appl.* flower-whorls.

monomial (mönöm'iäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *L. nomen*, name.] *Appl.* a name or designation consisting of one term only; *cf.* binomial.

monomorphic (mön'ömör'fik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *morphe*, form.] Developing with no or very slight change of form from stage to stage, as in certain Protozoa and Insects; *cf.* polymorphic; producing spores of one kind only.

monont (mön'önt) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone.] A single individual reproducing without conjugation, *opp.* sporont or zygote.

mononuclear (mön'önü'klëär) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] With one nucleus only; *uni-*nuclear.

mononychous (mön'önik'üs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *onyx*, claw.] Having a single claw.

monopetalous (mön'öpët'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *petalon*, petal.]

Having one petal only; having petals united all round.

monophagous (mönöf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *phagein*, to eat.] Subsisting on one kind of food; *appl.* Sporozoa living permanently in a single cell.

monophasic (mön'öfä'zik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *phainein*, to appear.] *Appl.* condensed life cycle of some Trypanosomes, lacking the active stage; *cf.* diphasic.

monophyletic (mön'öfilët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *phyle*, tribe.] Derived from a single common parent form; *cf.* polyphyletic.

monophyllous (mön'öfil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having one leaf only; unifoliate; having a one-piece calyx.

monophyodont (mön'öfi'ödönt) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *phyein*, to produce; *odous*, tooth.] Having only one set of teeth, the milk dentition being absorbed in foetal life or absent altogether.

monoplacid (mön'öpläs'id) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *plakous*, flat cake.] With one plate only, of any kind.

monoplacula (mön'öpläk'ülä) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *plax*, flat plate.] A single-layered placula.

monoplastic (mön'öpläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *plastos*, formed.] Persisting in one form.

monopodial (mön'öpö'diäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *pous*, foot.] Branching from one primary axis acropetally.

monopodium (mön'öpö'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *pous*, foot.] A single main or primary axis from which all main lateral branches develop, as in Pine.

monopyrenous (mön'öpirë'nüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *pyren*, kernel.] Single-stoned, as a fruit.

monorhinal (mön'örinäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *rhis*, nose.] Having only one nostril, as Cyclostomes.

monosepalous (mön'ösëp'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having a single sepal; having all sepals united into one.

monosiphonic (mön'ösifön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; L. *siphō*, tube.] Having tubes of a hydrocaulis distinct from one another, as in certain Hydromedusae.

monosiphonous (mön'ösi'fönüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; L. *siphō*, tube.] Having a single central tube in filament, as in certain red Algae.

monosome (mön'ösöm) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *soma*, body.] The unpaired accessory, sex, or X-chromosome.

monospermous (mön'öspēr'müs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sperma*, seed.] One-seeded; monospermic.

monospermy (mön'öspēr'mi) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sperma*, seed.] Normal fertilisation by entrance of one sperm only into an ovum.

monospondylic (mön'öspöndil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebrae without intercentra.

monosporangium (mön'öspörän'-jium) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] A sporangium producing simple spores.

monospore (mön'öspör) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sporos*, seed.] A simple or undivided spore.

monosporous (mönös'pörüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *sporos*, seed.] Having only one spore or a simple spore.

monostachyous (mön'östāk'iūs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stachys*, corn-ear.] With only one spike.

monostele (mön'östēl) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stēle*, column.] An axis stele when only one is the direct continuation of plerome.

monostelic (mön'östēl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stēle*, column.] Having a single stele or central cylinder running through whole axis.

monostichous (mönös'tiküs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in one row; along one side of an axis.

monostigmatous (mön'östig'mätüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stigma*, mark.] With one stigma only.

monostylous (mön'östil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *stylos*, pillar.] Having one style only.

monosy (mön'ösi) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone.] Separation of parts normally fused.

monosymmetrical (mön'ösimēt'rikäl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Having only one plane of bilateral symmetry.

monothalamic (mön'öthäl'ämik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thalamos*, chamber.] *Appl.* fruits formed from single flowers; having one gynoeceum.

monothalamous (mön'öthäl'ämüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thalamos*, chamber.] Unilocular; single-chambered; *appl.* shells of Foraminifera and other Protozoa.

monothecal (mön'öthē'käl) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *theke*, box.] Having one loculus; single-chambered.

monothelious (mön'öthē'lüs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thelys*, female.] *Appl.* a female consorting with more than one male.

monotocous (mönöt'öküs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *tokos*, offspring.] Having one at a birth.

monotrichous (mönöt'riküs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *thrix*, hair.] Having only one flagellum at one pole; monotrichic.

monotrochous (mönöt'röküs) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *trochos*, wheel.] Having a single-piece trochanter, as in most stinging Hymenoptera.

monotrophic (mön'ötröf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *trophē*, nourishment.] Subsisting on one kind of food.

monotype (mön'ötīp) *n.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; L. *typus*, type.] Single type which constitutes species or genus.

monozoic (mön'özö'ik) *a.* [Gk. *monos*, alone; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* archi-spores forming only one sporozoite on liberation from cyst; producing one sporozoite only.

monticolous (möntik'ölüs) *a.* [L. *mons*, mountain; *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting mountainous regions.

monticulus (möntik'ülüs) *n.* [L. *dim. mons*, mountain.] Largest part of superior vermis of cerebellum.

morphal(l)axis (môr'fălăk'sis) *n.*

[Gk. *morphe*, form; *allos*, other.]

Transformation of one part into another, in regeneration of parts; gradual growth or development into a particular form.

morphogenesis (môr'fôjên'esis) *n.*

[Gk. *morphe*, form; *genesis*, descent.]

Origin and development of organs or parts of organisms.

morphogenetic (môr'fôjênët'ik) *a.*

[Gk. *morphe*, form; *genesis*, descent.]

Appl. internal secretions which influence growth and nutrition of organs or organisms.

morphologic index,—ratio expressing relation of trunk to limbs.

Morphology (môr'fôl'ôji) *n.* [Gk.

morphe, form; *logos*, discourse.]

The science of form and structure of plants or animals, as distinct from consideration of functions.

morphon (môr'fôn) *n.* [Gk. *morphe*,

form; *on*, being.] A definitely formed individual, *opp.* a bion.

morphoplasm (môr'fôplăzm) *n.* [Gk.

morphe, form; *plasma*, formation.]

Formative protoplasm; kinoplasm.

morphosis (môr'fôsis, môrfô'sis) *n.*

[Gk. *morphosis*, form.] The manner

of development of part or organism.

morphotic (môr'fôt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *morphosis*, form.]

Tissue-building.

morula (môr'ülă) *n.* [L. *morum*,

mulberry.] A solid cellular globular

mass, the first result of ovum segmentation; stage in development preceding gastrula.

morulation (môr'ülă'shŭn) *n.* [L.

morum, mulberry.] Morula formation by segmentation.

morulit (môr'üllt) *n.* [L. *morum*,

mulberry.] Nucleolus or karyosome.

mosaic (möză'ik) *n.* [It. *mosaica*,

mosaic.] Hybrid having unblended

parental allelomorphic characters; chimaera; a disease of plants;

appl. theory that each ommatidium in compound eye of Arthropods receives a portion of an image, the several portions being integrated as the total image by the "brain."

motor (mô'tôr) *a.* [L. *movere*, to

move.] *Pert.* or connected with movement; *appl.* nerves.

motor areas,—areas of brain where motion is correlated.

motor end-organ,—terminal ramification of axis-cylinder in striated muscle; less correctly, end-plate.

motor neurons,—nerve cells concerned in regulation of movement.

motor oculi,—the third cranial nerve.

motorium (môtô'rîŭm) *n.* [L. *movere*, to move.] Motor areas; part of nervous system where motorial sense is localised.

moult (môlt) *v.* [L. *mutare*, to change.] To cast or shed periodically the outer covering, whether of feathers, hair, skin, or horns; ecdysis.

mouth part,—a head or mouth appendage of Arthropods.

mucific (mūsif'ik) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; *facere*, to make.] Mucus-secreting.

muciform (mūsifôrm) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; *forma*, shape.] Resembling mucus.

mucigen (mūsijên) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] The substance of certain granules in cells of mucous membrane.

mucilage (mūsilēj) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] A substance produced in cell-walls of certain plants due to changes in cellulose or pectose constituents, causing exudations of gum.

mucilaginous (mūsilăj'inŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] *Pert.* containing, resembling, or composed of mucilage; *appl.* certain glands of joints; cells, ducts, canals, slits.

mucin (mūs'in) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.] A glucoproteid of mucus.

mucinogen (mūs'in'ôjên) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] A substance producing mucin by reaction of alkalies.

muciparous (mūsip'ărŭs) *a.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; *parere*, to beget.] Mucus-secreting.

mucocellulose (mŭ'kôsêl'ŭlôs) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus; *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose mixed with mucous substance, as in some seeds and fruits.

mucocutaneous (mū'kōkūtā'nēūs),
mucodermal (mū'kōdēr'māl) *a.*
 [L. *mucus*, mucus; *cutis*, dermis,
 skin.] *Pert.* skin and mucous mem-
 brane.

mucoid (mū'koid) *a.* [L. *mucus*,
 mucus; Gk. *eidos*, like.] *Pert.* or
 caused by mucus or mucilage;
appl. degeneration, tissue.

mucosa (mūkō'sā) *n.* [L. *mucus*,
 mucus.] A mucous membrane.

mucoserous (mū'kōsēr'ūs) *a.* [L.
mucus, mucus; *serum*, whey.]
 Secreting mucus and body fluid.

mucous (mū'kūs) *a.* [L. *mucus*,
 mucus.] Secreting, containing, or
pert. mucus; *appl.* glands, mem-
 branes, sheaths, tissue.

mucro (mū'krō) *n.* [L. *mucro*, sharp
 point.] A stiff or sharp point
 abruptly terminating an organ.

mucronate (mū'krōnāt) *a.* [L. *mucro*,
 sharp point.] Abruptly terminated
 by a sharp spine; mucroniferous.

mucronulate (mūkrōn'ulāt) *a.* [L.
mucro, sharp point.] Tipped with
 small mucro.

mucronule (mū'krōnūl) *n.* [L. *mucro*,
 sharp point.] A small mucro.

muculent (mū'kulēnt) *a.* [L. *mucus*,
 mucus.] Mucoid; containing
 mucus; mucilaginous.

mucus (mū'kūs) *n.* [L. *mucus*, mucus.]
 The slimy, glairy substance secreted
 by mucous membrane.

Müllerian (mūlē'riān) *a.* [Joh.
 Müller, German anatomist, and
 other Müllers.] *Appl.* eminence,
 fibres, duct, corpuscles, larva.

Müllerian ducts,—ducts arising on
 lateral aspects of Wolffian ducts.

multangular (mūltāng'gūlār) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *angulus*, angle.]
Appl. two carpal bones, greater
 and lesser multangulum, respec-
 tively trapezium and trapezoid.

multiarticulate (mūl'tiārtik'ulāt) *a.*
 [L. *multus*, many; *articulus*, joint.]
 With many articulations; many-
 jointed; polyarthric.

multicamerate (mūl'tikām'ērāt) *a.*
 [L. *multus*, many; *camera*, cham-
 ber.] Multilocular; with many
 chambers.

multicapsular (mūl'tikāp'sulār) *a.*
 [L. *multus*, many; *capsula*, little
 chest.] With many capsules.

multicarinat (mūl'tikār'ināt) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *carina*, keel.] Hav-
 ing many keels.

multicellular (mūl'tisēl'ulār) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *cella*, storeroom.]
 Many-celled; consisting of more
 than one cell.

multicentral (mūl'tisēn'trāl) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *centrum*, centre.]
 With more than one centre of
 growth or development.

multiciliate (mūl'tisil'iāt) *n.* [L.
multus, many; *cilium*, eyelid.]
 With some or many cilia.

multicipital (mūl'tisip'itāl) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *caput*, head.] With
 many heads or branches arising
 from one point.

multicostate (mūl'tikōs'tāt) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *costa*, rib.] With
 many ribs or veins; with many ridges.

multicuspid (mūl'tikūs'pid) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *cusps*, spear-head.]
 With several cusps or tubercles;
appl. molar teeth.

multidentate (mūl'tidēn'tāt) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *dens*, tooth.] With
 many teeth, or indentations.

multidigitate (mūl'tidij'tāt) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *digitus*, finger.]
 Many-fingered.

multifid (mūl'tifid) *a.* [L. *multus*,
 many; *fidus*, cleft.] Having many
 clefts or divisions.

multiflagellate (mūl'tiflāj'elāt) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *flagellum*, whip.]
 Furnished with several or many
 flagella; polymastigote.

multiflorous (mūl'tiflō'rūs) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *flos*, flower.] Bear-
 ing many flowers.

multifoliate (mūl'tifō'liāt) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *folium*, leaf.] With
 many leaves.

multifoliolate (mūl'tifō'liōlāt) *a.* [L.
multus, many; *foliolum*, small leaf.]
 With many leaflets.

multiganglionate (mūl'tigāng'-
 glionāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; Gk.
gangglion, small tumour.] With
 several or many ganglia.

multigyrate (mül'tji'rāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *gyrus*, circle.] With many gyri; tortuous.

multijugate (mül'tjoog'āt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *jugum*, yoke.] Having many pairs of leaflets.

multilaminate (mül'tilām'ināt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *lamina*, plate.] Composed of several or many laminae.

multilobate (mül'tilō'bāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *lobus*, lobe.] Composed of many lobes; multilobar.

multilobulate (mül'tilōb'ulāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *lobulus*, small lobe.] Having many lobules.

multilocular (mül'tilōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *loculus*, chamber.] Having many cells or chambers.

multinervate (mül'tinēr'vāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nervus*, sinew.] With many nerves or nervures.

multinodal (mül'tinō'dāl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nodus*, knot.] With many nodes.

multinomial (mül'tinō'miāl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nomen*, name.] *Appl.* a name or designation composed of several names or terms; *cf.* binomial.

multinucleate (mül'tinū'klēāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nucleus*, kernel.] With several or many nuclei.

multinucleolate (mül'tinū'klēōlāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *nucleolus*, small kernel.] With more than one nucleolus.

multiovulate (mül'tiō'vulāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *ovum*, egg.] With several or many ovules.

multiparous (mültip'ārūs) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *parere*, to beget.] Bearing several, or more than one, at a birth; developing several or many lateral axes.

multiple corolla,—a corolla with two or more whorls of petals.

multiple fission,—repeated division; division into a large number of parts or spores.

multipolar (mül'tipō'lār) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *polus*, axis-end.] *Appl.* nerve-cells with many dendrites.

multiradiate (mül'tirā'diāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *radius*, ray.] Many-rayed.

multiramose (mül'tirā'mōs) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *ramus*, branch.] Much branched.

multiseptate (mül'tisēp'tāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *septum*, partition.] Having numerous partitions.

multiserial (mül'tisē'riāl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *series*, row.] Arranged in many rows.

multispiral (mül'tispi'rāl) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *spira*, coil.] With many coils or whorls.

multistaminate (mül'tistām'ināt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *stamen*, something standing.] Having several or many stamens.

multisulcate (mül'tisul'kāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *sulcus*, furrow.] Much furrowed.

multitentaculate (mül'titēntāk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *tentaculum*, feeler.] Having many tentacles.

multituberculate (mül'titübēr'kulāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *tuberculum*, small hump.] Having several or many small prominences.

multituberculy (mül'titübēr'küli) *n.* [L. *multus*, many; *tuberculum*, small hump.] The theory that molar teeth are derived from forms with a number of tubercles.

multivalve (mül'tivālv) *n.* [L. *multus*, many; *valvae*, folding-doors.] A shell composed of more valves or pieces than two.

multivincular (mül'tiving'kulār) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *vinculum*, chain.] *Appl.* hinge of bivalve shell with several ligaments.

multivoltine (mül'tivōl'tin) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *It. volta*, turn.] Having more than one brood in a year; *appl.* silkworms.

multocular (mültōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *oculus*, eye.] Many-eyed.

multungulate (mültüng'gūlāt) *a.* [L. *multus*, many; *unguis*, hoof.] Having the hoof in more than two parts.

muricate (mū'rikāt) *a.* [L. *muricatus*, full of sharp points.] Formed with sharp points; covered with short sharp prickles.

muriform (mū'rîfôrm) *a.* [L. *murus*, wall; *forma*, shape.] Like a brick wall; *appl.* a parenchyma so arranged, occurring in medullary rays of Dicotyledons and in corky formations.

muscoline (mūsîk'ôlîn) *a.* [L. *muscus*, moss; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living or growing among Mosses; muscicolus.

muscle (mūs'êl) *n.* [L. *musculus*, muscle.] A mass of contractile fibres with motorial function; fleshy part of body, composed of muscular tissue.

muscle banners,—folds or plaits of mesogloea on sulcar aspects of Anthozoan mesenteries, supporting retractor muscles.

musoid (mūs'koid) *a.* [L. *muscus*, moss; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Mossy; muscous.

muscular (mūs'kūlār) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle.] *Pert.* or consisting of muscle; *appl.* sense, excitability, stomach, fibres, process, tissue, triangle.

musculature (mūs'kūlētūr) *n.* [L. *musculus*, muscle.] The system or arrangement of muscles as a whole.

musculocutaneous (mūs'kūlōkūtā'nēūs) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle; *cutis*, skin.] *Pert.* muscles and skin; *appl.* limb veins and nerves supplying muscles and skin.

musculophrenic (mūs'kūlōfrēn'îk) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle; Gk. *phren*, midriff.] Supplying diaphragm and body-wall muscles; *appl.* an artery.

musculospiral (mūs'kūlōspî'rāl) *a.* [L. *musculus*, muscle; *spira*, coil.] *Appl.* a nerve which passes spirally down humerus.

mutant (mū'tānt) *n.* [L. *mutare*, to change.] An individual with characteristics different from those of the parent form.

mutation (mūtā'shūn) *n.* [L. *mutare*, to change.] Gradual variation towards a definite change of structure; discontinuous variation; the theory of De Vries that new forms,

differing sufficiently to constitute a new variety, arise spontaneously and remain true.

muticous (mū'tîkūs) *a.* [L. *muticus*, maimed.] Without defensive structures, as clawless, toothless, blunt.

mutilation (mū'tîlāshūn) *n.* [L. *mutilare*, to maim.] Loss of an essential part of a structure; amputation.

mutualism (mū'tūālizm) *n.* [L. *mutuus*, exchanged.] A form of symbiosis in which both parties derive advantage without sustaining injury.

myarian (mīā'rīān) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle.] *Appl.* classification according to musculature.

mycelioid (mīsē'lioid) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, mushroom; *eidos*, form.] Like mycelium.

mycelium (mīsē'liūm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus.] Network of filamentous cells or hyphae forming typical vegetative structure of Fungi; mycele; spawn, as of Mushroom.

mycetocyte (mīsē'tōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *kytos*, hollow.] One of follicle-cells at posterior oocyte pole of Aphids through which the egg is infected by symbionts.

mycetogenetic (mīsē'tōjēnēt'îk) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *genesis*, descent.] Produced by a Fungus; mycetogenic.

mycetoid (mīsē'toid) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *eidos*, form.] Fungoid; fungus-like.

Mycetology,—Mycology, *q.v.*

mycetoma (mīsētō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus.] The mycetocytes collectively.

mycetophagous (mī'sētōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *phagein*, to eat.] Fungivorous; feeding on Fungi.

mycoiderm (mī'kōdērm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *derma*, skin.] A bacterium of alcoholic fermentation.

Mycology (mīkōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *logos*, discourse.] The department of Botany dealing with Fungi; Mycetology.

mycoplasm (mí'köplázm) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *plasma*, form.] A parasitic substance of cereal seeds giving rise to rust Fungus.

mycorhiza (mí'kōrī'zā) *n.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *rhiza*, root.] Association of a fungus with roots of a higher plant, with mutual benefit.

mycorhizic (mí'kōrī'zik) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *rhiza*, root.] Exhibiting the features of a mycorhiza; partially symbiotic.

mycotrophic (mí'kōtrōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mykes*, fungus; *trophe*, nourishment.] *Appl.* plants living symbiotically with Fungi.

myelencephalon (mí'elēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *en*, in; *kephale*, head.] The posterior part of hind-brain; medulla oblongata; brain and spinal cord generally.

myelin (mí'elīn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow.] A highly refracting fatty material forming medullary sheath of nerve fibres.

myelination (mí'elīnā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow.] Acquisition of a medullary sheath; myelinisation.

myelocoel (mí'elōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *koilos*, hollow.] The spinal cord canal.

myelocyte (mí'elōsit) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *kytos*, hollow.] An amoeboid marrow cell, resembling a lymphoid corpuscle.

myeloid (mí'elōid) *a.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *eidos*, form.] Like marrow in appearance or structure.

myelon (mí'elōn) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow.] Spinal cord of Vertebrates.

myeloplast (mí'elōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *plastos*, formed.] A leucocyte of bone marrow.

myeloplax (mí'elōplāks) *n.* [Gk. *myelos*, marrow; *plax*, something flat.] A giant-cell of marrow and blood-forming organs, sometimes multinucleate, but in most cases multinucleolate; osteoclast.

myenteric (miēntēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *enteron*, gut.] *Appl.* nerve plexus controlling movement of food towards anus.

mylohyoid (mí'lōhī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *myle*, mill; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] In the region of hyoid bone and posterior part of mandible; *appl.* artery, groove, muscle, nerve.

myoalbumin (mí'ōalbū'mīn) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *L. albumen*, white of egg.] An albumin product of muscle.

myoblast (mí'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *blastos*, bud.] A cell which develops into muscle fibre.

myocardium (mí'ōkār'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *kardia*, heart.] The muscular walls of the heart.

myochrome (mí'ōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *chroma*, colour.] A muscle-pigment.

myocoel (mí'ōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *koilos*, hollow.] Part of the coelom enclosed in a myotome.

myocomma (mí'ōkōm'ā) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *komma*, clause.] A myoseptum or ligamentous connection between successive myomers.

myocyte (mí'ōsit) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *kytos*, hollow.] A contractile layer of ectoplasm of Gregarines; a contractile cell; muscle cell.

myodome (mí'ōdōm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *L. domus*, house.] A chamber containing the eye-muscles in some Teleosts.

myodynamic (mí'ōdīnām'ik) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *dynamis*, power.] *Pert.* muscular force or contraction.

myoepicardial (mí'ōēpikār'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *epi*, upon; *kardia*, heart.] *Appl.* a mantle, consisting of the mesocardium walls, destined to form the muscular and epicardial walls of the heart.

myoepithelial (mí'ōēpithē'liāl) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *epi*, upon; *thele*, nipple.] *Pert.* muscle and epithelium; *appl.* epithelium cells with contractile outgrowths, as in Coelenterates.

myofibrillae (mí'ōfibril'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *L. fibrilla*, small fibre.] Contractile fibrils of muscular tissue.

myogenic (mí'ojén'ík) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *genos*, birth.] Having origin in muscular cells, as the heart-beat.

myoglobulin (mí'öglób'ülín) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *L. globulus*, small globe.] A globulin of muscle.

myohaematin (mí'öhé'mätín) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *haima*, blood.] A pigment of muscular tissue.

myoid (mí'oid) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *eidos*, form.] Resembling or composed of muscular fibres.

myolemma (mí'ölém'ä) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *lemma*, skin.] The sheath of muscle fibre; sarcolemma.

Myology (míöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *logos*, discourse.] The department of Anatomy dealing with muscles.

myomere (mí'ömēr) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *meros*, part.] A muscle-segment divided off by connective tissue insertions or myocommata.

myometrial (mí'ömēt'riäl) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *metra*, uterus.] *Appl.* glandular tissue of uterus supposed to produce a hormone affecting growth of mammary glands.

myometrium (mí'ömēt'riüm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *metra*, uterus.] The muscular uterine wall.

myoneme (mí'önēm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *nema*, thread.] A minute contractile fibril of Protista.

myoneural (mí'önü'räl) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* junction of muscle with nerve.

myoneure (mí'önür) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *neuron*, nerve.] A motorial nerve-cell.

myonicity (mí'önís'ití) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle.] The contracting power of muscular tissue.

myophan (mí'öfän) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *phainein*, to appear.] *Appl.* striations in Protozoa; muscle-like.

myophore (mí'öför) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure adapted for muscle attachment.

myophrisk (mí'öfrísk) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *phrix*, ripple.] A myoneme or contractile element of Protozoa.

myopolar (mí'öpō'lār) *a.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *polos*, axle-end.] *Pert.* muscular polarity.

myoproteid (mí'öprō'tēid) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *protos*, first.] A globulin-like substance of fish muscle.

myoseptum (mí'ösēp'tüm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *L. septum*, partition.] A myocomma, *q.v.*

myosin (mí'ösín) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle.] A globulin of dead muscular tissue.

myotasis (míö't'äsís) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *tasis*, tension.] Muscular tension or tonicity.

myotome (mí'ötöm) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *tome*, cutting.] One of a series of hollow cubes formed in early Vertebrate embryo; a muscular metamere of primitive Vertebrates and segmented Invertebrates.

myotonia (míö'tō'niä) *n.* [Gk. *mys*, muscle; *tonos*, tension.] Muscular tension or tonicity.

myrmecophagous (mírmēköf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *phagein*, to eat.] Ant-eating.

myrmecophil (mírmēköfil') *n.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *philos*, loving.] A guest insect in a nest of ants.

myrmecophilous (mírmēköf'ilüs) *a.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *philos*, loving.] Pollinated by agency of ants.

myrmecophyte (mírmēköfit) *n.* [Gk. *myrmex*, ant; *phyton*, plant.] A myrmecophilous plant, one that benefits from ant inhabitants and has special adaptations for housing them.

myrosin (mírm'ösín) *n.* [Gk. *myron*, unguent.] An enzyme of mustard seeds, acting upon glucosides.

myrtiform (mēr'tíform) *a.* [*L. myrta*, myrtle; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* incisive fossa.

myxamoeba (mík'sämē'bä) *n.* [Gk. *myxa*, slime; *amoibe*, change.] Mycetozoan spore in amoebula stage.

myxoflagellate (mik'söfläj'elät) *n.* [Gk. *myxa*, slime; L. *flagellum*, whip.] A flagellula or zoospore, stage in mycetozoan development following myxamoeba.

myxopodium (mik'söpö'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *myxa*, slime; *pous*, foot.] A slimy pseudopodium.

myxopterygium, — mixipterygium, *q.v.*

N

nacreous (nä'krëüs) *a.* [Ar. *nakir*, hollowed.] Yielding or resembling mother-of-pearl or nacre.

nacrine (nä'krin) *n.* [Ar. *nakir*, hollowed.] Mother-of-pearl colour.

naiad (ni'äd) *n.* [L. *naias*, water-nymph.] The nymph stage of hemimetabolic Insects.

nail (nä) *n.* [A.S. *naegel*, nail.] Terminal horny plate of finger or toe, or of beak; unguis.

nail bone, — terminal bone of finger or toe.

nanism (nän'izm) *n.* [Gk. *nanos*, dwarf.] Dwarfishness.

nanoplankton (nän'öpläng'ktön) *n.* [Gk. *nanos*, dwarf; *plangkton*, wandering.] Microscopic floating plant and animal organisms; microplankton.

napiform (nä'piförm) *a.* [L. *napus*, turnip; *forma*, shape.] Turnip-shaped; *appl.* roots.

narcosis (närkö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *narke*, numbness.] State of unconsciousness or stupor.

narcotic (närköt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *narke*, numbness.] A drug which produces unconsciousness.

nares (nä'rëz) *n. plu.* [L. *nares*, nostrils.] Nostrils.

nares, anterior, — openings of olfactory organ to exterior.

nares, posterior, — openings of olfactory organ into pharynx or throat; choanae.

narial (nä'riäl) *a.* [L. *nares*, nostrils.] *Pert.* the nostrils.

narial septum, — partition between nostrils.

naricorn (nä'rükörn) *n.* [L. *nares*, nostrils; *cornu*, horn.] Terminal horny part of nostril of Turbinaries; nasal scale.

nariform (nä'riförm) *a.* [L. *nares*, nostrils; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like nostrils.

nasal (nä'zäl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* the nose.

nasion (nä'ziön) *n.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] Middle of nasofrontal suture.

Nasmyth's membrane [*A. Nasmyth*, Scottish dentist]. A transparent sheet of membrane over enamel of crown of a mammalian tooth; cuticula dentis.

nasoantral (nä'zöän'träl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *antrum*, cavity.] *Pert.* nose and maxillary cavity.

nasobuccal (nä'zöbük'äl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *bucca*, cheek.] *Pert.* nose and cheek; *pert.* nose and mouth cavity.

nasociliary (nä'zösil'iäri) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *cilia*, eyelashes.] *Appl.* nasal nerve from which the ciliary nerves branch.

nasofrontal (nä'zöfrün'täl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* part of superior ophthalmic vein in nose and forehead.

nasolabial (nä'zölä'biäl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *labium*, lip.] *Pert.* nose and lip; *appl.* muscle.

nasolacrima (nä'zöläk'rimal) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *lacrima*, tear.] *Appl.* duct from lacrimal sac to meatus of nose.

nasomaxillary (nä'zömäksil'äri) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* nose and jaw.

nasooptic (nä'zööp'tik) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; Gk. *optikos*, relating to sight.] *Appl.* an embryonic groove between nasal and maxillary processes.

nasopalatal (nä'zöpäl'ätäl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *palatus*, palate.] *Appl.* a canal between nose and palate.

nasopalatine (nä'zöpäl'ätin) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* nose and palate. *Appl.* groove of vomer, recess in nasal septum, nerve.

nasopharyngeal (nä'zöfärin'jéäl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] *Pert.* nose and pharynx.

nasopharynx (nā'zōfār'ingks) *n.* [L. *nasus*, nose; Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] That part of pharynx continuous with posterior nares.

nasoturbinal (nā'zōtūr'bīnāl) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose; *turbo*, whorl.] *Appl.* outgrowths from lateral wall of nasal cavity increasing area of sensory surface.

nastic (nās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *nastos*, pressed close.] *Appl.* plant movements caused by diffuse stimuli; as chemo-, nycti-, seismonasty.

nasus (nā'zūs) *n.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] Nose; clypeus of insect head.

nasute (nā'sūt) *a.* [L. *nasus*, nose.] *Appl.* a soldier termite with rostrum.

natal (nā'tāl) *a.* [L. *nates*, buttocks.] *Pert.* the buttocks.

natality (nātāl'itī) *n.* [L. *natalis*, *pert.* birth.] Birth rate.

natant (nā'tānt) *a.* [L. *natare*, to swim.] Floating on water surface.

natatorial (nā'tātō'riāl), **natatory** (nā'tātōri) *a.* [L. *natare*, to swim.] Formed or adapted for swimming.

native (nā'tiv) *a.* [L. *natus*, born.] *Appl.* animals and plants which originated in district or area in which they live.

natural selection,—processes occurring in Nature resulting in survival of fittest and elimination of individuals less well-adapted to their environment.

nature (nā'tūr) *n.* [L. *natura*, nature.] Sum-total of inheritance; *opp.* nurture or environment.

nauplius (nō'plīūs) *n.* [L. *nauplius*, shell-fish.] The earliest larval stage of entomostracan Crustaceans.

nautiliform (nōt'ilifōrm) *a.* [L. *nautilus*, nautilus; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a Nautilus shell.

navel (nā'vēl) *n.* [A.S. *nafele*, navel.] Place of attachment of umbilical cord to body of embryo; umbilicus.

navicular (nāvīk'ulār) *a.* [L. *navis*, ship.] Boat-shaped; scaphoid.

naviculare (nāvīk'ulārē) *a.* [L. *navis*, ship.] The scaphoid radiale of mammalian carpus.

neanic (nēān'ik) *a.* [Gk. *neanikos*, youthful.] *Appl.* larval phase preceding that of adult form; brephic.

nebenkern,—paranucleus, *q.v.*

nebenkörper (nā'bēnkēr'pēr) *n.* [Ger. *neben*, near; *Körper*, body.] A body surrounded by oil-drops at hinder pole of Pyrodinium.

necrogenous (nēkrōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead; *genos*, offspring.] Living or developing in dead bodies.

necrophagous (nēkrōf'āgūs), **necrophilous** (nēkrōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *nekros*, dead; *phagein*, to eat; *philein*, to love.] Feeding on dead bodies.

nectar (nēk'tār) *n.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar.] Sweet substance secreted by special glands, nectaries, in flowers.

nectar guides,—series of markings on petals of flowers, pointing apparently to easiest way to reach nectar, and at same time ensuring that insect visitor will cause cross-fertilisation.

nectariferous (nēk'tārif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Producing or having nectar-secreting structures.

nectarivorous (nēk'tāriv'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar; L. *vorare*, to devour.] Nectar-sipping; *appl.* to certain Insects.

nectary (nēk'tāri) *n.* [Gk. *nektar*, nectar.] A group of sub-epidermal cells of no definite position in a flower, secreting a sweet substance; a nectar gland.

nectocalyx (nēk'tōkā'liks) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *kalyx*, cup.] A modified medusiform person adapted for swimming purposes found as part of a Siphonophore colony.

nectocyst (nēk'tōsist) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *kystis*, bladder.] The cavity of a nectocalyx; nectosac.

nectomonad (nēk'tōmōn'ād) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *monas*, unit.] A free form of certain parasitic Flagellates; *cf.* haptomonad.

nectophore (nēk'tōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *nektos*, swimming; *pherein*, to carry.] A nectocalyx; that portion of common coenosarc on which nectocalyces are borne.

necropod (něk'töpöd) *n.* [Gk. *nekτος*, swimming; *pous*, foot.] An appendage modified for swimming.

nectosome (něk'tösöm) *n.* [Gk. *nekτος*, swimming; *soma*, body.] Upper or swimming part of a Siphonophore.

necto-zooid (něk'tözō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *nekτος*, swimming; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] A nectocalyx.

negative tropism,—tendency to move away from a source of stimulus.

nekton (něk'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *nekτος*, swimming.] The organisms swimming about surface of sea.

nemathecium (něm'āthē'shīūm) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *theke*, box.] A protuberance on thallus of Thallophytes.

nematoblast (něm'ātöbläst) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *blastos*, bud.] The cell from which a nematocyst develops.

nematocalyx (něm'ātökā'līks) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *kalyx*, cup.] The "guard-polyp" of a Plumularian, carrying nematocysts.

nematocyst (něm'ätösīst) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *kystis*, bladder.] A stinging cell.

nematogene (něm'ätöjēn) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *genos*, birth.] *Appl.* phase of Dicyema when its vermiform embryos escape from parent by perforating body wall.

nematogone (něm'ätögōn) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *gonos*, offspring.] A thin-walled propagative cell in certain Mosses.

nematophore (něm'ätöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *pherein*, to carry.] A nematocalyx.

nematophorous (něm'ätöf'örūs) *a.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *pherein*, to carry.] *Pert.* a nematophore.

nematozooid (něm'ätözō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *nema*, thread; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] A defensive zooid in a Hydrozoan.

nemorose (něm'örōs) *a.* [Gk. *nemos*, woodland with pasture.] Inhabiting open woodland places.

Neo-Darwinism,—a revival of Darwin's doctrine of natural selection as chief factor in evolution, working on germinal variations, not on acquired characters.

neoccephalon (ně'öenköf'älōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *engkephalos*, brain.] The telencephalon or latest evolved anterior portion of brain.

neogamous (něög'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *gamos*, marriage.] *Appl.* forms of Protozoa exhibiting precocious association of gametocytes.

Neogene (ně'öjēn) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *genos*, birth.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the late Tertiary geological period.

neogenesis (něöjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *genesis*, birth.] New tissue formation; regeneration.

Neo-Lamarckism,—a revival of Lamarck's doctrine of evolution, that inherited acquired characters formed inception of specific differences.

Neolaurentian (ně'ölörēn'shīān) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *St Lawrence River*.] *Pert.* or *appl.* early Proterozoic era.

Neolithic (ně'ölīth'īk) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *lithos*, stone.] *Pert.* that age following on Palaeolithic.

neomorph (ně'ömōrf) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *morphe*, form.] A structural variation from type.

neomorphosis (ně'ömōr'fōsīs) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *morphosis*, change.] Regeneration in case where new part is unlike anything in body.

neonychium (něōnik'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, new; *onyx*, nail.] A soft pad enclosing each claw of embryo of unguiculate Vertebrates and of some other Mammals, to prevent tearing of foetal membranes.

neopallium (ně'öpāl'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *L. pallium*, cloak.] In mammalian brain, a definite area of pallium for impressions of tactile, visual, and other senses.

neoplasm (ně'öplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *plasma*, formation.] New or added tissue, generally pathological.

neoteinia (ně'ōtī'nīā) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *teinein*, to stretch.] The state of having development arrested to prolong immaturity.

neoteinic (ně'ōtī'nik) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *teinein*, to stretch.] *Appl.* substitution royalties of termites which remain undeveloped in certain respects.

neoteny (něōt'ēnī) *n.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *teinein*, to stretch.] Retention of larval characters beyond normal period, or occurrence of adult characteristics in larva, exemplified in Amphibia.

Neotropical (ně'ōtrōp'ikāl) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *trepein*, to turn.] *Pert.* or designating a zoogeographical region consisting of South America, the Antilles, and tropical North America.

Neozoic (ně'ōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *neos*, young; *zoe*, life.] *Pert.* period from Mesozoic to present day.

nephric (něf'rik) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* kidney; renal.

nephridial (něfrid'ial) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *idion*, *dim.*] Nephric, usually *appl.* the small excretory tubules in kidney; *pert.* excretory organ or nephridium of Invertebrates.

nephridiopore (něfrid'īōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *idion*, *dim.*; *poros*, passage.] The external opening of a nephridium.

nephridium (něfrid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *idion*, *dim.*] An excretory organ; usually that of Invertebrates; embryonic kidney tubule of Vertebrates.

nephrocytes (něf'rōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *kytos*, hollow.] Cells in Sponges and Insects which secrete waste and then migrate to surface of body to discharge.

nephrodinic (něf'rōdīn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *odis*, labour.] Having one duct, serving for both excretory and genital purposes.

nephrogonoduct (něf'rōgōn'ōdūkt) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *gonos*, offspring; *L. ducere*, to lead.] Excretory and genital duct in one.

nephroid (něf'roid) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *eidos*, form.] Kidney-shaped; reniform.

nephrolytic (něf'rōlīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *lyein*, to dissolve.] *Pert.* or designating enzymatic action destructive to kidneys.

nephromixium (něf'rōmīk'sium) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *mixis*, mixing.] A compound excretory organ comprising flame cells and coelomic funnel.

nephropore (něf'rōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *poros*, passage.] A nephridiopore.

nephros (něf'rōs) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney.] A kidney; usually the functional portion of a kidney.

nephrostome (něf'rōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *stoma*, mouth.] The opening of a nephridial tubule into coelom or body cavity.

nephrotome (něf'rōtōm) *n.* [Gk. *nephros*, kidney; *temnein*, to cut.] That part of a somite developing into an embryonic excretory organ; nephromere.

nervated (něr'vātēd) *a.* [*L. nervus*, sinew.] Having nerves or veins.

nervation (něrvā'shūn), **nervature** (něr'vātūr) *n.* [*L. nervus*, sinew.] The disposition of nerves or veins in a leaf or membranous wing.

nerve (něrv) *n.* [*L. nervus*, sinew.] One of numerous grey fibrous cords connecting brain with all other parts of body; vein of insect wing; a vein of leaf.

nerve canal,—a canal for passage of nerve to pulp of a tooth.

nerve cell,—a cell characteristic of brain and nerve tissue; neurocyte.

nerve centre,—collection of nerve cells associated with a particular function.

nerve eminence,—a superficial group of cells in some Fishes, acting as a sense organ and connected with lateral line system.

nerve ending,—the terminal distal portion of a nerve, modified in various ways.

nerve fibres,—thread-like structures of which nerves are composed.

nerve net,—a reticulum of nerve cells and their processes connecting sensory cells and muscular elements in Coelenterates.

nerve pentagon,—five-sided nerve ring round mouth of Echinoderms.

nervimotion (nēr'vīmō'shūn) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew; *movere*, to move.] Motion due to direct stimulus from nerves.

nervous (nēr'vūs) *a.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] *Pert.* nerves; *appl.* tissue composed of nerve fibres.

nervous system,—brain, spinal cord, nerves and all their branches taken collectively.

nervule (nēr'vūl) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *nervus*, sinew.] Branch or terminal portion of nervure of insect wing.

nervuration (nēr'vūrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] Disposition of nervures.

nervure (nēr'vūr) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew.] One of rib-like structures which support membranous wings of Insects, branches of tracheal system; a leaf-vein.

nervus lateralis (nēr'vūs lāt'ērāl'is) *n.* [L. *nervus*, sinew; *lateralis*, *pert.* side.] A branch of vagus nerve in Fishes connecting sensory lateral line with brain.

net knots,—karyosomes.

netrum (nēt'rūm) *n.* [A.S. *net*, mesh-work.] The initial spindle of a dividing cell.

netted-veined,—with veins in form of a network.

netting cells,—stinging cells in Coelenterates.

neurad (nūr'rad) *adv.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Dorsally.

neural (nūr'al) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] *Pert.* or closely connected with nerves.

neural arch,—arch formed on dorsal surface of vertebral centrum, by neural plates and neural spine, for passage of spinal cord.

neural canal,—canal formed by neural arches.

neural plates,—lateral members of a neural arch; median row, usually

of eight bony plates, in carapace of turtle.

neurapophysis (nūrāpōf'is) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *apo*, from; *phyein*, to grow.] The spinous process of a vertebra.

neuraxis (nūrāk'sis), **neuraxon** (nūrāk'sōn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; L. *axis*, axle.] The central cylinder of a medullated nerve-fibre.

neurenteric (nūrēntēr'ik, nūrēn'tērīk) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *enteron*, gut.] *Pert.* neurocoel and enteric cavity.

neurenteric canal,—a short canal connecting posterior end of central canal of spinal cord with posterior end of enteric cavity.

neuricity (nūrīs'iti) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] Property peculiar to nerves.

neurility (nūrīl'iti) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] The stimuli-transmitting capacity of nerves.

neurobiotaxis (nūrōbī'ōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *bios*, life; *taxis*, arrangement.] Tendency of nerve fibres or ganglion cell groups to migrate towards source of most frequent stimulus.

neuroblast (nūrōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *blastos*, bud.] Special epithelial cells from which nerve cells are formed.

neurocentral (nūrōsen'trāl) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; L. *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* two vertebral syndesmoses persisting during first few years.

neurocirrus (nūrōsīr'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; L. *cirrus*, curl.] The cirrus of Neuropodium of a polychaete Annelid.

neurocoel (nūrōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *koilos*, hollow.] The cavity of central nervous system.

neurocranium (nūrōkrā'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *kranion*, skull.] The cartilaginous or bony case containing the brain and capsules of special sense organs; *cf.* viscerocranium.

neurocyte (nūrōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *kytos*, hollow.] Nerve cell; neurone.

neurodendron (nū'rōdēn'drōn) *n.*
[Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *dendron*, tree.]
A dendrite.

neuro-epithelium (nū'rō-ēpithē'liūm) *n.*
[Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *epi*, upon; *thele*, nipple.] Superficial layer of cells where specialised for a sense-organ.

neurofibrils (nū'rōfi'brīlz) *n. plu.*
[Gk. *neuron*, nerve; L. *fibrilla*, fine fibre.] Exceedingly fine fibres of which a medullated nerve fibre is composed; also present in nerve cells, and believed to be conductors of nerve impulses.

neurogenesis (nū'rōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *genesis*, descent.] Nerve production.

neurogenic (nū'rōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *genos*, birth.] Depending on discharge of nervous stimuli, as certain heart rhythm.

neuroglia (nūrōg'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *glia*, glue.] Cells, fibrous or protoplasmic, supporting nerve cells and nerve fibres.

neurohypophysis (nū'rōhipōf'isīs) *n.*
[Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *hypo*, under; *phyein*, to grow.] The pars nervosa of pituitary gland.

neuroid (nū'roid) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *eidos*, form.] Like a nerve.

neurokeratin (nū'rōkēr'ātin) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *keras*, horn.] The keratin of nervous tissue.

neurolemma (nū'rōlēm'ā) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *lemma*, skin.] A delicate but tough membrane outside medullary sheath of nerve fibre; primitive sheath, sheath of Schwann.

Neurology (nūrōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Anatomy dealing with details of nervous system.

neuromasts (nū'rōmāsts) *n. plu.*
[Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *mastos*, knoll.] Groups of sensory cells in lateral line of Fishes.

neuromere (nū'rōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *meros*, part.] A spinal segment, a division of convenience not structural.

neuromery (nūrōm'ērī) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *meros*, part.]

Appearance of segmentation in developing nervous system.

neuromuscular (nū'rōmūs'kūlār) *a.*
[Gk. *neuron*, nerve; L. *musculus*, muscle.] Pert. nerve and muscle; *appl.* junction of nerve and muscle; *appl.* muscle containing both striped and smooth fibres.

neurone (nū'rōn) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] The nerve-cell with its outgrowths; neuron; neurocyte.

neuroneme (nū'rōnēm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *nema*, thread.] A nerve fibril running parallel to a myoneme in an Infusorian.

neuronephroblast (nū'rōnēf'rōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *nephros*, kidney; *blastos*, bud.] One of cells derived from one of megameres in segmenting egg of Clepsine, which later give rise to part of germinal bands from which nerve cord and nephridia develop.

neurophags (nū'rōfāgz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *phagein*, to eat.] Phagocytic cells that encroach upon and destroy nerve-cells in old age.

neurophan (nū'rōfān) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *phainein*, to appear.] Nervous, sensory; *appl.* supposed nervous fibrils of Ciliata.

neuropile (nū'rōpil) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; L. *pilus*, hair.] In ganglia, as of Earthworm, a network of processes of association, motor, and sensory neurones; neuropileus.

neuropodium (nū'rōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *pous*, foot.] Ventral lobe of polychaetan parapodium.

neuropore (nū'rōpōr) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *poros*, passage.] Anterior opening of neurocoel to exterior.

neuropterous (nūrōp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *pteron*, wing.] Having wings with network of nervures.

neuroskeleton (nū'rōskēl'ētōn) *n.*
[Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *skeletos*, dried up.] Endoskeleton.

neurosynapse (nū'rōsīnāps') *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *synapsis*, union.] Junction of nerve-cells through terminal arborisations.

neurotendinous (nū'rōtēn'dīnūs) *a.*

[Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *tenon*, tendon.]

Concerning nerves and tendons.

neutrotrophic (nū'rōtrōf'ik) *a.* [Gk.

neuron, nerve; *trephein*, to nourish.]

Nourishing the nervous system.

neurotropism (nūrōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk.

neuron, nerve; *trepein*, to turn.]

The attraction exerted by nervous tissue upon developing nerve tissue.

neuter (nū'tēr) *a.* [L. *neuter*, of neither sex.] Sexless.

neutral (nū'trāl) *a.* [L. *neuter*, neither.] Neither male nor female.

neutrophil (nū'trōfil) *a.* [L. *neuter*,

neither; Gk. *philein*, to love.]

Appl. white blood corpuscles whose granules stain only with neutral stains; neutrophilic.

nictitant (nik'titānt) *a.* [L. *nictare*,

to wink.] *Appl.* an ocellus with central lunate spot.

nictitating membrane,—third eyelid, a transparent membrane which assists in keeping eye clean.

nidamental (nīd'amēn'tāl) *a.* [L.

nidus, nest.] *Appl.* glands which secrete material for an egg-covering.

nidation (nīdā'shūn) *n.* [L. *nidus*,

nest.] The renewal of uterus lining between menstrual periods.

nidicolous (nīdik'ōlūs) *a.* [L. *nidus*,

nest; *colere*, to cultivate.] Living in the nest for a time after hatching.

nidifugous (nīdif'ūgūs) *a.* [L. *nidus*,

nest; *fugere*, to flee.] Leaving the nest soon after hatching.

nidulus (nīd'ulūs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of

nidus, nest.] The nucleus from which a nerve originates.

nidus (nī'dūs) *n.* [L. *nidus*, nest.]

A nest; a nest-like hollow; a nucleus; a cavity for development of spores.

nidus hirundinalis,—a fossa of cerebellum; nidus avis.

nigrescent (nīgrēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *nigrescere*,

to turn black.] Approaching black in colour.

nipple (nīp'ēl) *n.* [*Dim.* of A.S. *nib*,

for *neb*, nose.] Mammary papilla; teat.

Nissl granules [*F. Nissl*, German neurologist.] Angular particles, consisting mainly of nucleoproteid, found in cytoplasm of unfatigued nerve cells.

nisus formativus (nī'sūs fōrmātī'vūs)

n. [L. *nisus*, effort; *formare*, to form.] The tendency to reproduce.

nitid (nit'id), **nitidous** (nit'idūs) *a.*

[L. *nitidus*, shining.] Glossy.

nitrogen (nī'trōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *nitron*,

soda; *genos*, descent.] A gaseous element composing four-fifths of volume of atmosphere. Symbol: N.

nitrogenous (nītrōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk.

nitron, soda; *genos*, descent.] *Pert.* or containing nitrogen.

nitrogenous equilibrium,—equilibrium of body maintained by equality of income and output of nitrogen.

nitrophilous (nītrōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk.

nitron, soda; *philein*, to love.] Thriving in nitrogenous soils.

nociceptive (nō'sisēp'tiv) *a.* [L.

nocere, to hurt; *capere*, to take.] *Appl.* reflexes which protect from injury.

noctiluculent (nōk'tiloo'sēnt, -lū'-) *a.*

[L. *nox*, night; *lux*, light.] Phosphorescent.

nocturnal (nōktūr'nāl) *a.* [L. *nox*,

night.] Seeking food and moving about at night only.

nodal (nō'dāl) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob.]

Pert. a node.

node (nōd), **nodus** (nō'dūs) *n.* [L.

nodus, knob.] The knob or joint of a stem at which leaves arise.

nodose (nō'dōs) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob.]

Having intermediate and terminal joints thicker than remainder; having knots or swellings.

nodular (nōd'ulār) *a.* [L. *nodulus*,

dim. of *nodus*, knob.] *Pert.* a nodule or knot.

nodule (nōd'ul), **nodulus** (nōd'ulūs)

n. [L. *nodulus*, *dim.* of *nodus*, knob.] A small knob-like structure.

noduliferous (nōd'ulīf'ērūs) *a.* [L.

nodus, knob; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing nodules; *appl.* roots of leguminous plants.

nomenclature (nō'mēnklā'tūr, nōmēn'klātūr) *n.* [L. *nomen*, name ; *calare*, to call.] System of naming plants, animals, organs, etc. ; binomial nomenclature.

nomogenesis (nō'mōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *nomos*, law ; *genesis*, descent.] View that evolution is due to chemical laws of development irrespective of environment.

non-disjunction, — of chromosomes, failure of a normal pair to separate at meiosis.

non-medullated, non-myelinated, amyelinated, nerve fibres, — fibres without medullary sheath.

non-viable, — incapable of developing normally or of surviving parturition.

norma (nōr'mā) *n.* [L. *norma*, rule.] View of the skull as a whole from certain points.

normoblasts (nōr'mōblāsts) *n. plu.* [L. *norma*, rule ; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] Immature nucleated blood-discs found in circulation at times of quickened blood-formation.

nostrils (nōs'trilz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *nosthyrl*, nostril.] The external openings of the nose ; nares.

notochord (nō'tōkōrd) *n.* [Gk. *noton*, back ; *chorde*, cord.] The dorsal supporting axis of lowest Vertebrates, transitory in the others.

notochordal (nō'tōkōr'dāl) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back ; *chorde*, cord.] *Pert.* or enveloping notochord ; *appl.* sheath, tissue, etc.

notocirrus (nō'tōsīr'ūs) *n.* [L. *notum*, back ; *cirrus*, curl.] Cirrus of notopodium of polychaete Annelid.

notonectal (nō'tōnēk'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back ; *nektois*, swimming.] Swimming back downwards.

notopodium (nō'tōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *noton*, back ; *pous*, foot.] Dorsal lobe of polychaetan parapodium.

nototribe (nō'tōtrib) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back ; *tribein*, to rub.] *Appl.* flowers whose anthers and stigma touch back of Insect as it enters calyx, a device for securing cross-fertilisation.

notum (nō'tūm) *n.* [L. *notum*, back.]

The dorsal portion of insect segment ; tergum.

nucellus (nūsēl'ūs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *nux*, nut.] The central region and chief part of an ovule.

nuchal (nū'kāl) *a.* [L.L. *nucha*, spinal marrow.] *Appl.* two sense organs regarded as olfactory, on prostomium of Chaetopoda ; *n.* an unpaired posterior dorsal skull bone in Chondrostei.

nuchal cartilage, — a thin shield-shaped plate on posterior surface of neck of Sepia.

nuciferous (nūsīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *nux*, nut ; *ferre*, to carry.] Nut-bearing.

nucivorous (nūsīv'ōrūs) *a.* [L. *nux*, nut ; *vorare*, to devour.] Nut-eating.

nuclear (nū'klēār) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* the nucleus.

nuclear disc, — a star-like structure formed by chromosomes in equator of spindle during mitosis.

nuclear membrane, — delicate membrane bounding a nucleus, formed from surrounding cytoplasm.

nuclear plate, — the equatorial plate.

nuclear spindle, — a spindle-shaped structure formed of fine fibrils, in cytoplasm surrounding nucleus, a stage in mitosis.

nuclease (nū'klēās) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Enzyme of pancreatic and other cells.

nuclease (nū'klēāt) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Having a nucleus.

nucleation (nū'klēā'shūn) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Nucleus formation.

nucleic (nū'klēik) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* an acid containing phosphorus, found in some nuclei.

nucleiform (nū'klēifōrm) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel ; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a nucleus.

nuclein (nū'klēin) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] A chemical compound found in nuclei, — similar to protein but with addition of phosphorus.

nucleochylema (nū'klēōkilē'mā) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel ; Gk. *chylos*, juice.] The ground substance of a cell-nucleus ; karyenchyma.

neurotendinous (nū'rōtēn'dīnūs) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *tenon*, tendon.] Concerning nerves and tendons.

neurotrophic (nū'rōtrōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *trephein*, to nourish.] Nourishing the nervous system.

neutrotropism (nūrōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *neuron*, nerve; *trepein*, to turn.] The attraction exerted by nervous tissue upon developing nerve tissue.

neuter (nū'tēr) *a.* [L. *neuter*, of neither sex.] Sexless.

neutral (nū'trāl) *a.* [L. *neuter*, neither.] Neither male nor female.

neutrophil (nū'trōfil) *a.* [L. *neuter*, neither; Gk. *philein*, to love.] *Appl.* white blood corpuscles whose granules stain only with neutral stains; neutrophilic.

nictitant (nik'titānt) *a.* [L. *nictare*, to wink.] *Appl.* an ocellus with central lunate spot.

nictitating membrane,—third eyelid, a transparent membrane which assists in keeping eye clean.

nidamental (nid'amēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest.] *Appl.* glands which secrete material for an egg-covering.

nidation (nidā'shūn) *n.* [L. *nidus*, nest.] The renewal of uterus lining between menstrual periods.

nidicolous (nidik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest; *colere*, to cultivate.] Living in the nest for a time after hatching.

nidifugous (nidif'ügūs) *a.* [L. *nidus*, nest; *fugere*, to flee.] Leaving the nest soon after hatching.

nidulus (nid'ülūs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *nidus*, nest.] The nucleus from which a nerve originates.

nidus (nī'dūs) *n.* [L. *nidus*, nest.] A nest; a nest-like hollow; a nucleus; a cavity for development of spores.

nidus hirundinalis,—a fossa of cerebellum; nidus avis.

nigrescent (nigrēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *nigrescere*, to turn black.] Approaching black in colour.

nipple (nīp'ēl) *n.* [*Dim.* of A.S. *nib*, for *nēb*, nose.] Mammary papilla; teat.

Nissl granules [*F. Nissl*, German neurologist.] Angular particles, consisting mainly of nucleoproteid, found in cytoplasm of unfatigued nerve cells.

nisis formativus (nī'sūs fōrmātī'vūs) *n.* [L. *nisis*, effort; *formare*, to form.] The tendency to reproduce.

nitid (nit'id), **nitidous** (nit'idūs) *a.* [L. *nitidus*, shining.] Glossy.

nitrogen (nī'trōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *nitron*, soda; *genos*, descent.] A gaseous element composing four-fifths of volume of atmosphere. Symbol: N. **nitrogenous** (nītrōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *nitron*, soda; *genos*, descent.] *Pert.* or containing nitrogen.

nitrogenous equilibrium,—equilibrium of body maintained by equality of income and output of nitrogen.

nitrophilous (nītrōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *nitron*, soda; *philein*, to love.] Thriving in nitrogenous soils.

nociceptive (nō'sisēp'tiv) *a.* [L. *nocere*, to hurt; *capere*, to take.] *Appl.* reflexes which protect from injury.

noctiluculent (nōk'tiloo'sēnt, -lū'-) *a.* [L. *nox*, night; *lux*, light.] Phosphorescent.

nocturnal (nōktūr'nāl) *a.* [L. *nox*, night.] Seeking food and moving about at night only.

nodal (nō'dāl) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob.] *Pert.* a node.

node (nōd), **nodus** (nō'dūs) *n.* [L. *nodus*, knob.] The knob or joint of a stem at which leaves arise.

nodose (nō'dōs) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob.] Having intermediate and terminal joints thicker than remainder; having knots or swellings.

nodular (nōd'ulār) *a.* [L. *nodulus*, *dim.* of *nodus*, knob.] *Pert.* a nodule or knot.

nodule (nōd'ul), **nodulus** (nōd'ulūs) *n.* [L. *nodulus*, *dim.* of *nodus*, knob.] A small knob-like structure.

noduliferous (nōd'ulīf'erūs) *a.* [L. *nodus*, knob; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing nodules; *appl.* roots of leguminous plants.

nomenclature (nō'mēnklā'tūr, nōmēn'klātūr) *n.* [L. *nomen*, name; *calare*, to call.] System of naming plants, animals, organs, etc.; binomial nomenclature.

nomogenesis (nō'mōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *nomos*, law; *genesis*, descent.] View that evolution is due to chemical laws of development irrespective of environment.

non-disjunction, — of chromosomes, failure of a normal pair to separate at meiosis.

non-medullated, non-myelinated, amyelinated, nerve fibres, — fibres without medullary sheath.

non-viable, — incapable of developing normally or of surviving parturition.

norma (nōr'mā) *n.* [L. *norma*, rule.] View of the skull as a whole from certain points.

normoblasts (nōr'mōblāsts) *n. plu.* [L. *norma*, rule; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] Immature nucleated blood-discs found in circulation at times of quickened blood-formation.

nostrils (nōs'trilz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *nosthyrl*, nostril.] The external openings of the nose; nares.

notochord (nō'tōkōrd) *n.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *chorde*, cord.] The dorsal supporting axis of lowest Vertebrates, transitory in the others.

notochordal (nō'tōkōr'dāl) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *chorde*, cord.] *Pert.* or enveloping notochord; *appl.* sheath, tissue, etc.

notocirrus (nō'tōsīr'ūs) *n.* [L. *notum*, back; *cirrus*, curl.] Cirrus of notopodium of polychaete Annelid.

notonectal (nō'tōnēk'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *nekton*, swimming.] Swimming back downwards.

notopodium (nō'tōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *pous*, foot.] Dorsal lobe of polychaetan parapodium.

nototribe (nō'tōtrib) *a.* [Gk. *noton*, back; *tribein*, to rub.] *Appl.* flowers whose anthers and stigma touch back of Insect as it enters calyx, a device for securing cross-fertilisation.

notum (nō'tūm) *n.* [L. *notum*, back.]

The dorsal portion of insect segment; tergum.

nucellus (nūsēl'ūs) *n.* [L. *dim.* of *nux*, nut.] The central region and chief part of an ovule.

nuchal (nū'kāl) *a.* [L.L. *nucha*, spinal marrow.] *Appl.* two sense organs regarded as olfactory, on prostomium of Chaetopoda; *n.* an unpaired posterior dorsal skull bone in Chondrostei.

nuchal cartilage, — a thin shield-shaped plate on posterior surface of neck of Sepia.

nuciferous (nūsīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *nux*, nut; *ferre*, to carry.] Nut-bearing.

nucivorous (nūsīv'ōrūs) *a.* [L. *nux*, nut; *vorare*, to devour.] Nut-eating.

nuclear (nū'klēār) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* the nucleus.

nuclear disc, — a star-like structure formed by chromosomes in equator of spindle during mitosis.

nuclear membrane, — delicate membrane bounding a nucleus, formed from surrounding cytoplasm.

nuclear plate, — the equatorial plate.

nuclear spindle, — a spindle-shaped structure formed of fine fibrils, in cytoplasm surrounding nucleus, a stage in mitosis.

nuclease (nū'klēās) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Enzyme of pancreatic and other cells.

nucleate (nū'klēāt) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Having a nucleus.

nucleation (nūklēā'shūn) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Nucleus formation.

nucleic (nū'klēik) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* an acid containing phosphorus, found in some nuclei.

nucleiform (nū'klēifōrm) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a nucleus.

nuclein (nū'klēin) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] A chemical compound found in nuclei, — similar to protein but with addition of phosphorus.

nucleochylema (nū'klēōkilē'mā) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gk. *chylos*, juice.] The ground substance of a cell-nucleus; karyenchyma.

nucleohyaloplasm (nū'klēōhī'ālō-plāzm) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *plasma*, mould.] The semi-fluid ground-substance of a nucleus.

nucleolar (nūklē'ōlār) *a.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] *Pert.* a nucleolus.

nucleolinus (nū'klēōlī'nūs) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Small intra-nucleolar deeply staining granule which may divide in mitosis.

nucleolo-centrosome, — a nuclear body which may act as a centrosome during mitosis.

nucleolus (nūklē'ōlūs) *n.* [L. *nucleolus*, *dim.* of *nucleus*, little kernel.] A rounded mass occurring in a nucleus; a plasmosome or a karyosome.

nucleomicrosomes (nū'klēōmī'krō-sōmz) *n. plu.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gk. *mikros*, small; *soma*, body.] Nuclear chromatin granules.

nucleoplasm (nū'klēōplāzm) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gk. *plasma*, mould.] Reticular nuclear substance; karyoplasm; *cf.* cytoplasm.

nucleoproteid (nū'klēōprō'tēid) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel; Gk. *protos*, first; *eidos*, form.] A nuclein with much albumin.

nucleus (nū'klēūs) *n.* [L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Complex spheroidal mass essential to life of most cells; mass of grey matter in central nervous system.

nucleus pulposus, — the soft core of an intervertebral disc, remnant of notochord.

nuculanium (nū'kulā'nīūm) *n.* [L. *nucula*, small nut.] A fleshy fruit like a grape.

nudibranchiate (nū'dībrāŋ'kiāt) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Having gills not covered by a protective shell or membrane.

nudicaudate (nū'dīkōd'āt) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked; *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail not covered by hair or fur.

nudicaulous (nū'dīkōl'ūs) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked; *caulis*, stem.] *Appl.* stems without leaves.

nudiflorous (nū'dīflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *nudus*, naked; *flor*, flower.] Having flowers without glands or hairs.

nummulation (nūm'ūlā'shūn) *n.* [L. *nummus*, coin.] The tendency of red blood corpuscles to adhere together like piles of coins.

nummulitic (nūm'ūlīt'ik) *a.* [L. *nummus*, coin.] Like or *pert.* a Nummulite.

nuptial flight, — flight taken by queen bee when fertilisation takes place.

nurse cells, — single cells or layers of cells attached to or surrounding an egg-cell, probably for elaboration of food-material.

nurse generation, — an asexual budding generation of some Tunicates, in which phorozoids act as foster parents to later formed buds, the gonozoids.

nurture (nūr'tūr) *n.* [M.E. *norture*, nursing.] The sum-total of environmental influences, *opp.* nature.

nut (nūt) *n.* [A.S. *knutu*, nut.] Dry, hard, indehiscent one-celled fruit.

nutation (nūtā'shūn) *n.* [L. *nutare*, to nod.] Curvature or change of position in organs of a growing plant.

nutlet (nūt'lēt) *n.* [*Dim.* of nut.] The stone formed in drupaceous fruits.

nutricism (nū'trīsizm) *n.* [L. *nutrix*, nurse.] Symbiotic relationship with all the benefit to one partner.

nutrition (nūtrīsh'ūn) *n.* [L. *nutrix*, nurse.] The ingestion, digestion, and assimilation of food materials by animals and plants.

nutritive (nū'trītīv) *a.* [L. *nutrix*, nurse.] Concerned in function of nutrition; *appl.* yolk, polyp, zooid, plasma.

nyctanthous (niktān'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *nyktios*, nightly; *anthos*, flower.] Flowering at night.

nyctinasty (nik'tīnās'ti) *n.* [Gk. *nyktios*, nightly; *nastos*, pressed close.] Sleep movement of plants.

nyctipelagic (nik'tipēlāj'ik) *a.* [Gk. *nyktios*, nightly; *pelagos*, sea.] Rising to surface of sea only at night.

nyctitropism (niktīt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *nyktios*, nightly; *trepein*, to turn.] Tendency of certain leaves to curve upwards at night; sleep movement; nyctinasty; nyctitropic curvature.

nymph (nĭmf) *n.* [Gk. *nymphē*, bride.] A stage following the larval in insect metamorphosis.
nymphae (nĭm'fē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *nymphē*, bride.] The labia minora.

O

bar-feathers,—the wing feathers used in flight.

obcompressed (ōb'kōmprĕst') *a.* [L. *ob*, towards; *comprimere*, to compress.] Flattened in a vertical direction.

obcordate (ōbkōr'dāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, against; *cor*, heart.] Inversely heart-shaped; *appl.* leaves which have stalk attached to apex of heart.

obdiplostemonous (ōbdīplōstēm'-ōnūs) *a.* [L. *ob*, against; Gk. *diploos*, double; *stemon*, warp.] With outer series of stamens opposite petals.

obelion (ōbē'lĭōn) *n.* [Gk. *obelos*, spit.] The point between two foramina on interparietal suture.

obex (ō'bĕks) *n.* [L. *obex*, obstacle.] A triangular layer of grey matter above calamus in roof of fourth ventricle.

obimbricate (ōbĭm'brikāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, in the way; *imbrex*, tile.] With regularly overlapping scales, with the overlapping ends downwards.

oblanceolate (ōblān'sĕōlāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, reversely; *lancea*, spear.] Inversely lanceolate.

obligate or obligatory parasites,—parasites which are limited to one mode of life, and cannot exist independently of a host; *cf.* facultative.

oblique (ōblĕk'), **obliquus** (ōblĕ'-kwūs) *a.* [L. *obliquus*, bent.] Placed obliquely; *appl.* certain muscles; asymmetrical.

obliterate (ōblīt'ĕrāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, reversely; *littera*, letter.] Indistinct or profuse; *appl.* markings on Insects.

obovate (ōbō'vāt) *a.* [L. *ob*, reversely; *ovum*, egg.] Inversely egg-shaped, with narrow end attached to stalk.

obovoid (ōbō'void) *a.* [L. *ob*, against; *ovum*, egg; Gk. *eidōs*, shape.] Inversely ovoid; roughly egg-shaped, with narrow end downwards.

obsolescence (ōbsōlĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *obsolescere*, to wear out.] The gradual reduction and consequent disappearance of an organism; a blurred portion of a marking on an animal.

obsolete (ōb'sōlĕt) *a.* [L. *obsolescere*, to wear out.] Wearing out or disappearing; *appl.* any character that is becoming less and less distinct in each succeeding generation.

obtect (ōbtĕkt') *a.* [L. *ob*, in the way; *tectus*, covered.] *Appl.* pupa with wings and legs attached to body.

obturator (ōb'tūrā'tōr) *a.* [L. *obturare*, to close.] *Pert.* any structure in neighbourhood of obturator foramen.

obturator foramen,—an oval foramen between ischium and pubis.

obtuse (ōbtūs') *a.* [L. *obtusus*, blunt.] With blunt end, not pointed; *appl.* leaves.

obtusilingual (ōbtū'sīling'gwāl) *a.* [L. *obtundere*, to make blunt; *lingua*, tongue.] Short-tongued.

obumbrate (ōbūm'brāt) *a.* [L. *obumbrare*, to overshadow.] With some structure overhanging the parts so as partially to conceal it.

obverse (ōb'vērs, ōbvērs') *a.* [L. *obvertere*, to turn round.] With base narrower than apex.

obvolute (ōb'vōlūt) *a.* [L. *obvolvere*, to wrap round.] Overlapping; *appl.* leaves when half of one leaf is wrapped round half of another similar leaf.

obvolvment (ōbvōl'vēnt) *a.* [L. *obvolvere*, to wrap round.] Bent downwards and inwards; *appl.* wings, elytra of Insects, etc.

occipital (ōksĭp'itāl) *a.* [L. *occiput*, back of head.] *Pert.* back part of head or occipital bones.

occipitalia (ōk'sĭpĭtāl'iā) *n. plu.* [L. *occiput*, back of head.] The group of parts of cartilaginous brain case forming back part of head; occipital bones.

occiput (ök'sípoot, ök'sípüt) *n.* [L. *occiput*, back of head.] Occipital region of skull; dorsolateral region of insect head.

occluser (öklöö'sör) *a.* [L. *occludere*, to shut in.] *Appl.* muscles of an operculum or movable lid.

ocellate (ösēl'ät) *a.* [L. *ocellus*, little eye.] Like an eye or eyes; *appl.* markings on many animals.

ocellated (ösēl'ätēd, ös'ēlätēd) *a.* [L. *ocellus*, little eye.] Having ocelli; having eye-like spots or markings; ocelliferous.

ocellation (ös'ēlā'shün) *n.* [L. *ocellus*, little eye.] Condition of having ocelli, or of having ocellate markings; ocellate marking.

ocellus (ösēl'ūs) *n.* [L. *ocellus*, little eye.] A simple single eye or eyespot found in many lower animals; an eye-like marking as in many Insects, Fishes, etc.

ochrophore (ök'röför) *n.* [Gk. *ochros*, pale yellow; *pherein*, to bear.] A yellow pigment-bearing cell; iridocyte.

ocrea (ök'rēā, ö'krēā) *n.* [L. *ocrea*, greave.] A tubular sheath-like expansion at base of petiole; a sheath; ochrea.

ocreaceous (ök'rēā'shūs) *a.* [L. *ocrea*, greave.] Ocrea-like; *appl.* various structures in plants and animals.

ocreate (ök'rēāt) *a.* [L. *ocrea*, greave.] Having an ocrea; booted, sheathed.

octactine (öktāk'tin) *n.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *aktis*, ray.] A sponge spicule with eight rays, a modification of a hexactine.

octamerous (öktām'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *meros*, part.] *Appl.* organs or parts of organs when arranged in eights; *appl.* parts of whorls of certain plants; *appl.* parts of certain Alcyonaria.

octandrous (öktän'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *aner*, man.] Having eight stamens.

octant (ök'tänt) *n.* [L. *octo*, eight.] One of eight cells formed by division of fertilised ovule in plants; one of units in eight-celled stage in segmentation of ovum.

octogynous (öktöj'ínūs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *gyne*, woman.] Having eight pistils.

octopetalous (ök'töpēt'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *petalon*, petal.] Having eight petals.

octopod (ök'töpöd) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *pous*, foot.] Having eight feet or arms.

otoradiant (ök'törā'diāt) *a.* [L. *octo*, eight; *radius*, spoke.] Having eight rays or arms.

octosepalous (ök'tösēp'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having eight sepals.

octosporous (öktös'pörūs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *sporos*, seed.] Having eight spores.

octostichous (öktös'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *stichos*, row.] Having leaves in eights, as in phyllotaxis.

octozoic (ök'tözō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *okta*, eight; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* a spore of Gregarines, containing eight sporozoites.

ocular (ök'ülär) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye.] *Pert.* or perceived by the eye.

ocular lobe,—projecting thoracic lobe in some beetles.

ocular plates,—plates at end of ambulacral areas in Sea-urchins.

oculate (ök'ülät) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye.] Having eyes, or eye-like spots.

oculiferous (ök'ülif'ērūs), **oculigerous** (ök'ülj'ērūs) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye; *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing eyes.

oculofrontal (ök'ülöfrün'täl) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye; *frons*, forehead.] *Pert.* region of forehead and eye.

oculomotor (ök'ülömō'tör) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye; *movere*, to move.] Causing movements of eyeball; *appl.* third cranial nerve.

oculonasal (ök'ülönā'zäl) *a.* [L. *oculus*, eye; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* eye and nose.

oculus (ök'ülūs) *n.* [L. *oculus*, eye.] The eye; a leaf-bud in a tuber.

odontoblast (ödön'töbläst) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *blastos*, bud.] One of columnar cells on outside of pulp that form dentine.

- odontoclast** (ödön'tökläst) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *klan*, to break.] One of large multinucleate cells that absorb roots of milk teeth.
- odontogeny** (ödöntöj'ëni) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *genos*, offspring.] The origin and development of teeth.
- odontoid** (ödön'toid) *a.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *eidōs*, form.] Tooth-like; *pert.* the odontoid process.
- odontoid process**,—a tooth-like peg on axis round which atlas rotates, the centrum of atlas, which has first become free and finally fused with axis.
- Odontology** (ödöntöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *logos*, discourse.] Dental anatomy, histology, physiology, and pathology.
- odontophore** (ödön'töföör) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *pherein*, to carry.] The radula or tooth-bearing organ in Molluscs; a structure over which the radula slides.
- odontoplast** (ödön'töpläst) *n.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *plastos*, moulded.] An odontoblast cell.
- odontostomatous** (ödön'töstöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *odous*, tooth; *stoma*, mouth.] Having tooth-bearing jaws.
- oecoid** (ë'koid) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house; *eidōs*, form.] The stroma of a blood corpuscle.
- Oecology** (ëköl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house; *logos*, discourse.] Ecology; Bionomics.
- oedematin** (ëdëm'ätin) *n.* [Gk. *oedema*, swelling.] The microsomes of ground substance of nucleus.
- oenocyte** (ë'nösit) *n.* [Gk. *oinos*, wine; *kytos*, hollow.] One of large cells from clusters which surround trachea and fat body of Insects.
- oesophageal** (ësof'äjë'al, ësofäj'ëäl) *a.* [Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] *Pert.* or near oesophagus, as ganglia.
- oesophagus** (ësof'ägüs) *n.* [Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] That part of alimentary canal between pharynx and stomach, or part equivalent thereto.
- oestrogen** (ë'ströjën) *n.* [Gk. *oistros*, gadfly; *genos*, birth.] A substance which induces oestrus; oestrogenic hormone.
- oestrogenic** (ë'ströjën'ik) *a.* [Gk. *oistros*, gadfly; *genos*, birth.] Inducing oestrus; *appl.* various hormones obtained from the follicular fluid of the ovary and from pregnancy-urine.
- oestrua** (ë'strooäl) *a.* [Gk. *oistros*, gadfly.] *Pert.* oestrus; oestrous.
- oestrus** (ë'strüs) *n.* [Gk. *oistros*, gadfly.] The sexual heat of animals; rut; oestrus; oestruation.
- offset**,—a short prostrate branch which takes root at apex and develops new individuals.
- offshoot**,—lateral shoot from main stem.
- oidium** (öid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *idion*, *dim.*] The conidial stage of some Mildews.
- oikoplast** (oik'öpläst) *n.* [Gk. *oikos*, house; *plastos*, moulded.] One of large glandular ectoderm cells which form gelatinous layer of Appendicularians.
- oil gland**,—the uropygial gland in Birds; a gland which secretes oil.
- oleaginous** (öl'ëäj'inüs) *a.* [L. *olea*, oil.] *Pert.* oil; containing oil; producing oil.
- olecranon** (ölëk'ränön) *n.* [Gk. *olekranon*, point of elbow.] A large process at upper end of ulna.
- oleiferous** (ölëif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *oleum*, oil; *ferre*, to carry.] Producing oil.
- olein** (öl'ëin) *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil.] A fat found in animal and vegetable tissues and liquid at ordinary temperatures.
- oleocyst** (öl'ëösist) *n.* [L. *oleum*, oil; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A diverticulum of the nectocalyx.
- olfactory** (ölfäk'töri) *a.* [L. *olere*, to smell; *facere*, to make.] *Pert.* structures associated with sense of smell.
- olfactory lobe**,—small lobe projecting from anterior lower margin of cerebral hemispheres.
- olfactory pit**,—an olfactory organ of nature of a small pit or hollow; depression which later forms nasal passage.

oligacanthous (öl'igäkän'thüs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *akantha*, spine.] Bearing few spines.

oligandrous (öl'igän'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *aner*, man.] Having few stemens.

oligocarpous (öl'igökär'püs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *karpos*, fruit.] Having few carpels.

Oligocene (öl'igösēn') *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *kainos*, recent.] *Appl.* a tertiary geological period between Eocene and Miocene.

oligodendroglia (öl'igödēndrög'liä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *dendron*, tree; *glia*, glue.] Adendritic corpuscles present in nervous matter; mesoglia.

oligodynamic (öl'igödinäm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *dynamis*, power.] Caused by small or minute forces.

oligomeric (öl'igöm'erüs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *meros*, part.] Having one or more whorls with fewer members than the rest.

oligonephrous (öl'igönēf'rüs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *nephros*, kidney.] Having few Malpighian tubules; *appl.* Insects.

oligopod (öl'igöpöd) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *pous*, foot.] Furnished with few feet or legs.

oligopyrene (öl'igöpīrēn') *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *pyren*, fruit-stone.] *Appl.* certain spermatozoa with reduced number of chromosomes.

oligospermous (öl'igöspēr'müs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *sperma*, seed.] Bearing few seeds.

oligostemonous (öl'igöstēm'önüs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *stemon*, stamen.] Having few stemens.

oligotaxy (öl'igötäk'si) *n.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *taxis*, arrangement.] Diminution in number of whorls.

oligotokous (öl'igötöküs) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *tokos*, offspring.] Bearing few young.

oligotrophic (öl'igötröf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *oligos*, few; *trophē*, nourishment.] *Pert.* deficient nutrition.

oliva (öli'vā), **olive** (öl'iv) *n.* [L. *oliva*, olive.] A prominence on each side of anterior end of medulla just below pons.

olivary (öl'iväri) *a.* [L. *oliva*, olive.] *Pert.* the oliva, or olivary body.

omasum (ömä'süm) *n.* [L. *omasum*, paunch.] The psalterium or third division of a ruminant's stomach; manyplies.

omental (ömēn'täl) *a.* [L. *omentum*, fold.] *Pert.* omentum or omenta.

omentum (ömēn'tüm) *n.* [L. *omentum*, fold.] A fold of peritoneum either free or acting as connecting link between viscera.

ommateum (öm'ätē'üm) *n.* [Gk. *omma*, eye.] A compound eye.

ommatidium (öm'ätid'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *omma*, eye; *idion*, dim.] One of component elements of a compound eye.

ommatoids (öm'ätoidz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *omma*, eye; *eidos*, form.] Two or four light-coloured spots on last abdominal segment of Pedipalpi,—of disputed function.

ommatophore (öm'ätöf'ör) *n.* [Gk. *omma*, eye; *pherein*, to bear.] A movable process bearing an eye.

omnivorous (ömniv'örüs) *a.* [L. *omnis*, all; *vorare*, to devour.] Eating both animal and vegetable tissue.

omohyoid (öm'öhi'oid) *a.* [Gk. *omos*, shoulder; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* shoulder and hyoid; *appl.* a muscle.

omoideum (ömoid'ëüm) *n.* [Gk. *omos*, shoulder; *eidos*, shape.] Pterygoid bone of Bird's skull.

omosternum (öm'östēr'nüm) *n.* [Gk. *omos*, shoulder; *sternon*, breast.] An element of Amphibian sternum.

omphalic (ömfäl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel.] *Pert.* the umbilicus.

omphaloid (öm'fäloid) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel; *eidos*, like.] Like a navel; having an umbilicus.

omphaloidium (öm'fäloid'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel; *idion*, dim.] The scar at hilum of a seed, or hilum itself; omphalodium.

omphalomesenteric (öm'fälömēs'ēntēr'ik, -mēz-) *a.* [Gk. *omphalos*, navel; *mesenteron*, mid-gut.] *Pert.* umbilicus and mesentery; *appl.* veins, ducts.

onchosphere (õng'kõsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *onghos*, hook; *sphaira*, globe.] Larval stage of Tapeworm preceding cysticercus; prosclex or six-hooked embryo stage of Cestoidea; oncosphere.

ontocycle (õn'tõsĩ'kēl) *n.* [Gk. *on*, being; *kyklos*, circle.] Evolution which in its later stages tends to produce forms exactly like those in the early stages.

ontogenesis (õn'tõjēn'ēsīs), **ontogeny** (õntõj'ēnĩ) *n.* [Gk. *on*, being; *genesis*, descent.] The life-history of an individual; *õp̄*, phylogeny.

ontogenetic (õn'tõjēnēt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *on*, being; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* ontogeny, or development of individual.

onychium (õnk'ĩũm) *n.* [Gk. *onyx*, nail.] The layer below the nail; a pulvillus; in some Spiders a special false articulation at end of tarsus to bear claws.

onychogenic (õn'ĩkõjēn'ĩk) *a.* [Gk. *onyx*, nail; *genos*, offspring.] Capable of producing a nail or nail-like substance; *õp̄*, material in nail matrix, and cells forming fibrous substance and cuticula of hairs.

ooblastema (õõ'blāstē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *blastos*, bud.] The egg after fertilisation.

oocyst (õõ'sĩst) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *kystis*, bladder.] Cyst formed round two conjugating gametes in Sporozoa; pseudonavicella.

oocyte (õõ'sĩt) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *kytos*, hollow.] An egg before formation of first polar body; in Protozoa a stage in supposedly female conjugant before it prepares for fertilisation.

oocytin (õõ'sĩ'tĩn) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *kytos*, hollow.] Substance extracted from spermatozoa which has a fertilising and agglutinating effect on ova of same species.

ooecium (õõ'shĩũm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *oikos*, house.] An ovicell, or brood pouch.

oogamete (õõ'gāmēt') *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gamos*, marriage.] An oosphere of Sporozoa.

oogamous (õõg'āmüs) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gamos*, marriage.] Having sexually differentiated gametes; exhibiting oogamy.

oogenesis (õõ'jēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *genesis*, descent.] Formation, development, and maturation of egg.

oogloea (õõ'glē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gloia*, glue.] Egg cement.

oogonial (õõ'gõ'niāl) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gonos*, descent.] *Pert.* oogonium.

oogonium (õõ'gõ'niũm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *gonos*, offspring.] The female reproductive organ in certain Thalophytes; the mother egg-cell.

oid (õ'oid) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *eidōs*, form.] Egg-shaped; oval.

ookinesis (õõ'kĩnē'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *kinein*, to move.] The karyokinetic stages of nucleus in maturation and fertilisation of eggs.

ookinete (õõ'kĩnēt') *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *kinein*, to move.] The motile worm-shaped stage of the zygote in certain Protozoa.

oolemma (õõ'lē'm'ā) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *lemma*, husk.] The vitelline membrane of an egg.

oophore (õõ'õfõr) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *pherein*, to bear.] Oophyte, *q.v.*

oophoridium (õõ'õfõrĩd'ĩũm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *pherein*, to bear; *idion*, dim.] The megasporangium in certain plants.

oophyte (õõ'õfit) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *phyton*, plant.] The sexual generation in such plants as Liverwort; gametophyte.

ooplasm (õõ'õplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *plasma*, mould.] Cytoplasm, yolk, or cell substance of an egg.

oopod (õõ'õpõd) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *pous*, foot.] A component part of sting or ovipositor.

oosome (õõ'õsõm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *soma*, body.] Spherical body in egg supposed to pass later to germ-cells.

oosperm (õõ'õspērm) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *sperma*, seed.] A fertilised egg.

oosphere (õõ'õsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *sphaira*, globe.] An egg before fertilisation; a female gamete.

oospore (ō'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *sporos*, seed.] The zygote or fertilised egg-cell; encysted zygote in certain Protozoa.

oostegite (ōōs'tējīt) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *stege*, roof.] A plate-like structure on basal portion of thoracic limb in certain Crustacea, which helps to form a receptacle for the egg.

oostegopod (ō'ōstēg'ōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *stege*, roof; *pous*, foot.] A thoracic foot bearing an oostegite.

ootheca (ō'ōthē'ka) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *theke*, case.] A sporangium; an egg-case, as in Insects.

ootid (ō'ōtid) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *idion*, dim.] On analogy of spermatid, one of four parts into which egg divides at maturation.

ootocoid (ōōt'ōkoid) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *tokos*, offspring; *eidōs*, form.] Giving birth to young at a very early stage, and then carrying them in a marsupium.

ootocous (ōōt'ōkūs) *a.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *tokos*, offspring.] Egg-laying.

ootype (ō'ōtip) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *typhē*, place.] Part of oviduct where shell is formed; shell-gland of flatworms.

ooze (ooz) *n.* [A.S. *wōs*, juice.] A soft deposit covering large areas of ocean bottom.

oozoid (ō'ōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *oon*, egg; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] Any individual developed from an egg.

opercular (ōpēr'kūlār) *n.* [L. *operculum*, lid.] Posterior bone of fish operculum; *pert.* operculum.

operculate (ōpēr'kūlāt) *a.* [L. *operculum*, lid.] Having a lid, as the capsule of Mosses; having a covering for gills, as most Fishes; operculiferous.

operculiform (ōpēr'kūlīfōrm') *a.* [L. *operculum*, lid; *forma*, shape.] Lid-like.

operculigenous (ōpēr'kūlīj'ēnūs) *a.* [L. *operculum*, lid; Gk. *genos*, offspring.] Producing or forming a lid.

operculum (ōpēr'kūlūm) *n.* [L. *operculum*, lid.] A lid or flap, as in capsules of Mosses; a convolution of island of Reil; lid-like structure seen in Gastropods; movable plates in shell of Barnacle; first pair of abdominal appendages in Limulus; gill-cover of Fishes; small plate covering opening of a lung book in Spiders.

ophiocephalous (ōf'īōkēf'ālūs, -sēf-)* *a.* [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; *kephale*, head.] *Appl.* larval pedicellariae of Echinoids.

ophiopluteus (ōf'īōploot'ēūs) *n.* [Gk. *ophis*, serpent; L. *pluteus*, shed.] The pluteus larva of an Ophiuran.

ophryon (ōf'riōn) *n.* [Gk. *ophrys*, brow.] Point of junction of median line of face with a line across narrowest part of forehead.

opisthion (ōpis'thiōn) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind.] Median point of posterior margin of foramen magnum.

opisthocoelous (ōpis'thōsē'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *kōilos*, hollow.] Having the centrum concave behind; *appl.* vertebrae.

opisthodontic (ōpis'thōdēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *detos*, bound.] Lying posterior to beak; *appl.* ligaments in some bivalve shells.

opisthoglossal (ōpis'thōglōs'āl) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *glossa*, tongue.] Having tongue fixed in front, free behind.

opisthognathous (ōpisthōg'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having retreating jaws.

opisthonephros (ōpis'thōnēf'rōs) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *nephros*, kidney.] A renal organ of embryo consisting of meso- and metanephric series of tubules.

opisthosoma (ōpis'thōsō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *soma*, body.] Posterior body region, as in Arachnids.

opisthotic (ōp'isthōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind; *ous*, ear.] *Pert.* inferior posterior bony element of otic capsule.

opisthure (öp'isthūr) *n.* [Gk. *opisthe*, behind ; *oura*, tail.] The projecting tip of vertebral column.

opponens (öpō'nēnz) *a.* [L. *opponere*, to oppose.] *Pert.* muscles which cause digits to approach one another.

opposite (öp'özit) *a.* [L. *opponere*, to oppose.] *Pert.* leaves which are opposite one another at same level on stem.

opsonic (öpsön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *opsonēin*, to cater.] *Pert.* or affected by opsonin.

opsonin (öp'sönin) *n.* [Gk. *opsonēin*, to cater.] A constituent of blood which helps phagocytes to destroy invading bacteria ; bacteriotropin.

optic (öp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight.] *Pert.* vision.

optic lobes,—that part of brain which supplies eyes.

optociliary (öp'tikösil'iärī) *a.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight ; L. *cilia*, eyelashes.] *Pert.* optic and ciliary nerves.

opticon (öp'tikōn) *n.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight.] Inner zone of optic lobes of Insects.

opticopupillary (öp'tiköp'ipilärī) *a.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight ; L. *pupilla*, pupil of eye.] *Pert.* optic nerve and pupil.

optimum (öp'timūm) *n.* [L. *optimus*, best.] The most suitable degree of heat, etc., for full development of organism concerned ; point at which best response can be obtained.

optocoel (öp'tösēl) *n.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight ; *kóilos*, hollow.] The cavity in optic lobes of brain.

optogram (öp'tōgrām) *n.* [Gk. *opsis*, sight ; *graphein*, to write.] The image impressed on retina by action of light on visual purple.

ora serrata,—wavy border of retina, where nervous elements cease.

oral (ō'rāl) *a.* [L. *os*, mouth.] *Pert.* or belonging to mouth ; on side on which mouth lies.

orbicular (örbik'ülär) *a.* [Gk. *orbis*, orb.] Round or shield-shaped with petiole attached to centre, *appl.* leaves ; *appl.* eye muscles.

orbicularis (örbik'ülär'is) *a.* [L. *orbis*, orb.] *Appl.* a muscle whose fibres surround an opening.

orbiculate (örbik'ülät) *a.* [L. *orbis*, orb.] Nearly circular in outline ; *appl.* leaves.

orbit (ör'bit) *n.* [L. *orbita*, circuit.] Bony cavity in which eye is situated ; skin round eye of Bird ; hollow in arthropod cephalothorax where eye-stalk arises.

orbital (ör'bitäl) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit.] *Pert.* the orbit.

orbitomalar (ör'bitömälär) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit ; *mala*, cheek.] *Pert.* orbit and malar bone.

orbitonasal (ör'bitönä'zäl) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit ; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* orbit and nasal portions of adjoining bones.

orbitosphenoid (ör'bitösfe'noid) *a.* [L. *orbita*, circuit ; Gk. *sphen*, wedge ; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* paired cranial elements lying between presphenoid and frontal.

orchitic (örkit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *orchis*, testis.] Testicular ; *appl.* extracts of testicle.

order (ör'dēr) *n.* [L. *ordo*, order.] Any group of organisms closely allied, ranking between family and class.

ordinate (ör'dinät) *a.* [L. *ordo*, order.] Having markings or ornamentation arranged in rows.

ordinatopunctate (ör'dinätöpüng'ktät) *a.* [L. *ordo*, order ; *punctum*, prick.] Indicating serial presence of dots, etc.

Ordovician (ör'dövish'än) *a.* [L. *Ordovices*, people of Wales.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the Palaeozoic geological period between Cambrian and Silurian.

organ (ör'gän) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, implement.] Any part or structure of an organism adapted for a special purpose.

organ of Corti, or organon spirale,—Corti's organ, *q.v.*

organellae (örgänél'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] The various parts of a cell.

organic (ör'gän'ik) *a.* [Gk. *organon*,

instrument.] *Pert.*, derived from, or showing the peculiarities of a living organism.

organific (ôr'gănîf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; L. *facere*, to make.] Producing an organism; making an organised structure.

organism (ôr'gănizm) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] Any living animal or plant; anything capable of carrying on life processes.

organised (ôr'gănizd) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] Exhibiting characteristics of, or behaving like an organism.

organogen (ôrgăn'ôjën) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *genos*, offspring.] Any of the four elements C, H, O, N.

organogenesis (ôr'gănôjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *genesis*, descent.] Formation and development of organs; organogeny.

organography (ôr'gănôg'răfi) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *graphein*, to write.] The description of organs in a living organism.

organoleptic (ôr'gănôlëp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *lambanein*, to take hold of.] Capable of being impressed, or of making an impression.

organonomy (ôr'gănôn'ômî) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *nomos*, law.] The laws that deal with life or living organisms.

organonymy (ôr'gănôn'imî) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *onyma*, name.] The nomenclature of organs.

organophyly (ôr'gănôf'îli) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *phylon*, tribe.] The phylogeny of organs.

organotrophic (ôr'gănôtrôf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument; *trephein*, to nourish.] *Pert.* formation and nourishment of organs.

organule (ôr'gănûl) *n.* [Gk. *organon*, instrument.] A cell or element of an organism.

orgasm (ôr'găzm) *n.* [Gk. *organ*, to swell.] Immoderate excitement; turgescence of an organ.

orientation (ô'riëntă'shün) *n.* [L. *oriens*, rising.] Alteration in

position shown by organs or organisms under stimulus; arrangement of chromosomes with centromeres lying axially in relation to spindle.

orifice (ôr'îfis) *n.* [L. *os*, mouth; *facere*, to make.] Mouth or aperture; opening of a tube, duct, etc.

original (ôrij'inăl) *a.* [L. *origo*, origin.] *Pert.* beginning; *appl.* wild species from which cultivated have been derived.

ornis (ôr'nîs) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird.] The bird fauna of a region.

ornithic (ôrnith'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird.] *Pert.* Birds.

ornithichnite (ôr'nithik'nît) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *ichnos*, track.] The fossil track or foot-print of a Bird.

ornithine (ôr'nithin) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird.] An organic substance found in excreta of Birds.

ornithocopros (ôr'nithôkôp'rôs) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *kopros*, dung.] The dung of Birds.

Ornithogaea (ôr'nithôjē'ă) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *gaia*, land.] The zoogeographical region which includes New Zealand.

Ornithology (ôr'nithôl'ôji) *n.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *logos*, discourse.] The study of Birds.

ornithophilous (ôr'nithôf'ilûs) *a.* [Gk. *ornis*, bird; *philein*, to love.] Bird-loving; *appl.* flowers pollinated through agency of Birds.

oroanal (ô'rôă'năl) *a.* [L. *os*, mouth; *anus*, anus.] Serving as mouth and anus.

oronasal (ô'rônă'zăl) *a.* [L. *os*, mouth; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* or designating groove connecting mouth and nose.

orthochromatic (ôr'thôkrômăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *chroma*, colour.] *Appl.* large oval erythrocytes with nuclear strands passing out to nuclear membrane.

orthoenteric (ôr'thôëntēr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *enteron*, intestine.] Having alimentary canal along internal ventral body surface; *appl.* certain Tunicates.

orthogenesis (ôr'thøjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *genesis*, descent.] Variation which, irrespective of natural selection or external forces, gradually produces a new and distinct type; evolution in a definite direction.

orthopterous (ôrthöp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *pteron*, wing.] Having straight folded posterior wings, as Grasshoppers.

orthoradial (ôr'thōrā'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *L. radius*, ray.] *Appl.* cleavage where divisions are symmetrically disposed round egg-axis.

orthospermous (ôr'thōspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *sperma*, seed.] With straight seeds.

orthostichous (ôrthōs'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *stichos*, row.] *Appl.* fin skeleton when peripheral somatids are parallel.

orthostichy (ôrthōs'tiki) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *stichos*, row.] Vertical line on which a row of leaves or scales is found; arrangement of leaves or scales in this row.

orthotriaene (ôr'thōtrī'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *triaina*, trident.] A triaene with cladi directed outwards at right angles to shaft.

orthotropism (ôrthōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *trope*, turn.] Growth in a vertical line; condition of an orthotropic plant organ.

orthotropous (ôrthōt'rōpūs) *a.* [Gk. *orthos*, straight; *trope*, turn.] Having chalaza, hilum, and micropyle in a straight line; *appl.* ovules.

os (ōs) *n.* [L. *os*, bone.] A bone.

osculant (ōs'kūlant) *a.* [L. *osculans*, kissing.] Closely adherent; intermediate in character between two groups, genera, or species.

oscular (ōs'kūlār) *a.* [L. *osculum*, small mouth.] *Pert.* an osculum.

osculate (ōs'kūlāt) *v.* [L. *osculare*, to kiss.] To have characters intermediate between two groups.

osculiferous (ōs'kūlīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *osculum*, small mouth; *ferre*, to bear.] Having oscula.

osculum (ōs'kūlūm) *n.* [L. *osculum*, small mouth.] An excurrent opening in a Sponge.

osmeterium (ōs'mētē'rīūm) *n.* [Gk. *osme*, smell.] A forked protrusible organ borne on first thoracic segment of larva of many butterflies, emitting an offensive smell.

Osmics (ōs'miks) *n.* [Gk. *osme*, smell.] The study of organs and sense of smell, and of odoriferous organs and substances.

osmosis (ōsmō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *osmos*, impulse.] A diffusion which takes place between two miscible fluids through a permeable membrane.

osmotic (ōsmōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *osmos*, impulse.] *Pert.* osmosis.

osmyl (ōs'mil) *n.* [Gk. *osme*, smell; *hyle*, matter.] Any odorous substance.

osphradium (ōsfrā'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *osphradion*, strong scent.] A sense organ associated with visceral ganglia in Molluscs.

ossa triquetra,—Wormian bones.

ossein (ōs'ēin) *n.* [L. *osseus*, bony.] The most abundant organic constituent of bone; bone collagen.

osseous (ōs'ēūs) *a.* [L. *osseus*, bony.] Composed of or resembling bone.

ossicle (ōs'ikēl) *n.* [L. *os*, bone.] Any small bone; one of those in sclerotic; one of those in gastric mill of Crustacea; a plate of Sea-urchin's test.

ossicular (ōsik'ulār) *a.* [L. *os*, bone.] *Pert.* ossicles.

ossiculum (ōsik'ulūm) *n.* [L. *os*, bone.] An ossicle; a lithodesma; a pyrene.

ossification (ōs'ifikā'shūn) *n.* [L. *os*, bone; *facere*, to make.] The formation of bone; replacement of cartilage by bone.

ossify (ōs'ifi) *v.* [L. *os*, bone; *feri*, to become.] To change to bone.

osteoblast (ōs'tēōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *blastos*, bud.] A bone-forming cell.

osteoclast (ōs'tēōklāst) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *klan*, to break.] A cell which absorbs or breaks up bony tissue or cartilage matrix.

osteocomma (ös'tëököm'ä) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *komma*, piece.] A segment of the vertebral skeleton.

osteocranium (ös'tëökrä'nium) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *kranion*, skull.] Bony skull as distinguished from cartilaginous or chondrocranium.

osteodentine (ös'tëödën'tin) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; L. *dens*, tooth.] A variety of dentine which closely approaches bone in structure.

osteodermis (ös'tëödër'mis) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *derma*, skin.] A dermis which is more or less ossified; a bony dermal plate.

osteogen (ös'tëöjën') *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *genos*, offspring.] The tissue which alters and forms bone.

osteogenesis (ös'tëöjën'ësis) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *genesis*, descent.] Bone formation.

osteogenetic (ös'tëöjënët'ik), **osteogenic** (ös'tëöjën'ik) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* or causing formation of bone.

osteoid (ös'tëoid) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *eidos*, form.] Bone-like.

Osteology (ös'tëöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Zoology dealing with structure, nature, and development of bones.

osteoplastic (ös'tëöpläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *plastos*, moulded.] Producing bone; *appl.* certain cells.

osteoporosis (ös'tëöpörö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *osteon*, bone; *poros*, pore.] The absorption of bone, resulting in a porous structure.

ostiate (ös'tiät) *a.* [L. *ostium*, door.] Furnished with ostia.

ostiolar (ös'tiölär) *a.* [L. *ostiolum*, little door.] *Pert.* an ostiole.

ostiolate (ös'tiölät) *a.* [L. *ostiolum*, little door.] Provided with ostioles.

ostiole (ös'tiöl) *n.* [L. *ostiolum*, little door.] Opening of conceptacle, perithecium, stoma, anther sac; inhalant aperture of Sponge.

ostium (ös'tiüm) *n.*, **ostia** (ös'tiä) *plu.* [L. *ostium*, door.] Any mouth-like opening; openings of Fallopian

tubes; opening in crustacean heart by which blood enters from pericardium; opening from flagellate canal into paragastric cavity in Sponges.

otic (ö'tik) *a.* [Gk. *ous*, ear.] *Pert.* region of auditory capsule.

otidium (ötid'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *idion*, *dim.*] The otocyst of a Mollusc.

otoconium (ö'tökö'nium) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *konion*, grain of sand.] One of minute particles found in internal ear.

otocrypt (ö'tökript) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *kryptos*, hidden.] An open invagination of integument of foot in certain Molluscs.

otocyst (ö'tösist) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *kystis*, bladder.] A sac containing fluid and otoliths, supposed to be auditory; embryonic auditory vesicle.

otolith (ö'tölith) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *lithos*, stone.] Calcareous particle or plate-like structure found in auditory organ of many animals.

otooccipital (ö'tööksip'ital) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; L. *occiput*, back of head.] Bone formed by fusion of opisthotic with exoccipital.

otoporphae (ö'töpör'pē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; *porpha*, brooch.] Stripes of cnidoblasts on exumbrella of Hydromedusae.

otostapes (ö'töstä'pēz) *n.* [Gk. *ous*, ear; L.L. *stapes*, stirrup.] Otic portion of columellar primordium which in adult may give rise to stapes and part of columella.

oval (ö'vāl) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Egg-shaped; *pert.* an egg.

ovalbumin (ö'vālbū'min) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg; *albumen*, white of egg.] The chief constituent of white of egg.

ovarian (övä'riän) *a.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] *Pert.* an ovary.

ovariole (övä'r'iöl) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] Ovarian tube of Insect.

ovariotestis (övä'r'iötës'tis) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary; *testis*, testicle.] Generative organ when both male and female elements are formed, as in case of sex reversal.

ovarium (övä'rîüm) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] An ovary.

ovary (ö'väri) *n.* [L. *ovarium*, ovary.] The essential female reproductive gland ; an enlarged portion of pistil or gynoecium.

ovate (ö'vât) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Egg-shaped, attached by broader end.

ovate-acuminate, — *appl.* an ovate lamina with very sharp point ; *appl.* leaves.

ovate-ellipsoidal, — ovate, approaching ellipsoid ; *appl.* leaves.

ovate-lanceolate, — having a form of lamina intermediate between ovate and lanceolate.

ovate-oblong, — having an oblong lamina with one end narrower.

ovenchyma (öväng'kimä) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; Gk. *enchyma*, infusion.] A connective tissue with ovoid cells.

ovicell (ö'visël) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *cellula*, cell.] A dilatation of zoecium, serving as a brood pouch.

oviduct (ö'vidükt) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *ducere*, to lead.] The tube which carries eggs from ovary to exterior ; Müllerian duct.

oviferous (öviv'ërüs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *ferre*, to carry.] Serving to carry eggs.

oviform (ö'vifôrm) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *forma*, shape.] Egg-shaped ; oval.

oviparity (ö'vipär'iti) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *parere*, to bring forth.] Condition of being oviparous.

oviparous (övip'ärüs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *parere*, to bring forth.] Producing eggs ; egg-laying ; *cf.* viviparous ; ovoviviparous.

oviposit (ö'vipöz'it) *v.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *ponere*, to place.] To lay eggs ; *appl.* Insects.

ovipositor (ö'vipöz'itör) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *ponere*, to place.] A specialised structure in Insects for placing eggs in a suitable place ; a tubular extension of genital orifice in Fishes.

ovisac (ö'visäk) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *saccus*, bag.] An egg-capsule, or receptacle.

ovism (ö'vizm) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.]

Theory held by ovists that the egg contained the germ with germs of all future generations within it.

ovist (ö'vist) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] A supporter of the ovism theory.

ovocentre (ö'vösën'tër) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *centrum*, centre.] The egg-centrosome during fertilisation.

ovocyst, **ovogenesis**, — oocyst, oogenesis, *q.v.*

ovoid (ö'void) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Somewhat egg-shaped.

ovomucoid (ö'vömü'koid) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *mucus*, mucus ; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A mucoid of eggs.

ovotestis (ö'vötës'tis) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *testis*, testicle.] The hermaphrodite reproductive gland of certain Gastropods.

ovoviviparous (ö'vövivip'ärüs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *vivus*, living ; *parere*, to bring forth.] *Pert.* forms which produce an egg with definite shell, which yet hatches out internally ; *cf.* oviparous, viviparous.

ovulate (ö'ülät) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] Containing an egg or ovule.

ovulation (övülä'shün) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] The emission of the egg or eggs from the ovary.

ovule (ö'vül) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] The megasporangium of seed-plant ; a small egg or egg-like structure.

ovuliferous (ö'vülif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *ovum*, egg ; *ferre*, to carry.] Ovule-producing ; containing ovules.

ovuliferous scales, — stout scales, each bearing two ovules, developed on bract scales.

ovum (ö'vüm) *n.* [L. *ovum*, egg.] A female germ cell ; *plu.* ova.

oxalates (ök'säläts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] Substances occurring in certain fruits and vegetables, due to accumulation of oxalic acid.

oxea (ök'sëä) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] A sponge spicule, rod-shaped and sharp at both ends.

oxeote (ök'sëöt) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] Like an oxea ; in form of a simple rod ; *appl.* sponge spicules.

oxyaster (øk'siäs'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *aster*, star.] Stellate sponge spicule with sharp-pointed rays.

oxychlorocruorin (øk'siklō'rōkroo-ōrin) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *chloros*, green; *L. cruor*, blood.] Chlorocruorin combined with oxygen as in aerated blood of Worms.

oxychromatin (øk'sikrō'mātin) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *chroma*, colour.] Linin.

oxydactyl (øk'sidäk'til) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *daktylos*, finger.] Having slender tapering digits.

oxydase (øk'sidās) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] An enzyme which promotes oxydation.

oxydiact (øk'sidi'äkt) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *di*, two; *aktis*, ray.] Having three rays with two fully developed; *appl.* sponge spicules.

oxydise (øk'sidiz) *v.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] To combine with more oxygen; to increase oxygen content of blood.

oxygnathous (öksig'nāthūs) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having more or less sharp jaws.

oxyhaemocyanin (øk'sihē'mōsi'ānīn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *haima*, blood; *kyanos*, blue.] Haemocyanin combined with oxygen as in aerated blood of Molluscs and Crustacea.

oxyhaemoglobin (øk'sihē'mōglō'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *haima*, blood; *L. globus*, globe.] Haemoglobin combined with oxygen, as found in arterial blood.

oxyhexactine (øk'sihēksäk'tin) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] A hexactine with rays ending in sharp points.

oxyhexaster (øk'sihēksäs'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *hex*, six; *aster*, star.] A hexaster with rays ending in sharp points.

oxyntic (öksin'tik) *a.* [Gk. *oxyein*, to make acid.] Secreting acid; *appl.* cells, glands.

oxyphil (øk'sifil) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *philein*, to love.] Having strong affinity for acidic stains; oxyphilic.

oxytotic (øk'sitōs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *tokos*, birth.] Accelerating

parturition; *appl.* pituitary hormone inducing contraction of uterus.

oxytropism (öksit'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *trope*, turn.] Tendency of organisms to be attracted by oxygen.

oxytylote (øk'sitil'ōt) *n.* [Gk. *oxys*, sharp; *tylos*, knob.] A slender, straight sponge spicule, sharp at one end, knobbed at the other.

P

P₁, — denoting first parental generation, **P₂** the grandparents, etc., in law of Mendel. *See* **F₁**.

pachydermatous (pāk'idēr'mätūs) *a.* [Gk. *pachys*, thick; *derma*, skin.] With thick skin or covering.

pachynema (pāk'inē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *pachys*, thick; *nema*, thread.] Pachytene stage in meiosis.

pachytene (pāk'itēn) *a.* [Gk. *pachys*, thick; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* stage in meiosis where chromatin is in form of thick bands after syndesis.

Pacinian bodies or corpuscles [*F. Pacini*, Italian anatomist.] Distal nerve-endings, consisting of lamellated connective-tissue capsule with core of nucleated protoplasmic cells containing ramifications of a medullated nerve-fibre; corpusculum lamellosum.

paedogenesis (pē'dōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *pais*, child; *genesis*, descent.] Breeding of young or larval stages, as Axolotl, certain Diptera.

paedomesoblast (pē'dōmēz'ōbläst) *n.* [Gk. *pais*, boy; *mesos*, middle; *blastos*, bud.] Portions of primitive mesoblast destined to form transitory larval structures.

paired bodies,—small bodies lying close to sympathetic chain in Elasmobranchs, representing the adrenal medulla.

paired fins,—pectoral and pelvic fins of Fishes.

Palaeobotany (pāl'ēöböt'āni) *n.* [Gk. *palaos*, ancient; *botane*, plant.] Botany of fossil plants and plant impressions; Palaeophytology.

palaeocranium (pāl'ëökrā'nīŭm) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *kranion*, skull.] Type of skull or stage in development extending no further back than vagus nerve.

palaeoencephalon (pāl'ëöenkéf'älön, -séf.) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *engkephalos*, brain.] The segmental or primitive vertebrate brain.

Palaeogene (pāl'ëöjēn) *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *genos*, birth.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the early Tertiary geological period.

palaeogenetic (pāl'ëöjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* atavistic features fully developed, which are usually characteristically embryonic.

Palaeolaurentian (pāl'ëöläörēn'shīän) *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *St Lawrence River*.] *Pert.* or *appl.* archæozoic era.

Palaeontology (pāl'ëöntöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *on*, being; *logos*, discourse.] The science of past organic life based on fossils and fossil impressions.

Palaeozoic (pāl'ëözō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* geological era before Mesozoic, the age of Fishes and Amphibia; Primary era.

Palaeozoology (pāl'ëözōöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *palaios*, ancient; *zoon*, animal; *logos*, discourse.] Zoology of fossil animals and animal impressions.

palama (pāl'āmā) *n.* [Gk. *palame*, the palm.] Foot-webbing of aquatic birds.

palatal (pāl'ätāl) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate.] *Pert.* palate; palatine; *appl.* bone, sinus, etc.

palate (pāl'ët) *n.* [L. *palatum*, palate.] Roof of mouth; insect epipharynx; projection of lower lip of personate corolla.

palatine (pāl'ätīn) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate.] *Pert.* or in region of palate; *appl.* artery, bone, foramen.

palatoglossal (pāl'ätöglös'äl) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* palate and tongue; *appl.* a muscle.

palatonasal (pāl'ätönā'zäl) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* palate and nose.

palatopharyngeal (pāl'ätöfärin'jēäl) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; Gk. *pharyngx*, pharynx.] In region of palate and pharynx; *appl.* a muscle.

palatopterygoid (pāl'ätöptēr'igoid) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; Gk. *pterygion*, little wing; *eidōs*, form.] *Pert.* palate and pterygoid.

palatoquadrate (pāl'ätökwôd'rāt) *a.* [L. *palatum*, palate; *quadratus*, squared.] Connecting palatine and quadrate; *appl.* dorsal cartilage of mandibular arch.

palea (pā'lēä) *n.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] A small bract on floret of Compositae; an inner chaffy bract of Grasses; scaly growth of epidermis in Ferns.

paleaceous (pālē'äshūs) *a.* [L. *palea*, chaff.] *Appl.* a capitulum furnished with small scaly bracts or paleae.

paliform (pāl'lifōrm) *a.* [L. *palus*, stake; *forma*, shape.] Like an upright stake.

palingenesis (pāl'īnjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *palin*, anew; *genesis*, descent.] Abrupt metamorphosis; rebirth of ancestral characters.

palingenetic (pāl'īnjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *palin*, anew; *genesis*, descent.] Of remote or ancient origin.

palisade tissue,—general ground tissue of many foliage leaves, so called from palisade-like arrangement of elongated cells.

pallet (pāl'ët) *n.* [L. *pala*, spade.] A shelly plate on a bivalve siphon.

pallial (pāl'īäl) *a.* [L. *pallium*, mantle.] *Pert.* molluscan pallium or mantle; *appl.* line, groove, sinus, muscles.

palliate (pāl'īāt) *a.* [L. *pallium*, mantle.] Having a mantle or similar structure.

palliopedal (pāl'īöpēd'äl) *a.* [L. *pallium*, mantle; *pes*, foot.] *Pert.* molluscan mantle and foot.

pallium (pāl'īüm) *n.* [L. *pallium*, mantle.] A mollusc or brachiopod mantle; portion of cerebral wall.

palmar (pāl'mār) *a.* [*L. palma*, palm of hand.] *Pert.* palm of hand; *appl.* aponeurosis, nerve, muscle.

palmaria (pālmā'riā) *n. plu.* [*L. palmaris*, *pert.* palm.] The third brachials of Crinoids.

palmate (pāl'māt) *a.* [*L. palma*, palm of hand.] *Appl.* leaves divided into lobes arising from a common centre; having anterior toes webbed, as in most aquatic Birds.

palmatifid (pālmāt'ifid) *a.* [*L. palma*, palm of hand; *findere*, to cleave.] *Appl.* leaves divided into lobes to about middle, at acute angles to each other.

palmatilobate (pālmāt'ilō'bāt) *a.* [*L. palma*, palm; *lobus*, lobe.] Palmate with rounded lobes and divisions half-way to base.

palmatipartite (pālmāt'ipār'tit) *a.* [*L. palma*, palm; *partitus*, divided.] Palmate with divisions more than half-way to base.

palmatisect (pālmāt'isēkt) *a.* [*L. palma*, palm; *sectus*, cut.] Palmate with divisions nearly to base.

palabella (pālmē'lā) *n.* [*Gk. palmos*, quivering.] A stage of certain Algae, consisting of groups of rounded cells in a jelly-like mass.

palmitin (pāl'mitin) *n.* [*Gk. palma*, palm-tree.] A compound of fatty acid and glycerine found in adipose tissue, and palm-oil; $(C_{15}H_{31}COO)_3C_3H_5$.

palmula (pāl'mūlā) *n.* [*L. palma*, palm.] Terminal lobe or process between paired claws of insect feet.

palp,—palpus, *q.v.*

palpacle (pāl'pākēl) *n.* [*L. palpare*, to feel.] The tentacle of a dactylozoid or palpon of Siphonophora.

palpal (pāl'pāl) *a.* [*L. palpare*, to stroke.] *Pert.* a palpus.

palpate (pāl'pāt) *a.* [*L. palpare*, to stroke.] Provided with palpus or palpi; *v.*, to examine by touch.

palpebra (pāl'pēbrā) *n.* [*L. palpebra*, eyelid.] An eyelid.

palpebral (pāl'pēbrāl) *a.* [*L. palpebra*, eyelid.] *Pert.* eyelids; *appl.* arteries, ligament, nerves; *appl.* a

lobe or buttress on which the eye of Trilobites rests.

palpifer (pāl'pifēr), **palpiger** (pāl'pījēr) *n.* [*L. palpare*, to feel; *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] A maxilla lobe bearing palpus of Insects; prementum.

palpiform (pāl'pifōrm) *a.* [*L. palpare*, to feel; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a palpus or insect-feeler.

palpimacula (pāl'pimāk'ulā) *n.* [*L. palpare*, to feel; *macula*, spot.] Sensory area on labial palps of certain Insects.

palpocil (pāl'pōsil) *n.* [*L. palpare*, to touch; *cilium*, lash.] A stiff sensory filament attached to sense cells of Hydromedusae.

palpon (pāl'pōn) *n.* [*L. palpare*, to feel.] A hydrocyst or dactylozoid of Siphonophores.

palpulus (pāl'pūlūs) *n.* [*L. palpare*, to feel.] A small palpus or feeler.

palpus (pāl'pūs) *n.*, **palpi** (pāl'pī) *plu.* [*L. palpare*, to feel.] Labial feelers of Insects; sensory appendages on prostomium of Polychaeta, on mandibles of Crustacea.

paludicole (pālū'dikōl) *a.* [*L. palus*, marsh; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in ponds and streams; paludal.

palule (pāl'ul) *n.* [*L. palus*, stake.] An unattached calcareous process of Corals; a small palus.

palus (pāl'ūs) *n.*, **pali** (pāl'i) *plu.* [*L. palus*, stake.] A series of small pillars projecting upwards from theca - base towards stomodaeum of madreporic Corals.

pampiniform (pāmpin'ifōrm) *a.* [*L. pampinus*, tendril; *forma*, shape.] Tendril-like; *appl.* a convoluted vein plexus of spermatic cord.

pancreas (pān'krēās) *n.* [*Gk. pan*, all; *kreas*, flesh.] A compound racemose gland, with exocrine and endocrine functions, of most Vertebrates.

pancreatic (pānkrēāt'ik) *a.* [*Gk. pan*, all; *kreas*, flesh.] *Pert.* pancreas; *appl.* artery, duct, vein.

pancreaticoduodenal,—*pert.* pancreas and duodenum; *appl.* artery, glands, veins.

panduriform (pändū'rifōrm) *a.* [L. *pandura*, lute; *forma*, shape.] Fiddle-shaped; *appl.* leaves.

pangamic (pängām'ik) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* indiscriminate mating.

pangen (pän'jēn) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *genos*, offspring.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

pangenesis (pänjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *genesis*, descent.] The gemmule theory, that hereditary characteristics are carried by germs from individual body cells.

panicle (pän'ikēl) *n.* [L. *panicula*, tuft.] A tuft or bunch of flowers or seeds, close or scattered; a compound raceme.

paniculate (pänik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *panicula*, tuft.] Having flowers arranged in panicles.

panmeristic (pän'mērīs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *meros*, part.] *Appl.* an ultimate protoplasmic structure of independent units.

panmixia (pänmik'siä) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *mixis*, mixing.] Indiscriminate interbreeding consequent on suspension of influence of natural selection.

panniculus (pännik'ulūs) *n.* [L. *dim. pannus*, cloth.] A layer of tissue, as superficial fascia.

panphotometric (pän'fötömēt'rik) *a.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *phos*, light; *metron*, measure.] *Appl.* leaves oriented to avoid maximum direct sunlight; *cf.* euphotometric.

pansporoblast (pänsپō'rōbläst) *n.* [Gk. *pan*, all; *sporos*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] A cell-complex of Neosporidia producing sporoblasts and spores; an archesporium.

papilionaceous (päpil'ionä'shūs) *a.* [L. *papilio*, butterfly.] Resembling a butterfly; *appl.* a five-petal corolla, one enlarged posterior, two united anterior forming a keel, and two lateral, the wings or alae.

papilla (päpil'ä) *n.* [L. *papilla*, pimple.] A glandular hair with one secreting cell above the epidermis level; an accessory adhe-

sive organ with retractile tip, of some Trematodes; a conical dermal structure on Birds, the beginning of a feather; one of various small projections of corium of tongue, and eminences on skin; conical structure, as apex of renal pyramid, lacrimal papilla, nipple, etc.

papillary (päpil'äri) *a.* [L. *papilla*, pimple.] *Pert.* papillae; *appl.* a dermal layer with papillae.

papillate (päp'ilāt) *a.* [L. *papilla*, pimple.] Covered by papillae; papillose; like a papilla; *appl.* petals with external cells projecting slightly above surface.

papilliform (päpil'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *papilla*, pimple; *forma*, shape.] Like a papilla in shape.

pappiferous (päpif'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *pappos*, old man; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Pappus-bearing.

pappose (päp'ös, päpōs') *a.* [Gk. *pappos*, old man.] Having limb of calyx developed as a tuft of hairs or bristles; downy, or covered with feathery processes.

pappus (päp'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *pappos*, old man.] A circle or tuft of bristles, hairs, or feathery processes in place of limb of a calyx.

papulae (päp'ulē) *n. plu.* [L. *papula*, pimple.] Dermal gills; soft skin of Asteroids raised up into finger-like processes with respiratory function; pimples; pustules.

papyraceous (päpirä'shūs) *a.* [L. *papyrus*, papyrus-tree.] Of papery texture.

parabasal (päräbä'säl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *basis*, base.] *Appl.* a striated apparatus surrounding the calyx of certain Protozoa; and to kinetonucleus, a cell-body of Flagellates.

parabasalia (pä'räbäsä'lä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *basis*, base.] The basalia of Crinoids when a circlet of perradial infrabasalia occurs beneath them.

parabiotic (pä'räbiöt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *bios*, life.] Conjoined to greater or less extent.

parablast (pär'äbläst) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *blastos*, bud.] The yolk of meroblastic eggs; large nuclei of cells laden with yolk-granules, in development of higher Mammals.

parabranchia (pärräbräng'kiä) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *branchia*, gills.] A much plumed mollusc osphradium or organ of smell.

parabronchi (pärräbröng'ki) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *brongchos*, wind-pipe.] The tertiary lung tubes of Birds, their terminations being embedded in lung mesenchyme.

paracentral (pärräsén'träl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *centrum*, centre.] Situated at or near the centre; *appl.* lobe, gyrus, fissure.

parachordal (pärräkôr'däl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *chorde*, cord.] *Appl.* paired horizontal cartilage plates on sides of chondrocranium.

parachromatin (pärräkrö'mätin) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *chroma*, colour.] Achromatic nuclear substance giving rise to spindle-fibres.

parachute (pär'äshoot) *n.* [L. *parare*, to prepare; F. *chute*, fall.] A special structure of seeds as aril, caruncle, wing, assisting dispersal.

paracme (pärräk'mē) *n.* [Gk. *parakme*, decadence.] The decline of a species or race after reaching highest point of development.

paracoel (pär'äsēl) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *koilos*, hollow.] Lateral ventricle, or cavity of cerebral hemisphere.

paracondyloid (pärräkôn'diloid) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *kondylos*, knob; *eidōs*, form.] *Appl.* process of occipital occurring beside condyles of some Mammals.

paracone (pärr'äkôn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *konos*, cone.] Antero-external cusp of upper molar.

paraconid (pärräkô'nid) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *konos*, cone.] Antero-internal cusp of lower molar.

paracorolla (pärr'äköröl'ä) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *corolla*, small crown.] A corolla appendage.

paracyst (pär'äsisit) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *kystis*, bladder.] The antheridium of Pyronema.

paraderm (pär'ädërm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *derma*, skin.] The delicate limiting membrane of a pronymph.

paradesmus (pär'ädës'müs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *desma*, bond.] Secondary connection between centrioles outside nucleus in mitosis of Flagellates; also paradesmose.

paradidymis (pärrädid'imis) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *didymos*, testicle.] A small collection of convoluted tubules anterior to lower part of spermatic cord.

parafibula (pärräfib'ülä) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *fibula*, buckle.] An accessory element outside fibula at proximal end, seen in some Lacertilia and young Marsupials.

paraflagellum (pär'äfläjël'üm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *flagellum*, whip.] A subsidiary flagellum.

parafrons (pär'äfrönrz) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *frons*, forehead.] Area between eyes and frontal suture in certain Insects.

paraganglia (pär'ägäng'gliä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *ganglion*, swelling.] Scattered remains of ganglia left along aorta when suprarenal ganglion has been formed.

paragaster (pärrägäs'tër) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gaster*, stomach.] A central cavity of Sponges into which gastric ostia open.

paragastric (pärrägäs'trik) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* a paragaster; *appl.* passages or cavities in branches of Sponge; paired blind canals from infundibulum to oral cone of Ctenophores.

paragastrula (pärrägäs'troolä) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gaster*, stomach.] Stage of amphiblastula of Sponge when flagellated cells are invaginated into dome of rounded cells.

paragenesia (pärräjënë'siä) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *genesis*, descent.] Hybrids' fertility with parent species but not *inter se*.

paraglobulin (pär'äglöb'ülín) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. globus*, globe.] Globulin of blood serum.

paraglossa (päräglös'ä) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *glossa*, tongue.] A process on each side of ligula of Insects; hypopharynx; a paired cartilage of chondrocranium.

paraglycogen (pärägli'köjën) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *glykys*, sweet; *genos*, birth.] Reserve food - material stored in protoplasm - grains of Gregarines.

paragnatha (pärägnä'thä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gnathos*, jaw.] Paired, delicate, unjointed processes of maxilla of certain Arthropods.

paragnathous (pär'ägnä'thüs) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *gnathos*, jaw.] With mandibles of equal length; *appl.* Birds.

paragula (pärägü'lä) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. gula*, gullet.] A region beside gula on insect head.

paraheliotropism (pär'ähēliōt'röp-izm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *helios*, sun; *trope*, turn.] Tendency of plants to turn edges of leaves to too brilliant illumination to save surfaces.

parahormone (pär'ähör'mön) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *hormao*, I arouse.] A substance which acts like a hormone but is a product of ordinary metabolism of cells.

parahypophysis (pär'ähīpöf'ísís) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *hypo*, under; *phyein*, to grow.] Vestigial structure below pituitary gland.

paralinen (pärälī'nīn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. linum*, linen thread.] Nuclear ground-substance.

parallelinervate, parallelodrome, —*appl.* leaves with veins or nerves parallel.

paramastigote (pärämäs'tīgöt) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *mastis*, whip.] Having one long principal flagellum and a short accessory one, as certain Mastigophora.

paramastoid (pärämäs'toid) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, form.] Beside the mastoid; *appl.* two paroccipital processes of ex-occipitals.

paramere (pär'ämēr) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *meros*, part.] Half of a bilaterally symmetrical structure.

parametrium (pärämēt'rīüm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *metra*, uterus.] Fibrous tissue partly surrounding uterus.

paramitome (pärämī'töm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *mitos*, thread.] Inter-filar substance of protoplasm.

paramylum (päräm'ülüm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *amylon*, starch.] A substance allied to starch, occurring in certain Flagellates.

paranephric (päränēf'rīk) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *nephros*, kidney.] Beside the kidney; *appl.* a fatty body behind renal fascia.

paranephros (päränēf'rös) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *nephros*, kidney.] An adrenal body.

paranuclein (päränū'klēin) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] The substance of a true nucleolus.

paranucleus (päränū'klēüs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] A micronucleus; a spherical mass of mitochondria; late nebenkern; an aggregation of mitochondria in the spermatid destined to form axial filament envelope.

paraphysis (päräf'ísís) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *physis*, growth.] A slender filamentous epidermal outgrowth occurring among sporogenous organs; a non-nervous outgrowth on top of brain of nearly all Vertebrates.

parapineal (päräpinē'al) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. pinea*, pine-cone.] *Appl.* an eye-like epiphysis of Lampreys, pineal body of other Vertebrates.

paraplasm (pär'äplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *plasma*, mould.] Vegetative or less active part of cell substance; metaplasm.

parapodium (päräpō'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *pous*, foot.] A paired process on body-segments of Polychaetes.

parapolar (päräpō'lär) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *polos*, pivot.] Beside the pole; *appl.* first two trunk cells in development of Rhombozoa.

parapophysis (pär'äpöf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *apo*, from; *physis*, growth.] A transverse process arising from a vertebral centrum.

parapostgenal (pär'äpöstjé'näl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. post*, after; *gena*, cheek.] *Appl.* thickened portion of occiput in Insects.

parapsid (pärap'sid) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *apsis*, arch.] *Appl.* skull with single vacuity, bounded by parietal, postorbital and squamosal.

parapteron (pärap'tëron) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *pteron*, wing.] Tegula, shoulder-lappet, or scapula of insect mesothorax; parapterum.

parapyles (pärap'ilz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *pyle*, gate.] Two accessory openings in certain developing Radiolarians.

paraquadrata (päräkwôd'rät) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. quadratus*, squared.] The squamosal, a hammer-shaped investing bone supporting the suspensorium, externally.

pararectal (pärärek'täl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. rectus*, straight.] Beside rectum; *appl.* fossa, lymph glands.

paraseptal (päräsep'täl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. septum*, partition.] *Appl.* cartilage more or less enclosing Jacobson's organ.

parasite (pä'äsit) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] An organism living with or within another to its own advantage in food or shelter.

parasitic (päräsit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] *Appl.* an organism living at expense of another, and in or on it.

parasitic castration, — castration caused by presence of a parasite, as in male crabs infested by *Sacculina*.

parasitism (pä'äsitizm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food.] A form of symbiosis in which one symbiont, or parasite, receives advantage to detriment of other, or host.

Parasitology (pä'äsitöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sitos*, food; *logos*, discourse.] The science treating of plant and animal parasites.

parasphenoid (päräsfë'noid) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sphen*, wedge; *eides*, like.] Membrane bone forming floor of cranium in certain Vertebrates.

parastemon (pärästë'mön) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *stemon*, warp.] A sterile stamen; parastamen.

parasternum (pärästër'nüm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *sternon*, breast.] The sum-total of abdominal ribs of certain Reptiles.

parastichy (päräst'iki) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *stichos*, row.] A secondary spiral in phyllotaxis.

parastipes (pä'ästi'pëz) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. stipes*, stalk.] Subgalea or inner sclerite of insect stipes.

parasympathetic (pä'äsimpäthët'ik) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *syn*, with; *pathos*, feeling.] Enteral; *appl.* the non-sympathetic portion of the autonomic nervous system.

parasynapsis (pä'äsinäp'sis), **parasyn-desis** (pä'äsin'dësis) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *synapsis*, union; *syn-desis*, binding together.] Syn-desis where homologous chromosomes conjugate lengthwise.

parately (pä'rät'ëli) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *telos*, end.] Evolution from material unrelated to that of type, but resulting in superficial resemblance.

paratestis (pä'rätës'tis) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. testis*, testicle.] Small reddish-yellow fatty body in male tritons,—produces autacoids regulating appearance of nuptial apparel.

parathyrin (pä'räthi'rín) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *thyreos*, shield.] Principle of internal secretion of parathyroids, — regulates calcium metabolism.

parathyroid (pä'räthi'roid) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *thyreos*, shield.] One of four small brownish-red endocrine glands near the thyroid.

paratonic (pä'rätön'ik) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *tonos*, pitch.] Stimulating; *appl.* influence of light on growing plants; *appl.* induced movements.

paratrophic (pār'ātrōf'īk) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *trephein*, to nourish.] *Appl.* method of nutrition of obligatory parasites.

paratype (pār'ātip) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *typos*, image.] Specimen described at same time as one regarded as type of a new genus or species.

paravesical (pārāvēs'īkāl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *vesica*, bladder.]

~ Beside the bladder; *appl.* a fossa.

paraxial (pārāk'siāl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *axis*, axle.] Alongside the axis; *appl.* a medial column of mesoderm.

parencephalon (pār'ēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engkephalos*, brain.] One of paired cerebellar hemispheres.

parenchyma (pārēng'kimā) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] The soft, succulent tissue commonest in plants; ground-work tissue of organs.

parenchymalia (pārēng'kimā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] Spicules of parenchyma of Hexactinellids.

parenchymatous (pārēngkīm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] *Pert.* or found in parenchyma; *appl.* a kind of cell.

parenchymula (pārēngkīm'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] A flagellate Sponge larva with cavity filled with gelatinous connective tissue.

parental generation,—see P₁.

parenteral (pārēn'tērāl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *enteron*, gut.] *Appl.* injections administered otherwise than by way of alimentary canal.

parhomology (pār'hōmōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *homos*, alike; *logos*, discourse.] Apparent similarity of structure.

parichnos (pārīk'nōs) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *ichnos*, trace.] Two lateral scars at sides of vascular bundle trace in certain extinct Ferns.

paries (pār'iēz) *n.* [L. *paries*, wall.] The central division of a compartment of Cirripedia; wall of a hollow structure, as of tympanum.

parietal (pārī'ētāl) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* or forming part of wall of a structure; *appl.* cells, membrane, lobe; layer; area between frons and occiput in Insects.

parietal bone,—a paired bone of roof of skull.

parietomastoid (pārī'ētōmās'toid) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall; Gk. *mastos*, breast.] Connecting mastoid with parietal; *appl.* a suture.

parieto-occipital (pārī'ētō-ōksip'itāl) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall; *occiput*, back of head.] *Appl.* fissure between parietal and occipital lobes of cerebrum.

parietotemporal (pārī'ētōtēm'pōrāl) *a.* [L. *paries*, wall; *temporalis*, temporary.] *Pert.* parietal and temporal regions; *appl.* an artery.

paripinnate (pār'ipīn'āt) *a.* [L. *par*, equal; *pinna*, wing.] Pinnate without a terminal leaflet.

paroccipital (pārōksip'itāl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *occiput*, back of head.] *Appl.* ventrally-directed processes of exoccipitals.

parocciput (pārōk'sipoot) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *occiput*, back of head.] In Insects, a thickening of occiput for articulation of neck sclerites.

paroecious (pārē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *oikia*, house.] With antheridium and archegonium close to one another; paroicous.

parolfactory (pār'ōlfāk'tōri) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; L. *olfactorius*, olfactory.] *Appl.* an area and sulcus adjoining olfactory trigone of rhinencephalon.

paronychial (pār'ōnik'īā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *onyx*, nail.] Bristles on pulvillus of insect foot; whitlow.

paroophoron (pār'ōōf'ōrōn) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *oon*, egg; *pherein*, to bear.] A few scattered rudimentary tubules, remnants of Wolffian body in female, in broad ligament between uterus and epoophoron.

parosteal (pārōs'tēāl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *osteon*, bone.] *Appl.* abnormal bone formations.

parosteosis (pär'östēō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *osteon*, bone.] Bone formation in tracts normally fibrous.

parotic (päröt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *ous*, ear.] A process formed by fusion of exoccipital and opisthotic in adult Lizards.

parotid glands, — paired salivary glands opening into mouth cavity of Mammals; in some Amphibians large swellings on side of head formed of aggregated cutaneous glands, sometimes poisonous.

parovarium (pär'ōvā'riūm) *n.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. ovarium*, ovary.] A small collection of tubules anterior to ovary, the remnant in adult of embryonic mesonephros; epoochoron.

pars (pärz) *n.* [L. *pars*, part.] A part of an organ, as *pars glandularis*, *nervosa*, *intermedia*, *tuberalis*, of pituitary gland.

parthenocarp (pär'thēnōkār'pī) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *karpōs*, fruit.] Condition of producing fruit without seeds; or of having parthenocarpic fruits.

parthenogenesis (pär'thēnōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *genesis*, descent.] Reproduction without fertilisation by a male element.

parthenogenetic (pär'thēnōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *genesis*, descent.] *Appl.* plants or animals developed from seed or ovum without fertilisation by pollen or spermatozoon.

parthenogonidia (pär'thēnōgōnīd'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *gonos*, offspring; *idion*, dim.] Zooids of a protozoan colony, with function of asexual reproduction.

parthenosperm (pär'thēnōspēr'm) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *sperma*, seed.] A sperm produced without fertilisation, but resembling a zygote.

parthenospore (pär'thēnōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *parthenos*, virgin; *sporos*, seed.] A spore produced without fertilisation, but resembling a zygospore.

particulate inheritance, — inheritance in one organism of distinctive paternal and maternal characteristics.

partite (pär'tit) *a.* [L. *partitus*, divided.] Divided nearly to base.

parturition (pärtürish'ün) *n.* [L. *parturire*, to bring forth.] The act or process of birth.

parumbilical (pär'ümbil'ikäl) *a.* [Gk. *para*, beside; *L. umbilicus*, navel.] Beside the navel; *appl.* small veins from anterior abdominal wall to portal and iliac veins.

patagial (pätä'jiäl) *a.* [L. *patagium*, border.] *Pert.* a patagium.

patagiate (pätä'jiät) *a.* [L. *patagium*, border.] Furnished with a patagium.

patagium (pätä'jiūm) *n.* [L. *patagium*, border.] Membranous expansion between fore and hind limbs of bats, and flying squirrels and foxes; similar expansion on bird's wing; tegula, or dorsal process of prothorax of certain Lepidoptera.

patella (pätēl'ä) *n.* [L. *patella*, small pan.] The knee-cap or elbow-cap; a rounded apothecium of Lichens.

patellar (pätēl'är) *a.* [L. *patella*, small pan.] *Pert.* a patella.

patelliform (pätēl'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *patella*, small pan; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a patella; pan-shaped; like a bordered disc; patellaroid.

patent (pät'ēt) *a.* [L. *patens*, lying open.] Open; spreading widely; expanded.

pathetic (pät'hēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.* trochlear nerve and superior oblique muscle of eye.

pathogenic (pät'h'ōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *pathos*, suffering; *genos*, offspring.] Disease-producing; *appl.* a parasite in relation to a particular host.

Pathology (pät'höl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *pathos*, suffering; *logos*, discourse.] Science dealing with disease and with morbid structures and functions.

patina (pät'inä) *n.* [L. *patina*, dish.] Circles of plates round calyx of Crinoids.

patriclinous (pät'rīklī'nūs) *a.* [L. *pater*, father; Gk. *klinein*, to incline.] With hereditary characteristics more paternal than maternal; patroclinic; patroclinal.

patulent (păt'ülënt), **patulous** (păt'ülüs) *a.* [L. *patulus*, standing open.] Spreading open; expanding.

paturon (pätü'rön) *n.* [Gk. *patein*, to trample on.] Basal joint of arachnid chelicerae, used for crushing and expressing fluids of insects.

paukospore (pöl'öspör) *n.* [Gk. *paula*, rest; *sporos*, seed.] A resting stage in development, as cyst; stage of suspended development.

paunch (pönsh) *n.* [L. *pantex*, paunch.] The rumen, an expansion of oesophagus, first stomach of Ruminants.

pavement epithelium, — simple squamous epithelium of flat, nucleated scales in mosaic pattern.

paxilla (päksil'ä) *n.* [L. *paxillus*, peg.] Thick plate supporting calcareous pillars, summit of each covered by group of small spines, in certain Stelleroids; paxillus.

paxillar (päksil'är) *a.* [L. *paxillus*, peg.] *Pert.* a paxilla.

paxilliform (päksil'iförm) *a.* [L. *paxillus*, peg; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a paxilla.

pearl (pär) *n.* [F. *perle*, pearl.] In shells of some Mollusca, an abnormal growth formed with a grain of foreign matter or a minute organism for nucleus and many thin layers of nacre surrounding it.

pectase (pëk'täs) *n.* [Gk. *pektos*, congealed.] An enzyme of plants which forms vegetable jelly.

pecten (pëk'tën) *n.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] Any comb-like structure; a process of inner retinal surface in Reptiles, expanded into a folded quadrangular plate in Birds; stridulating organ of certain Arachnids; a sterigma.

pectic (pëk'tik) *a.* [Gk. *pektos*, congealed.] *Appl.* acids and bodies consisting of pectase, pectin, pectose.

pectinal (pëk'tinäl) *a.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] *Pert.* a pecten.

pectinate (pëk'tinät) *a.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] Comb-like; pectiniform; *appl.* leaves, a ligament of iris, certain gills, pedicellariae of As-

teroids, a septum between corpora cavernosa; *appl.* fibres.

pectineal (pëk'tin'äl) *a.* [L. *pecten*, comb.] *Appl.* process of pubis of Birds; *appl.* a ridge-line on femur and attached muscle.

pectinellae (pëk'tinél'ë) *n. plu.* [L. *pectinella*, small comb.] Transverse, comb-like membranelae constituting adoral ciliary spiral of some Infusoria.

pectinirhomb (pëk'tinirömb') *n.* [L. *pecten*, comb; Gk. *rhombos*, wheel.] A type of stereom-folding in Cystidea.

pectocellulose (pëk'tösél'ülös) *n.* [Gk. *pektos*, congealed; L. *cellula*, small cell.] Cellulose mixed with pectose, as in fleshy roots and fruits.

pectoral (pëk'töräl) *a.* [L. *pectus*, breast.] *Pert.* chest; in chest region; *appl.* arch, girdle, fins.

pectoralis major and minor, — outer and inner chest muscles connecting ventral chest wall with shoulder and humerus.

pectose (pëk'tös) *n.* [Gk. *pektos*, congealed.] A carbohydrate constituent of plant cell walls.

pectus (pëk'tüs) *n.* [L. *pectus*, breast.] The chest or breast region.

pedal (pëd'äl, pë'däl) *a.* [L. *pes*, foot.] *Pert.* foot or feet; *appl.* cords, ganglia.

pedate (pëd'ät) *a.* [L. *pes*, foot.] Pedatipartite; with toe-like parts.

pedatipartite (pëdät'ipär'tit) *a.* [L. *pes*, foot; *partitus*, divided.] *Appl.* a variety of palmate leaf with cymose branching of third order.

pedatisect (pëdät'isëkt) *a.* [L. *pes*, foot; *sectus*, cut.] In pedate arrangement, and with divisions nearly to midrib.

pedicel (pëd'isël) *n.* [L. *pediculus*, small foot.] A small, short foot-stalk of leaf, flower, fruit, or sporangium; foot-stalk or stem of stationary or fixed organism or organ, as optic.

pedicellariae (pëd'isëlär'ie) *n. plu.* [L. *pediculus*, small foot.] Minute pincer-like structures studding the surface of certain Echinoderms.

- pedicellate** (pěd'isěl'āt) *a.* [L. *pediculus*, small foot.] Supported by a pedicel; *appl.* Hymenoptera with stalked abdomen; *cf.* pseudo-sessile.
- pedicellus** (pěd'isěl'ūs) *n.* [L. *pediculus*, small foot.] A short foot-stalk; second joint of insect antennae.
- pedicle** (pěd'ikēl) *n.* [L. *pediculus*, small foot.] A short stem; backward-projecting vertebral process; narrow stalk uniting thorax with abdomen in Arachnids.
- pedipalpus** (pěd'ipāl'pūs) *n.* [L. *pes*, foot; *palpare*, to feel.] In Arachnids, second cephalothoracic paired appendage, variously a pincer-like claw, a simple or leg-like appendage, a chelate structure.
- pedogamy** (pědōg'āmi) *n.* [Gk. *pais*, child; *gamos*, union.] Type of autogamy in Protozoa where gametes are formed after multiple division of nucleus; paedogamy.
- peduncle** (pědūng'kēl) *n.* [L. *pedunculus*, small foot.] A stem or stalk, supporting flower or fruit; a band of white fibres joining different parts of brain; stalk of Brachiopods and Barnacles; link between thorax and abdomen in Arthropods.
- pedunculate** (pědūng'kūlāt) *a.* [L. *pedunculus*, small foot.] Growing on or having a peduncle; *appl.* primordial cerebral lobe of Hymenoptera; pediferous.
- pelage** (pěl'āj) *n.* [F. *pelage*, fur.] The hairy, furry, or woolly coat of Mammals.
- pelagic** (pělāj'ik) *a.* [L. *pelagus*, sea.] Ocean-inhabiting.
- pelasgic** (pělās'jik) *a.* [L. *Pelasgus*, Pelasgian.] Moving from place to place.
- pellicle** (pěl'ikēl) *n.* [L. *pellicula*, small skin.] The delicate protective investment of Protozoa; any filmy protective covering; pellicula.
- pelliculate** (pěl'ik'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *pellicula*, small skin.] Having a pellicle on external surface.
- pellions** (pěl'ionz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pella*, cup.] Ring of plates supporting suckers of Echinoids; rosettes.
- pelma** (pěl'mā) *n.* [Gk. *pelma*, sole.] The sole of foot.
- peloria** (pělō'rīā) *n.* [Gk. *pelorios*, monstrous.] Condition of abnormal regularity; a modification of structure from irregularity to regularity.
- peloric** (pělōr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *pelorios*, monstrous.] *Appl.* a flower which, normally irregular, becomes regular.
- pelta** (pěl'tā) *n.* [Gk. *pelte*, shield.] The shield-like apothecium of certain Lichens.
- peltate** (pěl'tāt) *a.* [Gk. *pelte*, shield.] Shield-shaped; fastened to stalk at a point within margin, as a leaf.
- pelvic** (pěl'vik) *a.* [L. *pelvis*, basin.] *Pert.* or situated at or near pelvis; *appl.* girdle, cavity, fin, limbs, plexus.
- pelvis** (pěl'vis) *n.* [L. *pelvis*, basin.] In Vertebrates the bony cavity formed by pelvic girdle along with coccyx and sacrum; expansion of ureter at its junction with kidney; basal portion of cup of Crinoids.
- pen** (pēn) *n.* [L. *penna*, feather.] A leaf midrib; skeletal part of cuttlefish.
- pendulous** (pēn'dūlūs) *a.* [L. *pendere*, to hang.] Bending downwards from point of origin; overhanging; *appl.* ovules, branches, flowers.
- penial setae**, — paired needle-like chitinous bodies at nematode anus, which also serves as reproductive aperture.
- penicillate** (pēn'isil'āt) *a.* [L. *penicillum*, painter's brush.] Penicilliform; pencil-shaped; tipped with hairs; having a structure like a camel-hair brush.
- penis** (pē'nis) *n.* [L. *penis*, penis.] The male copulatory organ.
- pennaceous** (pēnā'shūs) *a.* [L. *penna*, feather.] Penniform; like a plume or feather.
- pentacapsular** (pēn'tākāp'sūlār) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; L. *capsula*, capsule.] With five capsules.
- pentacarpellary** (pēn'tākārpěl'ārī) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *karpos*, fruit.] With five carpels.

pentachenium (pĕn'tākē'nīŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *a*, not; *chainecin*, to gape.] A form of schizocarp with five carpels.

pentacoccus (pĕn'tākōk'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *kokkos*, kernel.] With five seeds or carpels.

pentacrinoïd (pĕn'tākri'noid) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *krinon*, lily; *eidōs*, form.] Resembling a Pentacrinus; *appl.* larval stage of Feather-stars.

pentactinal (pĕntāk'tināl) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *aktis*, ray.] Five-rayed; five-branched.

pentacula (pĕntāk'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *L. aculens*, prickle.] In life-history of Echinoderms, the stage with five tentacles.

pentacyclic (pĕn'tāsīk'lik) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *kyklos*, circle.] Arranged in five whorls.

pentadactyl (pĕn'tādāk'til) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *daktylos*, finger.] Having all four limbs normally terminating in five digits.

pentadelphous (pĕn'tādēl'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *adelphos*, brother.] Having five clusters of more or less united filaments.

pentafid (pĕn'tāfid) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *L. findere*, to cleave.] In five divisions or lobes.

pentagonal (pĕntāg'ōnāl) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *gonia*, angle.] *Appl.* symmetry of a pentamerous flower; quinary; having five angles.

pentagynous (pĕntāj'inūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *gyne*, woman.] Having five styles.

pentamerous (pĕntām'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *meros*, part.] Composed of five parts; in whorls of five or a multiple of five.

pentandrous (pĕntān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *aner*, male.] Having five stamens.

pentapetalous (pĕn'tāpēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *petalon*, petal.] Having five petals.

pentapterous (pĕntāp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *pteron*, wing.] With five wings, as some fruits.

pentarch (pĕnt'ārk) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *arche*, beginning.] With five

alternating xylem and phloem groups.

pentasepalous (pĕn'tāsēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *L. separare*, to divide.] Having five sepals.

pentastichous (pĕntās'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *pente*, five; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in five vertical rows.

pepo (pē'pō) *n.* [Gk. *pepon*, melon.] An inferior one-celled, many-seeded pulpy fruit.

pepsin (pēp'sin) *n.* [Gk. *pepsis*, digesting.] An enzyme secreted by stomach, acting on proteids.

peptic (pēp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *pepsis*, digesting.] Relating to or promoting digestion; *appl.* pepsin-secreting glands of stomach.

peptonephridia (pēp'tōnēfrīd'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pepsis*, digestion; *nephros*, kidney.] The anterior nephridia of Oligochaets which function as digestive glands.

percnosome (pĕrk'nōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *perknos*, dark; *soma*, body.] Deeply-staining granule of an androcyte, possibly a chromatoid body.

percurrent (pĕrkūr'ēnt) *a.* [*L. percurrents*, running through.] Extending throughout length, or from base to apex.

pereiion (pĕrī'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *peraion*, to convey.] The thorax of Crustacea.

pereiopods (pĕrī'ōpōdz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *peraion*, to convey; *pous*, foot.] The locomotory thoracic limbs of Malacostraca; trunk-legs.

perennation (pĕr'ēnā'shūn) *n.* [*L. per*, through; *annus*, year.] Condition of living for a number of years.

perennial (pĕr'ēn'ial) *a.* [*L. per*, through; *annus*, year.] Persisting through the year or for a number of years.

perennibranchiate (pĕr'ēn'ibrāng'-kiāt) *a.* [*L. per*, through; *annus*, year; *Gk. brangchia*, gills.] Having gills persisting throughout life, as certain Amphibians.

perfect (pĕr'fēkt) *a.* [*L. perfectus*, finished.] Complete; *appl.* flower with both stamens and pistil.

perfoliate (pěrfō'liāt) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* a leaf with basal lobes so united as to appear as if stem ran through it.

perforate (pěr'fōrāt) *a.* [L. *perforare*, to bore through.] Having pores, as Corals, Foraminifera; *appl.* certain areas of brain perforated by small blood-vessels.

perforator (pěr'fōrā'tōr) *n.* [L. *perforare*, to bore through.] A barbed spear-like head and process of some spermatozoa, as of Salamander.

perforatorium,—acrosome, *q.v.*

perhydridase (pěrhi'dridās) *n.* [L. *per*, through; Gk. *hydor*, water.] An enzyme which causes activation of perhydride hydrogen.

perianth (pěr'iānth) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *anthos*, flower.] A floral envelope; external floral whorls, including calyx and corolla.

periblast (pěr'iblāst) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blastos*, bud.] The outside layer, epiblast, or blastoderm of an insect embryo.

periblastic (pěr'iblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blastos*, bud.] *Pert.* periblast; superficial, as *appl.* segmentation.

periblastula (pěr'iblās'tulā) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blastos*, bud.] A blastula resulting from periblastic segmentation.

periblem (pěr'iblēm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *blema*, coverlet.] Layers of ground or fundamental tissue between dermatogen and plerome of growing points.

peribranchial (pěr'ibrāŋg'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *branchia*, gills.] Around gills; *appl.* type of gemination and an atrial cavity in Ascidians; *appl.* circular spaces surrounding basal parts of papulae of Asteroids.

pericardiac (pěr'ikār'diāk). **pericardial** (pěr'ikār'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] *Pert.* pericardium; surrounding heart; *appl.* cavity, septum.

pericardium (pěr'ikār'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] The

cavity containing heart; membrane enveloping heart.

pericarp (pěr'ikārp) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *karpos*, fruit.] The ovary walls of fruits; a fruit covering.

pericentral (pěr'isēn'trāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; L. *centrum*, centre.] Round or near centre; *appl.* auxiliary cells.

perichaetial (pěr'ikē'shiāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chaite*, hair.] *Appl.* leaves surrounding and protecting archegonia or antheridia of Mosses.

perichaetium (pěr'ikē'shiūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chaite*, hair.] One of membranes enveloping archegonia of Mosses.

perichondral (pěr'ikôn'drāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chondros*, cartilage.] *Appl.* ossification in cartilage from without inwards; *cf.* endochondral.

perichondrium (pěr'ikôn'driūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chondros*, cartilage.] A fibrous membrane that covers cartilages.

perichordal (pěr'ikôr'dāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chorde*, cord.] Enveloping or near the notochord.

perichylous (pěr'iki'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *chylous*, juice.] With water-storage cells outside chlorenchyma.

pericladium (pěr'iklā'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *klados*, branch.] The lowermost clasping portion of a sheathing petiole.

periclinial (pěr'ikli'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kleiein*, to surround.] *Appl.* system of cells parallel to surface of apex of a growing point.

periclinium (pěr'iklīn'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kline*, bed.] The involucre of a composite flower.

pericranium (pěr'ikrā'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kranion*, skull.] Fibrous membrane investing skull; periosteum of skull.

pericycle (pěr'isi'kēl) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *kyklos*, circle.] The external layer of stele.

- peridental** (pěr'iděń'täl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; L. *dens*, tooth.] Investing a tooth; periodontal.
- periderm** (pěr'iděrm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *derma*, skin.] The outer layer of bark; external cuticular layer of Hydrozoa.
- peridesm** (pěr'idězm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *desme*, bundle.] Tissue surrounding a vascular bundle.
- peridesmium** (pěr'iděz'miũm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *desmos*, band.] Tissue surrounding a ligament.
- peridial** (pěr'id'äl) *a.* [Gk. *peridion*, small wallet.] *Pert.* a peridium.
- perididymis** (pěr'idid'imis) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *didymos*, testicle.] The tunica albuginea or fibrous covering of testis.
- peridiolum** (pěr'id'ölũm) *n.* [*Dim.* of Gk. *peridion*, small wallet.] A small peridium or collection of spores enclosed within peridial covering; peridiole.
- peridium** (pěr'id'iũm) *n.* [Gk. *peridion*, small wallet.] The coat investing the sporophore of Fungi; outer covering of a puff-ball.
- peridural** (pěr'idũ'räl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; L. *durus*, hard.] *Appl.* perimeningeal space at later stage of development.
- perienteric** (pěr'iěń'těrik, -ěńtěr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *enteron*, gut.] Surrounding the enteron.
- perienteron** (pěr'iěń'těrõn) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *enteron*, gut.] A cavity surrounding enteron; visceral cavity in embryo.
- perifoliary** (pěr'ifõ'liäri) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; L. *folium*, leaf.] Round a leaf margin.
- perigastric** (pěr'igäs'trĭk) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gaster*, stomach.] Surrounding viscera; *appl.* abdominal cavity.
- perigastrula** (pěr'igäs'troolä) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gaster*, stomach.] The gastrula resulting after superficial segmentation.
- perigonium** (pěr'igõ'niũm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gone*, generation.] A floral envelope or perianth; involucre round antheridium of Mosses; a gonotheca; perigone.
- perigynium** (pěr'ijĩ'iũm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gyne*, female.] Fruit-investing utricle of *Carex*; membranous perianth of Mosses.
- perigynous** (pěr'ijĩnũs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gyne*, female.] Having sepals, petals, stamens round the gynoeceum.
- perigyny** (pěr'ij'ĩni) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *gyne*, female.] Arrangement in a perigynous manner.
- perihæmal** (pěr'ihě'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* blood-vascular system of canals and spaces of Echinoderms; *appl.* dorsal outgrowths of third body-cavity of Enteropneusta.
- perikaryon** (pěr'ikär'ĩõn) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *karyon*, nucleus.] A nerve cell body as distinct from its axon and dendrons.
- perilymph** (pěr'ilĩmf) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; L. *lymphæ*, water.] A fluid separating membranous from osseous labyrinth of ear.
- perimedullary** (pěr'imědũl'äri) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; L. *medulla*, marrow.] Surrounding pith of a stem; *appl.* a zone.
- perimeningeal** (pěr'iměńĩń'jěäl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *meninx*, membrane.] *Appl.* a space between endorhachis and meninx primitiva or spinal cord envelope.
- perimysium** (pěr'imĩz'iũm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *mys*, muscle.] Connective tissue binding numbers of fibres into bundles and muscles, and continuing into tendons; alternatively, *appl.* only to fasciculi envelopes; *cf.* epimysium.
- perinaeal** (pěr'ĩně'äl) *a.* [Gk. *perinaion*, part between anus and scrotum.] *Pert.* perinaeum; *appl.* artery, body, nerve, gland; also perineal.
- perinaeum** (pěr'ĩně'ũm) *n.* [Gk. *perinaion*, part between anus and scrotum.] A surface of body limited by scrotum or vulva in front, anus behind, and laterally by medial side of thigh; perineum.

perinephrium (pēr'inēf'riūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *nephros*, kidney.] The enveloping tissue of kidney.

perineurium (pēr'inū'riūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *neuron*, nerve.] The tubular sheath of a small bundle of nerve fibres.

perinium (pēr'in'itūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *is*, fibre.] An epispore, or microspore-coating of certain Pteridophytes.

periodicity (pēr'riōdis'iti) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *odos*, way.] The fulfilment of functions at regular periods or intervals; rhythm.

periodontal (pēr'riōdōn'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *odontos*, tooth.] Covering a tooth; *appl.* membrane, etc.

perioesophageal (pēr'ie'sōfājē'al, -āj'ēal) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *oisophagos*, gullet.] Surrounding oesophagus; *appl.* a nerve ring.

periople (pēr'ioṗl) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *hoplon*, implement.] Thin outer layer of the hoof of Equines.

periopticon (pēr'ioṗ'tikōn) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *opsis*, sight.] In Insects, the zone of optic lobes nearest the eye.

periosteum (pēr'ios'tēūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *osteon*, bone.] The connective membranous tissue investing surface of bones.

periostracum (pēr'ios'trākūm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *ostrakon*, shell.] The chitinous external layer of most Mollusc shells.

periotic (pēr'iot'ik) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *ous*, ear.] A cranial bone enclosing parts of membranous labyrinth of internal ear.

peripetalous (pēr'ipēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *petalon*, leaf.] Surrounding petals or petaloid structure.

peripharyngeal (pēr'ifārin'jēal) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *pharynx*, gullet.] Encircling or surrounding pharynx; *appl.* cilia of Ascidians.

peripheral (pēr'ifērāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *pherein*, to bear.] Distant from centre; near circumference; *appl.* end-organs of nerves, nervous system.

peripheral (pēr'ifēr'ikāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *pherein*, to bear.] *Appl.* an embryo more or less completely surrounding endosperm in seed.

periphysis (pēr'if'isis) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *physis*, growth.] In certain Fungi, a filament branching from a hymenium without asci.

periplasm (pēr'iplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *plasma*, mould.] The region of an oogonium outside oosphere, in Fungi; centrosplasm.

periplast (pēr'iplāst) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *plastos*, moulded.] Centrosome; attraction-sphere; ectoplasm of flagellates; firm cuticle of certain Mastigophora; intercellular substance or stroma of tissues.

peripneustic (pēr'ipnū'stik) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *pneustikos*, *pert.* breathing.] Having stigmata arranged along sides of body, normal in insect larvae.

periproct (pēr'iprōkt) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *proktos*, anus.] The surface immediately surrounding anus of Echinoids.

perisarc (pēr'isârk) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *sarx*, flesh.] The tough outer membrane of Hydrozoa.

periscleral (pēr'isklē'rāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *skleros*, hard.] *Appl.* lymph-space external to sclera of eye.

perisome (pēr'isōm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *soma*, body.] A body-wall; integument of Echinoderms.

perisperm (pēr'ispērm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *sperma*, seed.] The remains of nucellus of ovule when it is not all absorbed during development of embryo.

perispore (pēr'ispōr) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *sporos*, seed.] Spore-covering; mother cell in Alga spores.

perissodactyl (pēr'is'ōdāk'til) *a.* [Gk. *perissos*, odd; *daktylos*, finger.] With uneven number of digits.

peristalsis (pēr'istāl'sis) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *stellen*, to place.] Movement of digestive tract, by means of involuntary muscle contractions.

peristaltic (pěr'istál'tík) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *stellein*, to place.] *Appl.* movement: successive contractions of muscular walls of tubular structures, as of intestines, forcing contents onwards.

peristethium (pěr'istě'thiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *stethos*, breast.] An insect mesosternum.

peristome (pěr'istōm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *stoma*, mouth.] The region surrounding mouth; used in connection with Mosses, Vorticella, Actinozoa, Annulata, Insects.

perisystole (pěr'isis'tölē) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *systole*, drawing together.] The interval elapsing between diastole and systole of heart.

perithecium (pěr'ithē'shiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *theke*, case.] A flask-shaped cavity with terminal ostiole in stroma of Fungi.

peritoneal (pěr'itōnē'āl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *teinein*, to stretch.] *Pert.* peritoneum; *appl.* cavity, fossa, membrane.

peritoneum (pěr'itōnē'ŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *teinein*, to stretch.] A serous membrane partly applied to abdominal walls, partly reflected over contained viscera.

peritreme (pěr'itrēm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *trema*, hole.] Margin of a shell-opening; small plate perforated by spiracle-opening in Insects.

peritrichous (pěr'itrik'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *thrix*, hair.] Having adoral band of cilia arranged in a spiral as in Vorticella; having several flagella attached laterally as in certain Bacteria; peritrichal; peritrichic.

peritrochium (pěr'itrō'kiŭm) *n.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *trochos*, wheel.] A ciliary band; a circularly ciliated larva.

peritrophic (pěr'itrōf'ík) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *trophe*, food.] *Appl.* a fold of membrane in latter part of intestine of Insects and space between it and gut lining.

perivascular (pěr'ivās'kŭlār) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *L. vasculum*, small

vessel.] Surrounding blood-vessels; *appl.* lymph channels.

perivisceral (pěr'ivis'ērāl) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *L. viscera*, bowels.] Surrounding viscera; *appl.* body cavity.

perivitelline (pěr'ivitel'in) *a.* [Gk. *peri*, round; *L. vitellus*, yolk of egg.] Surrounding yolk of an egg.

permanent cartilage, — cartilage which remains unossified throughout life; *opp.* temporary.

permanent teeth, — set of teeth developed after milk or deciduous dentition; second set of most, third set of some, first set of other Mammals.

permanent tissue, — tissue consisting of cells which have completed their period of growth and subsequently change little till they lose their protoplasm and die.

Permian (pěr'miän) *a.* [*Perm*, E. Russia.] Late Palaeozoic era, between Carboniferous and Triassic.

peronate (pěr'ōnāt) *a.* [*L. peronatus*, round-booted.] Covered with woolly hairs; powdery or mealy externally.

peroneal (pěr'ōnē'āl) *a.* [Gk. *perone*, fibula.] *Pert.* or lying near the fibula; *appl.* artery, nerve, retinacula.

peroneotibial (pěr'ōnēōtib'ial) *a.* [Gk. *perone*, fibula; *L. tibia*, tibia.] In region of fibula and tibia; *appl.* certain muscles.

peronium (pěr'ō'niŭm) *n.* [Gk. *perone*, fibula.] In Trachomedusae, one of mantle-rivets, or cartilaginous processes ascending from disc margin towards centre.

peroral (pěr'ō'rāl) *a.* [*L. per*, through; *os*, mouth.] *Appl.* a membrane of Infusoria formed by concrescence of rows of cilia.

peroxidase (pěr'ōk'sidās) *n.* [*L. per*, through; Gk. *oxys*, sharp.] An enzyme which causes activation of peroxide oxygen.

perradius (pěr'rā'diŭs) *n.* [*L. per*, through; *radius*, radius.] One of four primary radii of Coelenterates.

persistent (pěrsis'těnt) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *sistere*, to be fixed.] Remaining attached till maturation, as a corolla; *appl.* teeth with continuous growth; *appl.* organs or parts in adult which normally disappear with larval stage or youth, as gills.

person (pěr'sōn) *n.* [L. *persona*, person.] An individual or zooid of a colony.

personate (pěr'sōnāt) *a.* [L. *personatus*, masked.] *Appl.* a corolla of two lips, closely approximated and with a projection of lower closing the throat of corolla.

perspiration (pěr'spīrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *per*, through; *spirare*, to breathe.] Exudation or excretion through pores of skin.

pertusate (pěrtū'sāt) *a.* [L. *pertusus*, thrust through.] Pierced at apex.

perula (pěr'oolā) *n.* [Gk. *pera*, wallet.] A leaf-bud scale.

pervalvar (pěrvāl'vār) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *valvae*, folding-doors.] Dividing a valve longitudinally.

pervious (pěr'viūs) *a.* [L. *per*, through; *via*, a way.] Perforated; permeable; *appl.* nostrils with no septum between nasal cavities.

pes (pěz) *n.* [L. *pes*, foot.] A foot or foot-like structure; as certain parts of brain, branches of facial nerve.

pessulus (pěs'ulūs) *n.* [L. *pessulus*, bolt.] An internal skeletal element in syrinx of some Birds.

petal (pět'āl) *n.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal.] One of the parts of a corolla.

petaliform (pětāl'fōrm) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; *L. forma*, shape.] Petal shaped; petal-like; petaloid; petaline.

petalled (pět'āld) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal.] With petals; petaliferous; *opp.* apetalous.

petalody (pětāl'ōdi) *n.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, form.] Conversion of other parts of a flower into petals.

petaloid (pět'āloid) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, form.] Like a petal; *appl.* ambulacral areas of certain Echinoderms.

petaloideous (pět'āloid'ēūs) *a.* [Gk. *petalon*, petal; *eidos*, form.] Petaloid;

appl. Monocotyledons with coloured perianth.

petasma (pětāz'mā) *n.* [Gk. *petasma*, anything spread out.] A complicated membranous plate on inner side of peduncle with interlocking coupling hooks, an apparatus of certain Crustacea.

petiolar (pět'iolār) *a.* [L. *petiolus*, little foot.] *Pert.* having, or growing on a small stalk.

petiolate (pět'iolāt) *a.* [L. *petiolus*, small foot.] Growing on a petiole; having thorax and abdomen connected by a petiole.

petiole (pět'iol) *n.* [L. *petiolus*, small foot.] The foot-stalk of a leaf; a slender stalk connecting thorax and abdomen in Insects.

petiolule (pět'iolūl) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *petiolus*, small foot.] The foot-stalk of a leaflet of a compound leaf.

petrification (pět'rifāk'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *L. facere*, to make.] Fossilisation through saturation by mineral matter in solution, subsequently turned to solid form.

petrohyoid (pět'rōhī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* hyoid and petrous part of temporal.

petromastoid (pět'rōmās'toid) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* mastoid process and petrous portion of temporal.

petrooccipital (pět'rōōksīp'itāl) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *L. occiput*, back of head.] *Pert.* occipital and petrous part of temporal; *appl.* a fissure.

petrophyte (pět'rōfit) *n.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *phyton*, plant.] A rock-plant.

petrosal (pět'rō'sāl) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone.] Of compact bone; *appl.* a sphenoidal process, a ganglion of glossopharyngeal, to nerves and sinus in region of petrous portion of temporal bone; *appl.* otic bones of Fishes; the periotic.

petrosphenoidal (pět'rōsfēnoid'āl) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* sphenoid and petrous part of temporal; *appl.* a fissure.

petrosquamosal (pēt'rōskwāmō'sāl) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; L. *squama*, scale.] *Pert.* squamosal and petrous part of temporal; *appl.* sinus and suture.

petrotympanic (pēt'rōtīmpān'īk) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone; *tympanon*, drum.] *Pert.* tympanum and petrous portion of temporal; *appl.* a fissure.

petrous (pēt'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *petros*, stone.] Very hard or stony; *appl.* a pyramidal portion of temporal bone wedged in between sphenoid and occipital; also a ganglion on its lower border.

Peyer's glands or patches [J. K. Peyer, Swiss anatomist.] Oval patches of aggregated lymphatic nodules on intestine walls.

pH—the negative value of the power to which 10 is raised in order to obtain the concentration of hydrogen ions in gram-molecules per litre, a neutral solution having pH a of 7; pH of acid solutions is smaller than 7, pH of alkaline solutions being greater than 7.

phacella (fāsēl'ē) *n.* [Gk. *phakelos*, bundle of faggots.] A delicate filament with mesogloea core, and supplied with stinging capsules, occurring in rows in stomach of certain Coelenterates.

phacoid (fāk'oid) *a.* [Gk. *phako*, lentil; *eidōs*, form.] Lentil-shaped.

phaeism (fē'īzm) *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky.] Duskiness; *appl.* colouring of Butterflies.

phaeochrome (fē'ōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky; *chroma*, colour.] Chromaphil.

phaeochrous (fē'ōkrūs) *a.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky; *chros*, colour.] Of dusky colour.

phaeodium (fē'ōdīūm) *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky; *eidōs*, form.] In certain Protozoa, an aggregation of food and excretory substances forming a mass round central capsule aperture.

phaeophyll (fē'ōfīl') *n.* [Gk. *phaios*, dusky; *phyllon*, leaf.] The colouring matter of brown Algae.

phagocytal (fāg'ōsī'tābēl) *a.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat; *kytos*, hollow.]

Appl. Bacteria rendered more easily ingested by leucocytes.

phagocyte (fāg'ōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat; *kytos*, hollow.] A colourless blood-corpuscle which tends to ingest foreign particles.

phagocytosis (fāg'ōsītō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat; *kytos*, hollow.] The ingestion and destruction of microparasites by phagocytes.

phagolysis (fāgōl'īsis) *n.* [Gk. *phagein*, to eat; *lysis*, loosing.] Dissolution of phagocytes.

phalange (fālānj') *n.* [Gk. *phalangx*, line of battle.] A bundle of stamens united by filaments.

phalangeal (fālānj'jēāl) *a.* [Gk. *phalangx*, line of battle.] *Pert.* phalanges; *appl.* bones, processes of Corti's rods, etc.

phalanx (fāl'āngks) *n.*, **phalanges** (fālānj'jēz) *plu.* [Gk. *phalangx*, line of battle.] Segments of digits of Vertebrates.

phallus (fāl'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *phallos*, penis.] The indeterminate embryonic structure which becomes penis or clitoris.

phanerocodonic (fān'ērōkōdōn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest; *kodon*, bell.] *Appl.* detached and free-swimming zooids of a hydroid colony; *opp.* adelocodonic.

phanerogam (fān'ērōgām) *n.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest; *gamos*, union.] A phaenogam or plant with conspicuous flowers; *cf.* cryptogam.

phanerogamous (fān'ērōg'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* plants with flowers containing pistils and stamens.

phanerophyte (fān'ērōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *phaneros*, manifest; *phyton*, plant.] Tree or shrub with aerial dormant buds.

pharyngeal (fārīnj'jēāl) *a.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] *Pert.* pharynx; *appl.* artery, membrane, nerve, tonsil, tubercle, veins.

pharyngobranchial (fārīng'gōbrāng'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet; *branchia*, gills.] *Pert.* pharynx and gills; *appl.* certain bones of Fishes.

pharyngopalatine (färing'göpäl'ätin) *a.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet; *L. palatus*, palate.] *Peri.* pharynx and palatine; *appl.* arch and muscle.

pharynx (fär'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *pharyngx*, gullet.] A musculo-membranous tube extending from under surface of skull to level of sixth cervical vertebra; gullet or anterior part of alimentary canal following buccal cavity.

phelloderm (fēl'ödērm) *n.* [Gk. *phellos*, cork; *derma*, skin.] The secondary parenchymatous suberous cortex of trees, formed on inner side of cork-cambium.

phellogen (fēl'ōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *phellos*, cork; *gene*, production.] The cork cambium of tree stems, arising as a secondary meristem.

phenotype (fēn'ōtip) *n.* [Gk. *phainein*, to appear; *typos*, image.] External appearance of an organism due to the response of genotypic characters to the environment; a group of individuals exhibiting the same phenotypic characters.

phenotypic (fēn'ōtip'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phainein*, to show; *typos*, image.] *Appl.* characters arising from reaction to environmental stimulus.

philtrum (fil'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *philttron*, philtre.] The depression on upper lip beneath septum of nose.

phlebenterism (flēbēn'tērizm) *n.* [Gk. *phleps*, vein; *enteron*, intestine.] Condition of having branches of intestine extending into other organs, as arms or legs.

phleboedesis (flēbē'dēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *phleps*, vein; *oidein*, to swell.] Condition of having circulatory system cavity so distended and insinuated as to diminish the coelom, especially so in Molluscs.

ploem (flō'ēm) *n.* [Gk. *phloios*, smooth bark.] The soft bast of vascular bundles, consisting of sieve-tube tissue.

ploem parenchyma, — thin-walled parenchyma associated with sieve-tubes of phloem.

ploem sheath, — pericycle, together with inner layer of a bundle

sheath where latter consists of two layers.

phloeoterma (flē'ōtēr'mā) *n.* [Gk. *phloios*, bark; *terma*, end.] Endodermis; innermost layer of cortex.

pholidosis (fōl'idō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *pholis*, scale.] Scale arrangement of scaled animals.

phonation (fōnā'shūn) *n.* [Gk. *phone*, sound.] Production of sound, *e.g.* by Insects.

phoranthium (fōrān'thūm) *n.* [Gk. *pherein*, to bear; *anthos*, flower.] The receptacle of composite plants.

phorozoid (fō'rōzō'id) *n.* [Gk. *pherein*, to bear; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] Foster forms of Doliolum buds, never sexually mature but set free with gonozooids attached to a ventral outgrowth.

phorozoon (fōrōzō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *pherein*, to bear; *zoon*, animal.] An asexual organism or larval stage preceding the sexual.

phosphene (fōs'fēn) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *phainein*, to show.] A light impression on retina due to stimulus other than rays of light.

phosphorescence (fōs'fōrēs'ēns) *n.* [Gk. *phosphoros*, bringing light.] The state of being luminous without sensible heat; common in marine Protozoa, some Copepods, and majority of deep-sea animals.

photodynamics (fō'tōdīnām'iks) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *dynamis*, strength.] The study of effects of light-stimulation on plants.

photogen (fō'tōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *gene*, production.] The light-producing organ of Polychaets.

photogenic (fō'tōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *gene*, production.] Light-producing; phosphorescent.

photonasty (fō'tōnās'tī) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *nastos*, close pressed.] Response to diffuse light stimuli, or variations in illuminations.

photopathy (fōtōp'āthī) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *pathos*, feeling.] Response to light stimulus.

photoperiod (fō'tōpē'rīōd) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *peri*, round; *hodos*, way.] Duration of daily exposure to light.

photoperiodism (fō'tōpē'rīōdizm) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *peri*, round; *hodos*, way.] Reaction of plants to photoperiod.

photophase (fō'tōfāz) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *phainein*, to appear.] Developmental stage during which the plant, after thermophase, shows definite requirements as to duration and intensity of light and temperature.

photophilous (fōtōf'īlūs) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *philos*, loving.] Seeking, and thriving in, strong light.

photophobic (fō'tōfō'bīk) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *phobos*, fear.] Not tolerating light; shunning light.

photophore (fō'tōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *pherein*, to bear.] A phosphorescent organ of Fishes.

photophygous (fōtōf'īgūs) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *phyge*, flight.] Avoiding strong light.

photoreceptor (fō'tōrēsēp'tōr) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *L. receptus*, received.] Terminal organ receiving light stimuli; photoceptor.

photospheres (fō'tōsfēr) *n. plu.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *sphaira*, globe.] Luminous organs of Crustacea.

photosynthesis (fō'tōsīn'thēsis) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *synthesis*, putting together.] Carbon assimilation.

photosynthetic (fō'tōsīnthēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *synthesis*, putting together.] *Appl.* nutrition by carbon assimilation; feeding like a green plant.

phototaxis (fō'tōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *taxis*, arrangement.] Response to stimulus of light.

phototonus (fō'tōtō'nūs, fōtōt'ōnūs) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *tonos*, tension.] Sensitiveness to light; condition of plant or plant organ induced by light.

phototropism (fōtōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *phos*, light; *tropē*, turn.] The tendency shown by most plants to turn their aerial growing parts towards the greater light.

phragma (frāg'mā) *n.* [Gk. *phragma*, fence.] A spurious dissepiment; a septum; a thoracic partition in Insects.

phragmocone (frāg'mōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *phragma*, fence; *konos*, cone.] In Belemnites and other Molluscs, a cone divided internally by a series of septa perforated by a siphuncle.

phragmoplast (frāg'mōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *phragma*, fence; *plastos*, moulded.] Barrel-shaped stage of spindle in mitosis.

phrenic (frēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm.] *Pert.* or in region of diaphragm; *appl.* artery, nerve, plexus, vein.

phrenicocolic (frēn'ikōkōl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm; *kolon*, part of intestine.] *Appl.* a ligament, consisting of a fold of peritoneum from left colic flexure to diaphragm.

phrenicocostal (frēn'ikōkōs'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm; *L. costa*, rib.] *Appl.* a narrow slit or sinus between costal and diaphragmatic pleurae.

phrenicolienal (frēn'ikōliē'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm; *L. lien*, spleen.] *Appl.* ligament forming part of peritoneum reflected over spleen and extending to diaphragm.

phrenicopericardiac (frēn'ikōpērikār'diāk) *a.* [Gk. *phren*, diaphragm; *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] *Appl.* a ligament extending from diaphragm to pericardium.

phthisaner (fthīzā'nēr) *n.* [Gk. *phthisis*, wasting; *aner*, male.] Pupal male ant parasitised by an Orasema larva.

phthisergate (fthīzēr'gāt) *n.* [Gk. *phthisis*, wasting; *ergates*, worker.] Pupal worker ant parasitised by an Orasema larva.

phthisogyne (fthīz'ōjīn) *n.* [Gk. *phthisis*, wasting; *gyne*, female.] Pupal female ant parasitised by an Orasema larva.

phycochrome (fī'kōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *chroma*, colour.] A pigment of blue-green Algae.

phycocyanin (fī'kōs'ānīn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *kyanos*, dark blue.] A pigment of blue-green Algae.

phycoerythrin (fī'kōērīth'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *erythros*, red.] The colouring matter of red Algae.

Phycology (fiköl'oji) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *logos*, discourse.] The part of Botany dealing with Algae.

phycophaein (fi'köfē'in) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *phaios*, dusky.] The pigment of brown Algae.

phycoxanthin (fi'kōzān'thin) *n.* [Gk. *phykos*, seaweed; *xanthos*, yellow.] The buff-coloured substance of Diatoms.

phylactocarp (filāk'tökārp) *n.* [Gk. *phylaktikos*, guarding; *karpos*, fruit.] A modification of hydrocladium in Hydromedusae for protection of gonophore.

phylephebic (fi'lēfē'bik) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *ephebeia*, manhood.] *Appl.* adult stage in race history.

phyletic (filēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race.] *Pert.* a phylum or race.

phyllade (fil'ād) *n.* [Gk. *phyllas*, foliage.] A reduced scale-like leaf.

phyllary (fil'āri) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf.] A bract of the involucre of Compositae.

phyllidium (filid'tüm) *n.* [Gk. *phyl-lidion*, little leaf.] An outgrowth from side of scolex of Cestoidea; bothridium.

phyllobranchia (fil'öbrāng'kiā) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *branchia*, gills.] A gill consisting of numbers of lamellae or thin plates.

phylloclade (fil'öklād') *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *klados*, sprout.] A green flattened or rounded stem functioning as a leaf, as in Cactus; flattened axillary bud as in Ruscus; phyllocladium.

phyllocyst (fil'ösist) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *kystis*, bladder.] The rudimentary cavity of a hydrophyllium or protective medusoid.

phyllode (fil'öd) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *eidos*, form.] Winged petiole with flattened surfaces placed laterally to stem, functioning as leaf.

phyllody (fil'ödi) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *eidos*, form.] Metamorphosis of an organ into a foliage leaf.

phylogenetic (fil'öjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *genesis*, descent.] Producing or developing leaves.

phylloid (fil'oid) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *eidos*, form.] Leaf-like.

phyllomania (fil'ömā'nīa) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *mania*, madness.] Abnormal leaf-production.

phyllomorphosis (fil'ömör'fösis) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *morphe*, form.] Phyllody; variation of leaves at different seasons.

phyllophagous (filöf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *phagein*, to eat.] Feeding on leaves.

phyllophore (fil'öför) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pherein*, to bear.] Terminal bud or growing point of palms.

phyllophorous (filöf'örüs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pherein*, to bear.] Bearing or producing leaves.

phyllopode (fil'öpöd) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot; *eidos*, form.] A sheathing leaf of Isoetes.

phyllopodium (fil'öpö'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot; *eidos*, form.] The axis of a leaf.

phyllopodous (filöp'ödüs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *pous*, foot; *eidos*, form.] Having leaf-like swimming-feet, as in Branchiopods.

phylloptosis (filöptö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *ptosis*, falling.] The fall of the leaf.

phyllospondylous (fil'öspön'dilüs) *a.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *spondylos*, vertebra.] *Appl.* vertebrae consisting of hypocentrum and neural arch, both contributing to hollow transverse process, as in Stegocephals.

phyllotaxis (fil'ötäk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *taxis*, arrangement.] The system of leaf-arrangement on an axis or stem.

phyloxanthin,—xanthophyll, *q.v.*

phylozooid (fil'özö'oid) *n.* [Gk. *phyllon*, leaf; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] A shield-shaped medusoid of protective function; a hydrophyllium of Hydromedusae.

phylogenesis (fil'löjēn'esis), **phylogeny** (fil'öj'eni) *n.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *genesis*, descent.] History of development of species or race, *opp.* ontogeny, that of individual.

phylogenetic (fī'lōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *genesis*, descent.] *Pert.* race-history; *appl.* reproductive cells *opp.* autogenetic or body cells.

phylogerontic (fī'lōjērōn'tik) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *geron*, old man.] *Appl.* decadent stage in race-history.

phylon (fī'lōn), **phylum** (fī'lūm) *n.* [Gk. *phylon*, race or tribe.] A group of animals or plants constructed on a similar general plan; a division in classification.

phyloneanic (fī'lōnēān'ik) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *neanikos*, youthful.] *Appl.* youthful stage in race-history.

phylonepionic (fī'lōnēp'ionik) *a.* [Gk. *phylon*, race; *nepios*, infant.] *Appl.* post-embryonic stage in race-history.

physicist (fiz'isist) *n.* [Gk. *physikos*, physical.] From biological standpoint, an upholder of theory that vital phenomena are explicable on a physico-chemical basis.

physiogeny (fiziōj'ēni) *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; *gene*, production.] The development of vital activities.

Physiology (fiziōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *physis*, nature; *logos*, discourse.] That part of Biology dealing with functions and activities of organisms.

physoclistous (fī'sōklis'tūs) *a.* [Gk. *physis*, bladder; *kleiein*, to close.] Having no channel connecting swim-bladder and digestive tract, as in most Teleosts.

physodes (fī'sōdz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *physis*, bubble.] Spindles of phloroglucin contained in plasmodium of certain Sarcodina.

physostomous (fisōs'tōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *physis*, bladder; *stoma*, mouth.] Having swim-bladder and digestive tract connected throughout life by pneumatic duct, as in Ganoids.

Phytobiology (fī'tōbiōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *bios*, life; *logos*, discourse.] The life - history of plants.

Phytochemistry (fī'tōkēm'istri) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *chemeta*, infusion.] The chemistry of plants.

phytogenesis (fī'tōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *genesis*, descent.] The development of plants.

Phytogeography (fī'tōjēdg'ráfī) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *ge*, earth; *graphein*, to write.] Geographical distribution of plants.

phytohormones (fitōhōrmōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *hormao*, I excite.] Internal secretions of plants, as auxin, heteroauxin; plant hormones.

phytoid (fī'toid) *a.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *eidos*, form.] Plant-like.

Phytology (fitōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *logos*, discourse.] Botany.

phytoma (fitō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant.] Vegetative plant-substance.

phytomer (fī'tōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *meros*, part.] A structural unit of a plant; a bud-bearing node.

phytomorphic (fī'tōmōr'fik) *a.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *morphe*, form.] With plant-like structure.

phyton fī'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant.] A rudimentary plant; a phytomer.

phytonomy (fitōn'ōmi) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *nomos*, law.] The laws of origin and development of plants.

Phytopathology (fī'tōpāthōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *pathos*, feeling; *logos*, discourse.] The study of abnormalities of formation and function in plants.

phytophagous (fitōf'āgūs), **phytophilous** (fitōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *phagein*, to eat; *philos*, loving.] Feeding on plants; herbivorous.

Phytophysiology (fī'tōfizīōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *physis*, nature; *logos*, discourse.] Plant physiology.

phytoplankton (fī'tōplāngk'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *plangkto*, wandering.] Plant plankton.

phytoplasm (fī'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *plasma*, mould.] Plant protoplasm.

phytotoxin (fī'tōtōk'sin) *n.* [Gk. *phyton*, plant; *toxikon*, poison.] A soluble toxin of certain plants and some pollens, *e.g.* ricin, croton, robin.

pia mater (pī'ā mā'tēr) *n.* [L. *pia mater*, kind mother.] A delicate highly vascular membrane investing brain and spinal cord.

pigment (pīg'mēnt) *n.* [L. *pingere*, to paint.] Colouring matter in plants or animals.

pigment cell,—a chromatophore or chromocyte.

pigmentation (pīg'mēntā'shūn) *n.* [L. *pingere*, to paint.] Disposition of colouring matter in an organ or organism.

pileated (pil'ēātēd) *a.* [L. *pileus*, felt cap.] Crested; *appl.* Birds.

pileolated (pil'ēōlā'tēd) *a.* [L. *pileolus*, small cap.] Furnished with a small cap or caps.

pileolus (pil'ēōlūs) *n.* [L. *pileolus*, small cap.] A small pileus.

pileorhiza (pil'ēōrī'zā) *n.* [L. *pileus*, cap; Gk. *rhiza*, root.] A root-covering; a root-cap.

pileum (pil'ēūm) *n.* [L. *pileum*, cap.] Top of head region of Bird.

pileus (pil'ēūs) *n.* [L. *pileus*, cap.] Umbrella-shaped structure of mushroom, or of jelly-fish.

pilidium (pil'idī'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *pilidion*, small cap.] The characteristic helmet-shaped larva of Nemeritines.

pilifer (pil'ifēr) *n.* [L. *pilus*, hair; *ferre*, to carry.] Part of labrum of Lepidoptera.

piliferous (pil'ifērūs) *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing or producing hair; *appl.* outermost layer of root or epiblemma which gives rise to root-hairs.

pilose (pī'lōs) *a.* [L. *pilus*, hair.] Hairy, downy.

pilus (pī'lūs) *n.* [L. *pilus*, hair.] One of slender hair-like structures covering some plants.

pinacocytes (pīn'ākōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pinax*, tablet; *kytos*, hollow.] The flattened plate-like cells of dermal epithelium of Sponges.

pincers,—prehensile claws, as of lobster; chelae of Insects; chelicerae of Arachnids.

pineal gland or body,—the epiphysis cerebri, a median outgrowth from

first cerebral vesicle, first tubular, then branched homologous with a median eye or pair of eyes, with endocrine functions.

pinna (pīn'ā) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] A leaflet of a pinnate leaf; outer ear; a bird's feather or wing; a fish-fin.

pinnate (pīn'āt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] Divided in a feathery manner; with lateral processes; of a compound leaf, having leaflets on each side of an axis or midrib.

pinnatifid (pīnāt'ifid) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *findere*, to cleave.] *Appl.* leaves lobed half-way to midrib.

pinnatilobate (pīnāt'īlō'bāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *lobus*, lobe.] With leaves pinnately lobed.

pinnation (pīnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] Pinnate condition.

pinnatipartite (pīnāt'ipār'tīt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *partitus*, divided.] With leaves lobed three-quarters of way to midrib.

pinnatiped (pīnāt'ipēd) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *pes*, foot.] Having lobed feet, as certain Birds.

pinnatisect (pīnāt'isēkt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *sectus*, cut.] With leaves lobed almost to base or midrib.

pinnatodentate (pīnāt'ōdēn'tāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *dens*, tooth.] Pinnate, with toothed lobes.

pinnatopectinate (pīnāt'ōpēk'tīnāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *pecten*, comb.] Pinnate, with pectinate lobes.

pinniform (pīn'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] Feather-shaped or fin-shaped.

pinninervate (pīn'īnēr'vāt) *a.* [L. *pinna*, feather; *nervus*, sinew.] With veins disposed like parts of feather.

pinnule (pīn'ūl) *n.* [L. *pinna*, feather.] A secondary leaflet of a bipinnate leaf; in Crinoids, one of side-branches, two rows of which fringe arms.

pinulus (pīn'ūlūs) *n.* [L. *pinulus*, small fir.] A spicule resembling a fir-tree owing to development of small spines from one ray.

piscicolous (písk'ölüs) *a.* [L. *piscis*, fish; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living within fishes, as certain parasites.

pisciform (pís'iförm) *a.* [L. *piscis*, fish; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a fish.

piscivorous (písiv'örüs) *a.* [L. *piscis*, fish; *vorare*, to devour.] Fish-eating.

pisiform (pís'iförm) *a.* [L. *pisum*, pea; *forma*, shape.] Pea-shaped; *appl.* a carpal bone.

pisohamate (pís'öhäm'ät) *a.* [L. *pisum*, pea; *hamus*, hook.] *Appl.* a ligament connecting pisiform and hamate bones.

pisometacarpal (pís'ömëtäkâr'päl) *a.* [L. *pisum*, pea; Gk. *meta*, beyond; L. *carpus*, wrist.] *Appl.* a ligament connecting pisiform bone with fifth metacarpal.

pistil (pís'til) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, pestle.] Seed-bearing organ of flower, consisting of ovary and stigma.

pistillate (pís'tilät) *a.* [L. *pistillum*, pestle.] Bearing pistils or female reproductive organs.

pistillidium (pistil'id'ium) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, pestle; Gk. *idion*, dim.] The female sexual organ of Bryophytes, Pteridophytes and Gymnosperms.

pistillody (pís'tilödi) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, pestle; Gk. *eidos*, form.] The conversion of any organ of a flower into carpels.

pistillum (pístil'üm) *n.* [L. *pistillum*, pestle.] A mass of muscle in a chitinous tube in aurophore of a medusoid colony.

pit (pít) *n.* [A.S. *pyt*, pit.] A depression formed in course of cell-wall thickening in plant tissue; embryonic olfactory depression.

pitcher (pít'shër) *n.* [L.L. *picarium*, beaker.] A modification of a leaf for insect-catching purposes, as pitcher-shaped leaf of *Nepenthes*.

pith (pith) *n.* [A.S. *piþa*, pith.] The medulla or central region of a dicotyledonous stem.

pitressin,—a hormone of the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland.

pituitocyte (pitü'isüt) *n.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm; Gk. *kytos*, hollow.] A glial cell in pars nervosa of pituitary gland.

pituitary (pitü'itári) *a.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm.] *Appl.* a body or hypophysis of hypothalamus of brain; an endocrine gland.

pituitrin (pitü'itrin) *n.* [L. *pituita*, phlegm.] An extract from pituitary body; infundin; infundibulin; hypophysin.

pivot joint,—a trochoid joint, or one in which movement is limited to rotation.

placenta (pläsén'tä) *n.* [L. *placenta*, flat cake.] Ovule-bearing part of carpel; in eutherian Mammals, a double vascular spongy structure formed by interlocking of foetal and maternal tissue in uterus, and in which maternal and foetal blood vessels are in close proximity, allowing nutritive and respiratory exchange by osmosis.

placental (pläsén'täl) *a.* [L. *placenta*, flat cake.] *Pert.* a placenta or similar structure; *appl.* Mammals which develop a placenta.

placentate (pläs'éntät) *a.* [L. *placenta*, flat cake.] Having a placenta developed; placentiferous; placentigerous.

placentation (pläs'éntä'shün) *n.* [L. *placenta*, flat cake.] The manner in which seeds are attached to pericarp, or embryos to uterus.

placochromatic (pläk'ökrömät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *plax*, plate; *chroma*, colour.] With plate-arrangement of chromatophores.

placode (pläk'öd) *n.* [Gk. *plax*, plate; *eidos*, form.] A localised thickening of ectoderm contributing to a cranial nerve; a plate-like structure.

placoid (pläk'oid) *a.* [Gk. *plax*, plate; *eidos*, form.] Plate-like; *appl.* hard scales or dermal teeth on external surfaces of Elasmobranchs.

placula (pläk'ülä) *n.* [Gk. *plax*, plate.] A flattened blastula with small segmentation cavity, an embryonic stage of Urochorda; a stage in Volvox.

plagiotropic (plǎ'jiöt'röp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *plagios*, oblique; *trope*, turn.] Obliquely inclined; *appl.* roots and branches.

plagiotropism (plǎ'jiöt'röp'izm) *n.* [Gk. *plagios*, oblique; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to incline from the vertical line, to oblique or horizontal.

plagiotropous (plǎ'jiöt'röp'üs) *a.* [Gk. *plagios*, oblique; *trope*, turn.] Obliquely inclined; *appl.* the asymmetrical polar cap of Rhombozoa.

planea,—*blastaea*, *q.v.*

planidium (plānid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *idion*, *dīm*.] Active migratory larva of certain Insects.

planiform (plā'nifōrm) *a.* [L. *planus*, level; *forma*, shape.] With nearly flat surface; *appl.* certain articulation surfaces.

plankton (plängk'tōn) *n.* [Gk. *plangkton*, wandering.] The marine or fresh-water animals and plants drifting with the surrounding water, including animals with weak locomotory power.

planoblast (plān'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *blastos*, bud.] A free-swimming hydroid individual.

planogamete (plān'ögāmēt') *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *gametes*, spouse.] A ciliated motile protoplast or microzoospore of Algae.

planont (plān'önt) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *on*, being.] The initial amoebula-stage of Neosporidia.

planosome (plān'ösōm) *n.* [Gk. *planos*, wandering; *soma*, body.] A supernumerary chromosome due to non-disjunction of mates in meiosis.

planta (plān'tā) *n.* [L. *planta*, sole of foot.] The sole of foot; first tarsal joint of Insects.

plantar (plān'tār) *a.* [L. *planta*, sole of foot.] *Pert.* sole of foot; *appl.* arteries, ligaments, muscles, nerves, veins.

plantigrade (plān'tigrād) *a.* [L. *planta*, sole of foot; *gradus*, step.] Walking with whole sole of foot touching the ground.

plantula (plān'tulā) *n.* [L. *plantula*, small sole.] The empodium or pulvillus of Insects.

planula (plān'ulā) *n.* [L. *planus*, flat.] The ovoid young free-swimming larva of Coelenterates.

planum (plān'üm) *n.* [L. *planus*, flat.] A plane or area; *appl.* certain cranial bone surfaces.

plasma (plāz'mā) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form.] The "liquid tissue" of body fluids; protoplasm generally.

plasmatic (plāzmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *plasma*, form.] *Pert.* plasma; protoplasmic.

plasmatoparous (plāz'mätöp'ārüs) *a.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; L. *parere*, to beget.] Developing a mycelium directly upon germination instead of zoospores, as grape Mildew and other Plasmopara.

plasmocyte (plāz'mösīt) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *kytos*, hollow.] A leucocyte.

plasmodesm (plāz'mödēzm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *desma*, bond.] Cytoplasmic intercellular bridge.

plasmodial (plāzmō'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* a plasmodium.

plasmodiocarp (plāzmō'diōkârp') *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *eidos*, form; *karpōs*, fruit.] A modification of a plasmodium in some slime Moulds.

plasmodium (plāzmō'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *eidos*, form.] A collection of amoeboid masses without nuclear fusion; naked protoplasm of Myxomycetes; a multinucleate mass of protoplasm; syncytium.

plasmogamy (plāzmög'ämī) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *gamos*, union.] In Protozoa, fusion of several individuals into a multinucleate mass; fusion of cytoplasmic substance without nuclear fusion.

plasmolysis (plāzmöl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *lysis*, loosing.] The withdrawal of water from plant protoplasm, causing contraction of cell walls.

plasmomites (plāz'mömīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *mitos*, thread.] Minute fibrillae forming with plasmosomes the intergranular substance of a cell.

plasmosome (plāz'mösōm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *soma*, body.] The true nucleolus; *cf.* karyosome; a minute cytoplasmic granule.

plasmotomy (plāzmōt'ōmī) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *tome*, cutting.] Division of plasmodium by cleavage into multinucleate parts.

plasome (plās'ōm) *n.* [Gk. *plasma*, form; *soma*, body.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

plasson (plās'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *plassein*, to form.] The formative substance which may give rise to cellular elements.

plastic (plās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed.] Formative; *appl.* substances used in forming or building up tissues or organs; *appl.* force which gives matter definite form.

plastid (plās'tid) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *idion*, *dim.*] A cell-body other than nucleus or centrosome.

plastidogen organ,—the axial organ of Echinoderms.

plastidome (plās'tidōm) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *idion*, *dim.*; *mestos*, full.] In a cell, the plastids as a whole.

plastidule (plās'tidūl) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *idion*, *dim.*] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

plastin (plās'tin) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed.] A substance found in reticulum of cells.

plastochondria,—mitochondria, *q.v.*

plastocont,—chondriocont, *q.v.*

plastodynamia (plās'tōdinām'īā) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *dynamis*, power.] Plastic or formative force.

plastogamy (plāstōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *gamos*, marriage.] Union of distinct unicellular individuals with fusion of cytoplasm but not of nuclei.

plastomere (plās'tōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *plastos*, formed; *meros*, part.] Chondriomere; the chondriosome content of a sperm.

plastosome,—chondriosome, *q.v.*

plastral (plās'trāl) *a.* [F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] *Pert.* a plastron.

plastron (plās'trōn) *n.* [F. *plastron*, breast-plate.] Ventral bony shield

of Tortoises and Turtles; other corresponding structure.

plate (plāt) *n.* [L. *platus*, flat.] A flat, broad, plate-like structure or surface; a lamina, scale, disc, etc.

platybasic (plāt'ibā'sik) *a.* [Gk. *platys*, flat; *basis*, base.] *Appl.* the primitive chondrocranium with wide hypophysial fenestra; *cf.* tropibasic.

platydactyl (plāt'idāk'til) *a.* [Gk. *platys*, flat; *daktylos*, finger.] With flattened-out fingers and toes, as certain tailless Amphibians.

platyhieric (plāt'ihī'ērik) *a.* [Gk. *platys*, flat; *hieros*, sacred.] Having sacral index above 100; *cf.* dolichohieric.

platysma (plātīz'mā) *n.* [Gk. *platysma*, flat piece.] Broad sheet of muscle beneath superficial fascia of neck.

platyspermic (plāt'ispēr'mik) *a.* [Gk. *platys*, flat; *sperma*, seed.] With seed bilaterally symmetrical.

plectonephridia (plēk'tōnēfrīd'īā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *plektos*, twisted; *nephros*, kidney.] Nephridia of diffuse type formed of networks of fine excretory tubules lying on body-wall and septa of certain Oligochaetes; plectonephria, nephridia.

pleiochasium (plī'ōkā'ziūm) *n.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *chasis*, division.] Axis of a cymose inflorescence bearing more than two lateral branches.

pleiocyctic (plī'ōsīk'lik) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *kyklos*, circle.] Living through more than one cycle of activity, as a perennial plant.

pleiomerous (plīōm'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *meros*, part.] Having more than normal number of parts, as of petals or sepals.

pleiometry (plīōm'ēri) *n.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *meros*, part.] Condition of having more than the normal number of parts in a whorl.

pleiophyllous (plī'ōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having more than normal number of leaves or leaflets.

pleiotaxy (plī'ōtāk'st) *n.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *taxis*, arrangement.] A multiplication of whorls, as in double flowers.

Pleistocene (plīs'tōsēn) *a.* [Gk. *pleistos*, most; *kainos*, recent.] *Pert.* or *appl.* glacial and post-glacial geological period following the Tertiary, and merging into the Psychozoic.

pleomorphic (plē'ōmōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *pleon*, more; *morphe*, form.] Polymorphous; pleomorphic; having two or more distinct forms occurring in one life-cycle; pleiomorphous.

pleon (plē'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *pleein*, to sail.] The abdominal region of Crustacea.

pleopod (plē'ōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *pleein*, to sail; *pous*, foot.] An abdominal appendage or swimming-leg of Crustacea.

plerergate (plērēr'gāt) *n.* [Gk. *pleros*, full; *ergates*, worker.] A replete worker ant with gaster distended with food.

plerocercoid (plēr'ōsēr'koid) *n.* [Gk. *pleros*, full; *kerkos*, tail; *eidōs*, form.] The elongated worm-like larval form of certain Cestodes in second intermediate host.

plerocestoid (plēr'ōsēs'toid) *n.* [Gk. *pleros*, full; *kestos*, girdle; *eidōs*, form.] A metacestode, or sexless encysted stage of a cestoid worm; also plerocercoid.

plerome (plēr'ōm) *n.* [Gk. *pleroma*, completion.] The core or central part of an apical meristem.

pleura (ploor'ā) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side.] A serous membrane lining thoracic cavity and investing lung.

pleural (ploor'āl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side.] *Pert.* a pleura or pleuron; as pleural ganglia.

pleuralia (ploorā'liā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pleura*, side.] Defensive spicules scattered over general body surface.

pleurapophysis (ploor'āpōf'isis) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *apo*, from; *physis*, growth.] A lateral vertebral process or true rib.

pleurethmoid (ploorēth'moid) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidōs*, form.] The compound ectethmoid and prefrontal of some Fishes.

pleurite (ploor'it) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side.] A pleuron.

pleurobranchiae (ploor'ōbrāng'kiē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *branchia*, gills.] Pleurobranchs, or gills springing from lateral walls of thorax of certain Arthropods. *

pleurocarpous (ploor'ōkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *karpōs*, fruit.] *Appl.* Mosses with fructification on lateral branches; pleurocarpic.

pleuroccipital,—exoccipital, *q.v.*

pleurocentrum (ploor'ōsēn'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; L. *centrum*, centre.] A lateral element of centrum of many Fishes and fossil Amphibians.

pleurocerebral (ploor'ōsēr'ēbrāl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] *Pert.* pleural and cerebral ganglia, in Molluscs.

pleurodont (ploor'ōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *odōns*, tooth.] Having teeth fixed by sides to lateral surface of jaw ridge, as in some Lizards.

pleuron (ploor'ōn) *n.*, **pleura** (ploor'ā), *plu.* [Gk. *pleuron*, side.] The external lateral pieces of body segments of Arthropods; lateral extensions of Crustacean shells.

pleuropedal (ploor'ōpēd'āl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; L. *pes*, foot.] *Pert.* pleural and pedal ganglia of Molluscs.

pleuroperitoneum (ploor'ōpēr'itōnē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *peri*, round; *teinein*, to stretch.] Pleura and peritoneum combined, body-lining membrane of animals without diaphragm.

pleuropodium (ploor'ōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *pous*, foot.] A lateral glandular process of abdomen of some Insects.

pleurosphenoid,—sphenolateral, *q.v.*

pleurosteon (ploorōs'tēōn) *n.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *osteon*, bone.] Lateral process of sternum in young Birds, afterwards costal process.

pleurotribe (ploor'ōtrib) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; *tribein*, to rub.] *Appl.* flowers whose anthers and stigma are so placed as to rub sides of insects entering,—a device for securing cross-pollination.

pleurovisceral (ploor'ōvis'ērāl) *a.* [Gk. *pleura*, side; L. *viscera*, intestines.] *Pert.* pleural and visceral ganglia of Molluscs.

plexiform (plēk'sifōrm) *a.* [L. *plexus*, interwoven; *forma*, shape.] Entangled or complicated; like a network; *appl.* layers of retina.

plexiform gland,—the axial organ of Echinoderms.

plexus (plēk'sūs) *n.* [L. *plexus*, interwoven.] A network of interlacing vessels or nerves.

plica (plī'kā) *n.* [L. *plicare*, to fold.] A fold of skin, membrane, or lamella.

plicate (plīk'āt) *a.* [L. *plicare*, to fold.] Folded like a fan, as a leaf; folded or ridged.

pliciform (plis'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *plicare*, to fold; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a fold; disposed in folds.

Pliocene (plī'ōsēn) *a.* [Gk. *pleion*, more; *kainos*, recent.] *Pert.* or *appl.* latest Tertiary geological period.

pluma (ploom'ā) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] A contour feather of Birds.

plumate (ploom'āt) *a.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] Plume-like.

plume (ploom) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather.] A feather, or feather-like structure.

plumicome (ploom'ikōm) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *coma*, hair.] A spicule with plume-like tufts.

plumicorn (ploom'ikōrn) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *cornu*, horn.] Horn-like tuft of feathers on bird's head.

plumigerous (ploom'ij'ērūs) *a.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *gerere*, to carry.] Feathered.

plumped (ploom'ipēd) *n.* [L. *pluma*, feather; *pes*, foot.] A bird with feathered feet.

plumose (ploom'ōs) *a.* [L. *pluma*,

feather.] Feathery; having feathers; feather-like; *appl.* a type arrangement of skeletal fibre in Sponges.

plumulate (ploom'ulāt) *a.* [L. *plumula*, small feather.] Downy; with a downy covering; plumulaceous.

plumule (ploom'ül) *n.* [L. *plumula*, small feather.] A primary bud which develops primary axis of a stem; androconia of numerous butterflies; a down-feather; plumula.

pluriauxial (ploor'iaäk'siäl) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *axis*, axle.] Having flowers developed on secondary shoots.

plurilocular (ploor'ilök'ülär) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *loculus*, little place.] Having two or more loculi.

pluripartite (ploor'ipär'tit) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *partitus*, divided.] With many lobes or partitions.

pluriserial (ploor'isē'riäl) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *series*, row.] Arranged in two or more rows.

plurivalent (plooriv'älēnt, ploor'ivä'lēnt) *a.* [L. *plus*, more; *valere*, to be worth.] *Appl.* a chromatin-rod with more than one chromosome.

pluteal (plood'ēäl) *a.* [L. *pluteus*, shed.] *Pert.* a pluteus.

pluteus (plood'ēüs) *n.* [L. *pluteus*, shed.] The free-swimming larva of Echinoids and Ophiuroids.

pneumatic (nūmät'ik, pn-) *a.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] *Appl.* bones of Birds penetrated by canals connected with respiratory system.

pneumaticity (nūmätis'itl, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] State of having air cavities, as bones of flying Birds.

pneumatised (nū'mätizd, pn-) *a.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air.] Furnished with air cavities.

pneumatocyst (nū'mätösist, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *kystis*, bladder.] The air-bladder or swim-bladder of Fishes; air cavity used as float.

pneumatophore (nū'mätöfōr, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *pherein*, to bear.] The air-sac or float of Siphonophores; an air-bladder of marsh or shore-plants; an aerating root.

pneumatopyle (nū'mätöpil, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *pyle*, gate.] A pore of a pneumatophore, opening above to exterior in certain Siphonophores.

pneumogastric (nū'mögäs'trik, pn-) *a.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *gaster*, stomach.] *Appl.* tenth cranial nerve, supplying heart, lungs, and viscera.

pneumotaxis (nū'mötāk'sis, pn-) *n.* [Gk. *pneuma*, air; *taxis*, arrangement.] Reaction to stimulation of carbon dioxide in solution.

pod (pöd) *n.* [M.E. *pod*, bag.] A superior, one-celled, one- or many-seeded fruit of two valves; a husk.

podal (pö'däl) *a.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* feet; pedal.

podeon (pö'dëön) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] The podeum or slender middle part of abdomen of Hymenoptera uniting propodeon and metapodeon.

podetiiform (pödē'shiüförm) *a.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *L. forma*, shape.] Resembling a podetium.

podetium (pödē'shiüm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] A stalk-like elevation from thallus of some Lichens.

podex (pö'dëks) *n.* [L. *podex*, rump.] The region about the anus.

podical (pöd'ikäl) *a.* [L. *podex*, rump.] In anal region; adanal; *appl.* a pair of small hard plates beside anus of Arthropods.

podite (pöd'it) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] A Crustacean walking leg.

podium (pö'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot.] A foot or footlike structure.

podobranchiae (pöd'öbräng'kië) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *branchia*, gills.] Podobranchs or foot-gills, springing from coxopodites of thoracic appendages of certain Arthropods.

podocephalous (pöd'ökëf'älüs, -sëf-) *a.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *kephale*, head.] Having head of flowers on long stalk.

podoconus (pöd'ökö'nüs) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *konos*, cone.] A conical mass of endoplasm connecting central capsule with disc of Sarcodina.

podocyst (pöd'ösist) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *kystis*, bladder.] A pedal sinus or caudal vesicle in certain Gasteropods.

pododerm (pöd'ödërm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *derma*, skin.] Dermal layer of a hoof, within horny layer.

podogynium (pöd'öjIn'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *gyne*, female.] A stipe supporting the gynoeceum.

podomere (pöd'ömër) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *meros*, part.] A limb segment of Arthropods.

podophthalmite (pöd'öfthäl'mit) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *ophthalmos*, eye.] In Crustaceans, eyestalk segment farthest from head.

podotheca (pöd'öthë'kä) *n.* [Gk. *pous*, foot; *theka*, box.] A foot covering, as of Birds or Reptiles.

pogonion (pögö'niön) *n.* [Gk. *pogonion*, little beard.] Most prominent point of chin as represented on mandible.

poikilocyte (poik'ilösit) *n.* [Gk. *poikilos*, various; *kutos*, cell.] A distorted form of erythrocyte present in certain pathological conditions.

poikilothermal (poik'ilöthër'mäl) *a.* [Gk. *poikilos*, various; *therme*, heat.] *Appl.* cold-blooded animals, or those whose temperature varies with that of surrounding medium; poikilothermous; *cf.* homoiothermal.

polar (pö'lär) *a.* [Gk. *polos*, pivot.] In region of end of an axis; at a pole.

polar body,—one of two cells divided off from ovum during maturation, before germ-nuclei fuse.

polar cartilage,—posterior portion of trabecula or independent cartilage in that region.

polar nuclei,—nuclei at each end of angiosperm embryo, which later form secondary nucleus.

polar plates,—two narrow ciliated areas produced in transverse plane, part of equilibrium apparatus of certain Coelenterates.

polar rays,—astral rays, *opp.* spindle-fibres.

polar rings,—two ring-shaped cytoplasmic masses near ovum poles formed after union of germ-nuclei.

polarity (pölä'r'iti) *n.* [Gk. *polos*, pivot.] The tendency of plants to develop from the poles, roots downwards, stems upwards; the tendency of an ovum to place itself with axis corresponding to that of mother.

pole plates,—end-plates or achromatic masses at spindle poles in Protozoa mitosis.

Polian vesicles [G. S. *Poli*, Italian naturalist]. Interradial vesicles opening into ring-vessel of ambulacral system of most Star-fishes and Holothurians.

polioplasm (pöl'jöpläzm) *n.* [Gk. *polios*, gray; *plasma*, form.] Spongioplasm; granular plasma of plants.

pollen (pöl'ën) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour.] The male fertilising element of seed plants.

pollen tube,—a tubular process developed from pollen grains after attachment to stigma.

pollex (pöl'ëks) *n.* [L. *pollex*, thumb.] The thumb, or innermost digit of the normal five in anterior limb.

pollination (pöl'inäshün) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour.] Fertilisation in flowers; transference of pollen from stigma to ovule.

polliniferous (pöl'inäf'ërüs) *a.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; *ferre*, to carry.] Pollen-bearing; adapted for transferring pollen.

pollinium (pöl'inä'üm) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour.] An agglutinated pollen mass of Orchids and other plants.

pollinodium (pöl'inä'diüm) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A club-shaped branch of mycelium, the antheridium of certain Fungi.

pollinoid (pöl'inä'id) *n.* [L. *pollen*, fine flour; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A male gamete or spermatium.

polocytes (pöl'lösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *polos*, axis; *kytos*, hollow.] Polar bodies.

polyadelphous (pöl'ädél'füs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens united by filaments into more than two bundles.

polyandrous (pöl'än'drüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *aner*, male.] Having twenty or more stamens.

polyandry (pöl'än'dri) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *aner*, male.] Condition of a female consorting with several males; as in some Fishes.

polyarch (pöl'ä'rk) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *arche*, beginning.] Having many xylem bundles in wood tissue; *appl.* multipolar spindle in higher plants.

polyaxon (pöl'ä'k'sön) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *axis*, axle.] Type of spicule laid down along numerous axes.

polycarp (pöl'ikä'rp) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *karpas*, fruit.] A gonad of some Ascidians, on inner surface of mantle.

polycarpellary (pöl'ikä'rpel'äri) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *karpas*, fruit.] With compound gynoeceum.

polycarpic (pöl'ikä'pik), **polycarpous** (pöl'ikä'püs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *karpas*, fruit.] With numerous carpels; *appl.* perennials.

polycercous (pöl'isér'kü's) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kerkos*, tail.] *Appl.* bladderworms developing several cysts, each with head.

polychasium (pöl'ikä'ziüm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *chasis*, division.] A cymose branch system when more than two branches arise about the same point.

polychromasy, -ie (pöl'ikrö'mäsi) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *chroma*, colour.] Multiple and differential tinting with one staining mixture.

polychromatic (pöl'ikrömät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *chroma*, colour.] With several colours, as pigment areas; *appl.* two forms of erythrocytes with well-defined chromatin.

polycotyledon (pöl'iköt'ilē'dön) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] A plant with more than two embryo leaves.

polycotyledonary (pöl'iköt'ilē'dönäri) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] Having placenta in many divisions.

polycotyledonous (pöl'iköt'ilē'dönüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] Having more than two cotyledons or seed lobes, as Fir embryo.

polycotyledony (pöl'íkötílē'dōnī) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kotyledon*, hollow vessel.] A great increase in number of cotyledons.

polycrotism (pölik'rötizm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *krotos*, beating.] Condition of having several secondary elevations in pulse curve.

polycyclic (pöl'ískl'ílik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kyklos*, circle.] Having many whorls or ring structures.

polycystid (pöl'ísís'tíd) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *kystis*, bladder.] Septate; partitioned off.

polydactyly (pöl'ídák'tílī) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *daktylos*, finger.] Condition of having an excessive number of fingers or toes; polydactylism.

polyembryony (pöl'íēm'bríōnī) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *embryon*, foetus.] Instance of a zygote giving rise to more than one embryo; *e.g.* identical twins; offspring of Armadillos.

polyenergid (pöl'íēn'ērjíd) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *energos*, active.] *Appl.* nuclei with more than one centriole.

polygamous (pölig'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *gamos*, union.] Bearing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers; consorting with more than one mate.

polygamy (pölig'āmi) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *gamos*, union.] Condition of having staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers on same individual; condition of having more than one mate at a time.

polygenetic (pöl'íjēnēt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *genesis*, descent.] Derived from two sources; sexually produced; polygenic.

polygoneutic (pöl'ígōnū'tík) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *goneuein*, to beget.] Rearing more than one brood in a season.

polygynoecial (pöl'íjīnē'shíāl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *gyne*, woman; *oikos*, house.] Having multiple fruits formed by united gynoecea.

polygynous (pölij'ínūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *gyne*, female.] Consorting with more than one female at a time; with many styles.

polykaryon (pöl'íkār'íōn) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *karyon*, nut.] A polyenergid nucleus; a nucleus with more than one centriole.

polymastigote (pöl'ímās'tígōt) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *mastix*, whip.] Having flagella arranged in a tuft.

polymastism (pöl'ímās'tízm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *mastos*, breast.] Occurrence of more than normal number of mammae; polymastix.

polymegaly (pöl'ímēg'ālī) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *megalon*, great.] Occurrence of more than two sizes of sperm in one animal.

polymerous (pölm'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *meros*, part.] Consisting of many parts or members.

polymorphism (pöl'ímōr'fízm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *morphe*, form.] Occurrence of different forms of individuals in same species; occurrence of different forms, or different forms of organs, in same individual at different periods of life.

polymorphonuclear (pöl'ímōr'fōnū'klēār) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *morphe*, form; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] *Appl.* amoeboid leucocytes with multipartite nuclei connected by fine threads of chromatin.

polymorphous (pöl'ímōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *morphe*, form.] Showing a marked degree of variation in body form, during the life history, or within the species; polymorphic; *cf.* monomorphic.

polynucleate (pöl'ínūklēāt) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] Containing several or many nuclei.

polyoestrous (pöl'íē'strūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *oistros*, gadfly.] Having a succession of oestrous periods in one sexual season; *cf.* monoestrous.

polyp (pöl'íp) *n.* [*L. polypus*, polyp.] A simple Actinozoon or a separate zooid of a colony.

polyparium (pöl'ípā'ríūm) *n.* [*L. polypus*, polyp.] The common base and connecting tissue of a colony of polyps; polypary.

polypetalous (pöl'ípēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *petalon*, leaf.] Having separate, free, or distinct petals.

polyphagous (pöli'fägüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *phagein*, to eat.] Eating various kinds of food; of Sporozoa, passing different phases of life-history in different cells.

polyphyletic (pöli'filitik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *phylon*, race.] Convergent, as *appl.* a group; combining characteristics of more than one ancestral type through independent acquisition; having origin from several lines of descent.

polyphyllous (pöli'fifil'üs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *phyllon*, leaf.] Many-leaved.

polyphyodont (pöli'fifi'ödönt) *a.* [Gk. *polyphyes*, manifold; *odous*, tooth.] Having many successive sets of teeth.

polypide (pöli'pïd) *n.* [L. *polypus*, polyp.] An individual or person of a zooid colony; polypite.

polyplastic (pöli'ipläs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *plastos*, formed.] Capable of assuming many forms.

polyploid (pöli'iploid) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *aploos*, onefold; *eidos*, form.] With a reduplication of the chromosome number, as triploid, tetraploid, etc., having three, four, etc., times the normal haploid or gametic number; exhibiting polyploidy.

polypneustic (pöli'ipnū'stik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *pnein*, to breathe.] *Appl.* lateral lobes bearing multiple spiracle pores in certain Insects.

polypod (pöli'ipöd) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *pous*, foot.] Furnished with many feet or legs.

polypoid (pöli'ipoid) *a.* [L. *polypus*, polyp; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Polyp-like.

polyprotodont (pöli'iprō'tödönt) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *protos*, first; *odous*, tooth.] With four or five incisors on each side of upper jaw, and one or two fewer on lower—as in American Opossum.

polyrhizal (pöli'iri'zäl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *rhiza*, root.] With many roots or rootlets.

polysepalous (pöli'isēp'älüs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *sepalon*, sepal.] Having free or distinct sepals.

polysiphonic (pöli'isifōn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *siphon*, tube.] *Appl.* a hydromedusa stem consisting of several hydrocauli bound together.

polysomitic (pöli'isōmit'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *soma*, body; *temnein*, to cut.] Having many body-segments; formed from fusion of primitive body segments.

polyspermous (pöli'ispēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *sperma*, seed.] Having many seeds.

polyspermy (pöli'ispēr'mi) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *sperma*, seed.] Entry of several sperms into one ovum.

polyspondyly (pöli'ispōn'dili) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Condition of having vertebral parts multiple where myotome has been lost; *cf.* diplospondyly.

polysporocystid (pöli'ispörösis'tid) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *sporos*, seed; *kystis*, bladder; *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when more than four sporocysts are present.

polysporous (pöli'ispō'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *sporos*, seed.] Many-seeded; many-spored.

polystachyous (pöli'istā'kiūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stachys*, ear of corn.] With numerous spikes.

polystelic (pöli'istēl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stèle*, post.] With several steles.

polystely (pöli'istē'li) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stèle*, post.] Arrangement of axial vascular tissue in several steles, each containing more than one vascular bundle.

polystemonous (pöli'istēm'önūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stemon*, warp.] Having stamens more than double the number of petals or sepals.

polystichous (pöli'stikūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in numerous rows or series.

polystomatous (pöli'istōm'ätūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stoma*, mouth.] Having many pores, mouths, or openings; many-mouthed, as Discomedusae and Sponges.

polystomium (pöli'istō'miūm) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stoma*, mouth.] A suctorial mouth of Discomedusae.

polystylar (pōl'istī'lār) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *stylos*, pillar.] Many-styled.

polysymmetrical (pōl'isimēt'rikāl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Divisible through several planes into bilaterally symmetrical portions.

polythalamous (pōl'ithāl'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *thalamos*, chamber.] Aggregate or collective, as *appl.* fruits; *appl.* shells made up of many chambers formed successively.

polythelia (pōl'ithē'līā) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *thēle*, nipple.] Polymastism.

polytocous (pōlit'ōkūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *tokos*, offspring.] Prolific; producing several at a birth.

polytomous (pōlit'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *tome*, cutting.] Having more than two secondary branches.

polytrichous (pōlit'rikūs) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *thrix*, hair.] Having the body covered with an even coat of cilia, as certain Infusorians.

polytrochal (pōlit'rōkāl) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *trochos*, wheel.] Having several circlets of cilia between mouth and posterior end, as in certain Annulatus; polytrochous.

polytrophic (pōlit'rōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *trophe*, nourishment.] Nourished by more than one organism or substance.

polyzoarium (pōl'izōā'rīum) *n.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *zoon*, animal.] The skeletal system of a Polyzoan colony; the colony itself.

polyzoic (pōl'izō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *polys*, many; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* a colony of many zooids; *appl.* a spore containing many sporozoites.

pome (pōm) *n.* [L. *pomum*, apple.] An inferior, indehiscent, two or more celled fleshy fruit.

pomum Adami,—prominent ridge of thyroid cartilage in front of neck, more pronounced in males.

pons (pōnz) *n.* [L. *pons*, bridge.] A structure connecting two parts, as pons Varolii of cerebellum.

pontal, **pontic**, **pontile**, **pontine**,—*pert.* a pons or the pons Varolii.

ponticulus (pōntik'ülūs) *n.* [L. *ponticulus*, small bridge.] A vertical ridge on auricular cartilage.

popliteal (pōplīt'ēāl, pōp'lītē'āl) *a.* [L. *poples*, ham.] *Pert.* region behind and above knee - joint; *appl.* artery, glands, nerve, vein, muscle.

pore (pōr) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel.] A minute opening or interstice, as of the skin, of a stone.

poricidal (pō'rīsī'dāl) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; L. *caedere*, to cut.] Dehiscing by valves or pores, as the Poppy Order.

poriferous (pōrif'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Furnished with numerous openings.

poriform (pō'rīfōrm) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a pore.

porocyte (pō'rōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *kytos*, hollow.] A perforated cell of Porifera.

porogam (pō'rōgām) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *gamos*, union.] A plant whose pollen-tube enters ovule by micropyle; *opp.* chalazogam.

porogamy (pōrōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *gamos*, union.] Entrance of a pollen-tube into ovule by micropyle to secure fertilisation.

porophyllous (pō'rōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *poros*, channel; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* leaves with numerous transparent spots.

porphyrophore (pōr'firō'fōr) *n.* [Gk. *porphyra*, purple; *pherein*, to bear.] A reddish-purple pigment-bearing cell.

porta (pōr'tā) *n.* [L. *porta*, gate.] A gate-like structure, as transverse fissure of liver; hilus.

portal (pōr'tāl) *a.* [L. *porta*, gate.] *Appl.* a system of veins draining alimentary canal, spleen, and pancreas; also a system to kidney in lower Vertebrates.

portio (pōr'tiō, pōr'shīō) *n.* [L. *portio*, portion.] A part or portion of a nerve, blood-vessel, etc.

positive tropism,—tendency to move towards a source of stimulus.

postabdomen (pöst'äbdō'mën) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *abdomen*, belly.] In Scorpions, metasoma or posterior narrower five segments of abdomen.

postanal (pöstā'nāl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *anus*, vent.] Situated behind anus.

postaxial (pöstāk'siāl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *axis*, axle.] On posterior side of axis; as on fibular side of leg.

postbranchial (pöstbräng'kiäl) *a.* [L. *pōst*, after; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Behind gill-clefts; *appl.* a structure arising in pharynx.

postcardinal (pöstkār'dināl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *kardia*, heart.] Behind region of heart; *appl.* a dorsal vein.

postcava (pöstkāv'vā) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *cavus*, hollow.] The inferior or posterior vena cava of Vertebrates above Fishes; postcaval vein.

postcentral (pöstsën'träl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *centrum*, centre.] Behind central region; *appl.* a cerebral sulcus.

postcentrum (pöstsën'trüm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *centrum*, centre.] The posterior part of vertebral centrum of certain Vertebrates.

postclavicle (pöstklāv'ikël) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *claviculum*, small key.] A membrane bone occurring in shoulder girdle of some higher Ganoids and Teleosts; also postcleithrum.

postclitellian (pöst'klitël'iän) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *clitellae*, pack-saddle.] Situated behind clitellum.

postclival (pöstkli'väl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *clivus*, hill.] *Appl.* fissure behind clivus of cerebellum.

postclypeus (pöstklip'ëüs) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *clypeus*, shield.] The posterior part of clypeus of an Insect; *cf.* anteclypeus.

postcranial (pöstkrā'nīäl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *cranium*, skull.] *Appl.* area of posterior head region.

postdicrotic (pöst'dikröt'ik) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *dis*, twice; *krotein*, to beat.] *Appl.* a secondary wave of a pulse, or that succeeding the dicrotic.

postembryonic (pöst'ëmbriön'ik) *a.*

[L. *post*, after; Gk. *embryon*, foetus.] *Pert.* the age succeeding the embryonic.

posterior (pöstē'riör) *a.* [L. *posterior*, later.] Situated behind or dorsally; behind the axis; superior, or next the axis.

posterolateral (pös'tērölät'ëräl) *a.* [L. *posterior*, later; *latus*, side.] Placed posteriorly and towards the side; *appl.* arteries.

posteromedial (pös'tērömē'diäl) *a.* [L. *posterior*, later; *medius*, middle.] Placed posteriorly and medianly; *appl.* arteries.

postflagellate (pöstfläj'ëlät) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *flagellum*, lash.] *Appl.* forms of Trypanosome intermediate between flagellates and cyst.

postfrons (pöstfrönz) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *frons*, forehead.] Portion of frons posterior to antennary base line in Insects.

postfrontal (pöstfrün'täl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* a bone occurring behind orbit of some Vertebrates.

postfurca (pöstfür'kā) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *furca*, fork.] A posterior sternal furca of an Insect.

postganglionic (pöstgäng'gliön'ik) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *ganglion*, tumour.] *Appl.* fibres that leave the ganglion; *cf.* preganglionic.

postgena (pöstjē'nā) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *gena*, cheek.] Posterior portion of insect gena.

postglenoid (pöstglē'noid) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *glene*, socket.] Behind the glenoid fossa; *appl.* a small process.

posthepatic (pöst'hëpät'ik) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *hepar*, liver.] *Appl.* latter part of alimentary canal, that from liver to end.

postheterokinesis (pösthët'ërökīnē'sis) *n.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *heteros*, other; *kinesis*, movement.] Case of meiosis in which the sex-chromosome passes undivided to one pole in the second spermatocyte division.

posticous (pösti'küš, pös'tiküš) *a.* [L. *posticus*, behind.] On outer or posterior surface; extrorse; postical.

postischium (pöstis'kiüm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *ischion*, hip.] A lateral process on hinder side of ischium of some Reptiles.

postlabrum (pöstlä'brüm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *labrum*, lip.] Posterior portion of insect labrum, where differentiated.

postminimus (pöstmín'imüs) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *minimus*, smallest.] A rudimentary additional digit occurring occasionally in Amphibia and Mammals.

postnodular (pöstnöd'ülär) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *nodulus* small knot.] *Appl.* a cerebellar fissure between nodule and uvula.

postnotum (pöstnöt'üm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *notum*, back.] Postscutellum, *q.v.*

postorbital (pöstör'bital) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *orbis* circle.] Behind the orbit; *appl.* bone forming part of posterior wall of orbit.

postotic (pöstöt'ik) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *ous*, ear.] Behind the ear; *appl.* a system of nerves.

postparietal (pöst'päri'etäl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *paries*, wall.] *Appl.* paired bones sometimes occurring between parietal and interparietal.

postpatagium (pöst'pätä'jiüm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *patagium*, border.] In Birds, small fold of skin extending between upper arm and trunk.

postpermanent (pöstpër'mänënt) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *permanens*, remaining.] *Appl.* traces of a dentition succeeding the permanent.

postphragma (pöstfräg'mä) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *phragma*, fence.] A phragma developed in relation with a postnotum in Insects.

postpubic (pöstpū'bik) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *pubis*, mature.] At posterior end of pubis; *appl.* processes of pubis parallel to ischium.

postpubis (pöstpū'bis) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *pubes*, adult.] A ventral process or bone of pelvic girdle in some Sauropsida.

postpyramidal (pöst'pīräm'idäl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *pyramis*, pyramid.]

Behind the pyramid; *appl.* a cerebellar fissure.

postscutellum (pöst'skutēl'üm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *scutellum*, small shield.] A projection under meso-scutellar lobe of Insects, the base of mesophragma.

postsphenoid (pöstsfē'noid) *n.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] The posterior part of sphenoid.

poststernellum (pöst'stērnel'üm) *n.* [L. *post*, after; *sternum*, breastplate.] Most posterior portion of an insect sternite.

post-temporal (pöst-tēm'pöräl) *a.* [L. *post*, after; *temporalis*, temporary.] Behind temporal bone; *appl.* bone and fossa.

post-trematic (pöst-trēmät'ik) *a.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *trema*, hole.] *Appl.* nerves running in posterior wall of first gill cleft to pharynx.

postzygapophysis (pöst'zigäpöf'isis) *n.* [L. *post*, after; Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *apo*, from; *physis*, growth.] An articular process on posterior face of neural arch for articulation with succeeding vertebra.

potential (pötēn'shāl) *a.* [L. *potens*, powerful.] Latent, as *appl.* characteristics.

pouch (powch) *n.* [O.F. *pouche*, bag.] A bag-like structure; a sac or bladder, as pharyngeal pouches, marsupial pouch; a pod.

Poupart's ligament [*F. Poupart*, French anatomist.] The inguinal ligament.

powder - down feathers, — those which do not develop beyond the early stage, and which disintegrate the tip into powder.

praeabdomen (prē'äbdō'mēn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *abdomen*, belly.] The anterior, broader part of abdomen of Scorpions.

praeauricular (prē'örük'ülär) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *auricula*, small ear.] *Appl.* a sulcus at anterior part of auricular surface of hip-bone.

praeaxial (prēäk'siäl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *axis*, axle.] On anterior border or surface.

praecentrum (prēsēn'trūm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *centrum*, centre.] The anterior part of vertebral centrum of certain lower Vertebrates.

praecoces (prēkō'sēz) *n. plu.* [L. *prae*, before; *coquere*, to cook.] Newly-hatched birds able to take care of themselves; *cf.* altrices.

praecostal (prēkō'stāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *costa*, rib.] *Appl.* short spurs on basal portion of hind wing of Lepidoptera.

praecrural (prēkroor'āl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *crus*, leg.] On anterior side of leg or thigh.

praecuneus (prēkū'nēus) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *cuneus*, wedge.] The quadrate lobe of cerebrum.

praemaxilla (prēmāksil'ā) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *maxilla*, jaw.] The anterior portion of upper jaw; os incisivum.

praemorse (prēmōrs) *a.* [L. *prae-morsus*, bitten off.] With irregular and abrupt termination, as if end were bitten off.

praecoccipital (prē'ōksip'itāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *occiput*, back of head.] *Appl.* an indentation or notch anterior to occipital pole of cerebral hemispheres.

praeoral (prēō'rāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *os*, mouth.] *Pert.* part of body of a larva anterior to mouth; *appl.* process, loop, lobe, ciliated rings.

praepubic (prēpū'bik) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *pubes*, mature.] On anterior part of pubis; *appl.* elongated processes of pubis of certain Vertebrates.

praepuce (prē'pūs) *n.* [L. *praeputium*, foreskin.] Part of integument of penis which leaves surface at neck and is folded upon itself; foreskin; praeputium; prepuce.

praeputial (prēpū'shiāl) *a.* [L. *praeputium*, foreskin.] *Pert.* the praepuce; *appl.* glands, sac.

praescutum (prēskū'tūm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *scutum*, shield.] The anterior part of notum of an insect thoracic ring.

praesphenoid (prēsēf'noid) *n.* [L.

prae, before; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] The anterior part of sphenoid.

praesternal (prēstēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *sternum*, breast-bone.] *Appl.* jugular notch, on superior border of sternum.

praetarsus (prētār'sūs) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *tarsus*, ankle.] Terminal outgrowth on insect tarsus.

preaxial (prēāk'siāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *axis*, axle.] In front of the axis.

precava (prēkā'vā) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *cavus*, hollow.] The anterior vena cava; precaval vein.

precentral (prēsēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *centrum*, centre.] Anteriorly to centre; *appl.* a sulcus parallel to central sulcus of cerebrum.

prechordal (prēkōr'dāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *chorde*, cord.] Anteriorly to notochord or spinal cord; *appl.* part of base of skull.

precipitins, — specific antibodies formed in blood serum of animals inoculated with certain albumin solutions, animal or vegetable; *e.g.* bacterio-, haemato-, lacto-, myco-, phyto-, zooprecipitin.

preclavia (prēklā'viā) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *clavis*, key.] An element of pectoral girdle.

preclival (prēkli'vāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *clivus*, hill.] *Appl.* fissure in front of clivus of cerebellum.

precoracoid (prēkōr'ākoid) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *korax*, crow.] An anterior ventral bone of pectoral girdle of higher Vertebrates.

precystic (prēsīs'tik) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] *Appl.* small forms appearing before the encystment stage in some Protozoa.

predelineation (prē'dēlinēā'shūn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *de*, down; *linea*, line.] Formation and individualisation of various physiological molecules in definite areas and substances of undeveloped egg, — theory of germinal localisation.

predentary (prēdēn'tāri) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *dens*, tooth.] A bone at tip of jaw of many Dinosaurs.

preepistome (prēp'istōm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *epi*, upon; *stoma*, mouth.] A plate covering basal portion of epistome of certain Arachnids.

preflagellate (prēflāj'ēlāt) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *flagellum*, lash.] *Appl.* forms of Trypanosomes intermediate between cyst and elongate flagellates.

prefloration (prē'flōrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *flos*, flower.] The arrangement of floral leaves in a flower-bud.

prefoliation (prē'fōliā'shūn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *folium*, leaf.] The arrangement of foliage leaves in the bud stage.

preformation theory,—theory according to which it was supposed that each ovum of an animal contained a miniature adult, and that nourishment only was required to develop it into the perfect form.

prefrontal (prēfrūn'tāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *frons*, forehead.] *Appl.* a bone anterior to frontal of certain Vertebrates; *appl.* paired plates or scales anterior to frontal scale in some Reptiles.

pregammatism (prē'gāmā'shūn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *gammation*, *dim.* of Γ.] A bar in front of the gammatism in Palaeospondylus.

preganglionic (prēgāng'glīōn'ik) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *ganglion*, tumour.] *Appl.* the (usually) medullated fibres from spinal cord to sympathetic cell station.

preglobulin (prēglōb'ūlin) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *globulus*, small globe.] A compound proteid of white blood corpuscles.

prehallux (prēhāl'ūks) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *hallux*, great toe.] A rudimentary additional digit on hind limb.

prehalter (prēhāl'tērēz) *n. plu.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *halter*, weight.] The squamae of Diptera.

prehaustorium (prē'hōstō'rīūm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *haurire*, to drink.] A rudimentary root-like sucker.

prehensile (prēhēn'sil) *a.* [L. *prehendere*, to seize.] Adapted for holding, as a suctorial tentacle.

prehepatic (prē'hēpāt'ik) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *hepar*, liver.] *Appl.* part of digestive tract anterior to liver.

preheterokinesis (prēhēt'ērōkīnē'sis) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *heteros*, other; *kinesis*, movement.] Case of meiosis in which the sex-chromosome passes undivided to one pole in the first spermatocyte division.

preinterparietal (prēin'tērparī'ētāl) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *inter*, between; *paries*, wall.] One of two small upper membranous centres of formation of supraoccipital.

prelacteal (prēlāk'tēāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *lac*, milk.] *Pert.* a dentition which may occur previous to the milk dentition.

prelocalisation (prēlō'kālīzā'shūn) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *locus*, place.] The theory that certain portions of ovum are predestined to develop into certain organs or parts.

premaxilla (prē'māksil'ā) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *maxilla*, jaw.] A paired bone anterior to maxilla in most Vertebrates.

premaxillary (prē'māksil'ārī) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *maxilla*, jaw.] Anterior to maxilla; *pert.* premaxilla.

premedian (prēmē'diān) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *medius*, middle.] Anterior to middle of body or part; *appl.* vein in front of median vein of certain insect wings.

premolar (prēmō'lār) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *mola*, mill.] *Appl.* teeth developed between canines and molars, bicuspid teeth.

prenasal (prēnā'zāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *nasus*, nose.] A bone developed in septum in front of mesethmoid in certain skulls.

preocular (prēōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *oculus*, eye.] In front of the eye; as antennae, scales.

preoperculum (prē'ōpēr'kulūm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *operculum*, cover.] Anterior membrane bone of operculum or gill-cover; preopercle.

preoral (prēō'rāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *os*, mouth.] Situated in front of mouth; *appl.* cilia, etc.

preorbital (prēōr'bītāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *orbis*, circle.] Anterior to orbit; *appl.* a membrane bone of Teleosts.

preparietal (prēpārī'ētāl) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *paries*, wall.] A bone in front of parietals in some extinct Reptiles.

prepatagium (prēpātā'jīūm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *patagium*, border.] The alar membrane, or fold of skin extending between upper arm and forearm of Birds.

prephragma (prēfrāg'mā) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *phragma*, fence.] A phragma developed in relation with the notum of Insects.

prepituitary (prē'pitū'itārī) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *pituita*, phlegm.] Anterior lobe of the pituitary gland; prehypophysis.

preplacental (prē'plāsēn'tāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *placenta*, flat cake.] Occurring before placenta formation or development.

prepollex (prēpōl'ēks) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *pollex*, thumb.] A rudimentary additional digit occurring sometimes preaxially to thumb of certain Amphibians and Mammals.

prepotency (prēpō'tēnsī) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *potens*, powerful.] The fertilisation of a flower by pollen from another flower in preference to pollen from its own stamens, when both are offered simultaneously; capacity of one parent to transmit more characteristics to offspring than the other parent.

prepotent (prēpō'tētēnt) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *potens*, powerful.] Transmitting the majority of characteristics; *appl.* a flower exhibiting a preference for cross-pollination.

prepubis (prēpū'bis) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *pubes*, mature.] Part of pelvic girdle of certain Reptiles, anterior to pubis.

prepupa (prēpū'pā) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *pupa*, puppet.] A quiescent stage preceding the pupal in some Insects.

prepyramidal (prē'pīrām'idāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *pyramis*, pyramid.] In front of pyramid; *appl.* a cerebellar fissure.

prescutum (prēskū'tūm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *scutum*, shield.] Anterior sclerite of insect notum.

presphenoid (prēs'fē'noid) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *sphen*, wedge.] In many Vertebrates, a cranial bone anterior to the basisphenoid.

pressor (prēs'ōr) *a.* [L. *pressare*, to press.] *Appl.* nerve-fibres which, when stimulated, cause a rise of arterial pressure.

pressure (prēsh'ūr) *n.* [L. *pressare*, to press.] Tension in plant tissue caused by turgidity of cells.

presternal (prēstēr'nāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *sternum*, breast-bone.] Situated in front of sternum or breast-bone; *pert.* anterior part of sternum.

presternum (prēstēr'nūm) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *sternum*, breast-bone.] The manubrium, or anterior part of sternum.

pretrematic (prētrēmāt'ik) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *trema*, hole.] *Appl.* nerves running in anterior wall of first gill cleft to pharynx.

prevertebral (prēvēr'tēbrāl) *a.* [L. *prae*, before; *vertebra*, vertebra.] *Pert.* or situated in region in front of vertebral column; *appl.* portion of base of skull; *appl.* ganglia of sympathetic system.

prevomer (prēvō'mēr) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; *vomer*, ploughshare.] In Monotremes, a membrane bone in floor of nasal cavities; the dumb-bell, or paradoxical bone.

prezygapophysis (prēzī'gāpōf'isis) *n.* [L. *prae*, before; Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *apo*, from; *physis*, growth.] A process on anterior face of neural arch for articulation with vertebra in front.

prickle (prik'ēl) *n.* [A.S. *prica*, point.] A pointed process arising through epidermal tissue.

prickle cells,—cells of deeper layers of stratified squamous epithelium; they have short, fine, marginal, connecting fibrils.

primary (pri'māri) *a.* [L. *primus*, first.] First; principal; original; *appl.* axis, feathers, meristem, root, wood; palaeozoic.

primaxil (primāk'sil) *n.* [L. *primus*, first; *axilla*, armpit.] The first axillary arm of a Crinoid.

primibrachs (pri'mibrāks) *n. plu.* [L. *primus*, first; *brachia*, arms.] In Crinoids, all brachials up to and including the first axillary.

primine (pri'min) *n.* [L. *primus*, first.] The external integument of an ovule; occasionally *appl.* first-formed or internal coat.

primate (prim'it) *n.* [L. *primus*, first.] The first of any pair of individuals of a catenoid colony in pseudo-conjugation of Gregarinida, in which protomerite of one (the satellite) becomes attached to deutomerite of another (the primate).

primitive (prim'itiv) *a.* [L. *primitivus*, early.] Of earliest origin; *appl.* groove, knot, streak, aorta, palate.

primordial (primôr'diāl) *a.* [L. *primordium*, beginning.] Primitive; original; first commenced; *appl.* ova, cell, utricle.

primordium (primôr'diūm) *n.* [L. *primordium*, beginning.] Original form; a structure when first indicating assumption of form; anlage.

prionodont (pri'ōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *prion*, saw; *odous*, tooth.] Saw-toothed; *appl.* Stag-beetles with smallest development of mandible projections.

prismatic (prizmāt'ik) *a.* [L. *prisma*, prism.] Like a prism; *appl.* leaves; consisting of prisms, as prismatic layer of shells.

proamnion (prōām'nīōn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *amnion*, foetal membrane.] An area of blastoderm in front of head of early embryos of higher Vertebrates.

proangiosperm (prōān'jōspērm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *angeion*, vessel; *sperma*, seed.] A fossil type of angiosperm.

proatlas (prōāt'lās) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *Atlas*.] A median bone

intercalated between atlas and skull in certain Reptiles.

probosciform (prō'bōsid'ifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *proboskis*, trunk; L. *forma*, shape.] Proboscis-like; *appl.* In-fusorians with tentacles on a proboscis-like process.

proboscis (prōbōs'is) *n.* [Gk. *proboskis*, trunk.] A trunk-like process of head, as of Insects, Annelids, Nemertean, Elephants.

procambial strand,—a longitudinal strand of elongated cells near periphery of plerome of a vascular bundle; desmogen strand.

procambium (prōkām'bīūm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; L.L. *cambium*, nutriment.] The tissue from which vascular bundles are developed.

procarp (prō'kârp) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *karpōs*, fruit.] The female organ of red Seaweeds, a one or more celled structure containing no differentiated oosphere.

procartilage (prōkâr'tilēj) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *cartilago*, gristle.] The early stage of cartilage.

proceroid (prōsēr'koid) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *kerkos*, tail; *eidōs*, form.] Larval form of certain Cestodes in first intermediate host.

prochorion (prōkō'rīōn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *chorion*, skin.] An enveloping structure of blastodermic vesicle preceding formation of chorion.

prochromatin (prōkrō'mätin) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *chroma*, colour.] Plasmosome substance.

prochromosome (prōkrō'mōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *chroma*, colour; *soma*, body.] A discrete mass of basichromatin, primordium of the future chromosome.

procoelous (prōsē'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *koilos*, hollow.] With concave anterior face, as vertebral centra.

procoracoid (prōkōr'ākoid) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *korax*, crow; *eidōs*, form.] An anteriorly directed process from glenoid fossa of Urodeles.

procryptic (prōkrīp'tik) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *kryptos*, hidden.] With coloration adapted for concealment.

proctal (prók'täl) *a.* [Gk. *proktos*, anus.] Anal; *appl.* fish fins.

proctodaeum (prók'tödē'üm) *n.* [Gk. *proktos*, anus; *odos*, way.] The latter part of embryonic alimentary canal, formed by anal invagination; a similar ectoderm-lined part in certain Invertebrates.

procumbent (pröküm'bënt) *a.* [L. *pro*, forward; *cumbens*, lying down.] Prostrate; trailing on the ground; *appl.* stems.

prodentine (prödén'tin) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *dens*, tooth.] A layer of uncalcified matrix capping tooth cusps before formation of dentine.

proembryo (pröëm'brjö) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *embryon*, foetus.] An embryonic structure preceding true embryo; first results of spore segmentation.

progamete (prö'gämēt) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *gamos*, union.] A structure giving rise to gametes by abstriction, in certain Fungi.

progamic (prögäm'ik) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* brood-division for gamete production.

progastrin (prögäs'trín) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *gaster*, stomach.] Precursor of gastric secretion in mucous membrane of stomach.

progeotropism (prö'jëöt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *ge*, earth; *trope*, turn.] Positive geotropism.

proglottides (pröglöt'idéz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *glotta*, tongue.] The propagative body-segments of a tape-worm, formed by strobilisation from neck; *sing.* proglottis.

prognathous (prögnäth'üs) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, forth; *gnathos*, jaw.] Having prominent or projecting jaws; with projecting anthers.

progonal (prögö'näl) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *gonos*, offspring.] *Appl.* sterile anterior portion of genital ridge.

prohydrotropism (prö'hidröt'röpizm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *hydor*, water; *trope*, turn.] Positive hydrotropism.

projectile (pröjék'til) *a.* [L. *pro*, forth; *jacere*, to throw.] Protrusible; that can be thrust forward.

projection (pröjék'shün) *n.* [L. *pro*, forth; *jacere*, to throw.] The referring of stimulations to end-organs of sense by means of connecting projection nerve-fibres.

projicient (pröjish'ént) *a.* [L. *projiciens*, projecting.] *Appl.* sense organs whose stimuli are at a distance, as sight, sound.

prolactin (pröläk'tin) *n.* [L. *pro*, for; *lac*, milk.] The lactogenic preputiary hormone.

prolan, — a gonadotropic hormone occurring in various tissues and body-fluids during pregnancy in some Mammals, as in urine of pregnant women.

proleg (prö'lëg) *n.* [L. *pro*, for; M.E. *leg*, leg.] An unjointed abdominal appendage of arthropod larvae.

proliferate (prölif'erät) *v.* [L. *proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear.] To reproduce repeatedly.

proliferation (prölif'erä'shün) *n.* [L. *proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear.] Prolification; increase by frequent and repeated reproduction.

proliferous (prölif'erüs) *a.* [L. *proles*, offspring; *ferre*, to bear.] Multiplying quickly; *appl.* bud-bearing leaves; developing supernumerary parts abnormally.

promeristem (prömer'istém) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *meristes*, divider.] Meristem of growing point and embryonic rudiments.

promitosis (prö'mitö'sis) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *mitos*, thread.] A simple type of mitosis, exemplified in nuclei of protokaryon type.

promontory (pröm'öntöri) *n.* [L. *pro*, forth; *mons*, mountain.] Prominence or projection, as of cochlea.

promorphology (prö'mörföl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *morphe*, form; *logos*, discourse.] Morphology from the geometrical standpoint.

promuscis (prömüs'is) *n.* [L. *promuscis*, proboscis.] The proboscis of Hemiptera.

promycelium (prō'misē'liūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *mykes*, mushroom.] Mycelium developed from a zygospore, itself giving rise to a sporangium.

pronate (prō'nāt) *a.* [L. *pronare*, to bend forward.] Prone; inclined.

pronation (prōnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *pronare*, to bend forward.] Act by which palm of hand is turned downwards by means of pronator muscles; *cf.* supination.

pronephric (prōnēf'rik) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *nephros*, kidney.] *Pert.* or in region of pronephros; *appl.* duct, tubules.

pronephros (prōnēf'rōs) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *nephros*, kidney.] The head-kidney of embryonic life.

pronotum (prōnō'tūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *noton*, back.] The dorsal part of prothorax of Insects.

pronucleus (prōnū'klēūs) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *nucleus*, kernel.] Egg or sperm nucleus after maturation.

pronymph (prō'nīm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *nympha*, maid.] The stage in metamorphosis of Diptera preceding nymph stage.

prooestrus (prōē'strūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *oistros*, gadfly.] Period of preparation for pregnancy; phase before oestrus, or heat.

proostracum (prōōs'trākūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *ostrakon*, shell.] The horny pen of a decapod dibranchiate shell or Belemnite.

prootic (prōōt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *ous*, ear.] The anterior bone of otic capsule in Vertebrates.

propagative (prōp'agā'tiv) *a.* [L. *propagare*, to propagate.] Reproductive; *appl.* a cell, a phase, an individual of a colony.

propagulum (prōpāg'ulūm) *n.* [L. *propagare*, to propagate.] A bud or shoot capable of developing into an adult; propagule.

propatagium,—prepatagium, *q.v.*

prophase (prō'fāz) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *phasis*, appearance.] The preparatory changes, the first stage in mitosis.

prophloem,—protophloem, *q.v.*

prophototropism (prō'fōtōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gr. *pro*, for; *phos*, light; *trope*, turn.] Positive phototropism.

prophyllum (prōfil'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *phyllon*, leaf.] A small bract.

propleuron (prōploor'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pleura*, side.] A lateral plate of prothorax of Insects.

propneustic (prōpnū'stik) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *phnein*, to breathe.] With only prothoracic spiracles open for respiration.

propodeon (prōpō'dēōn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pous*, foot.] An abdominal segment of Hymenoptera in front of petiole or podoon; otherwise the median segment, Latraille's segment, epinotum; propodeum.

propodite (prō'pōdit) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pous*, foot.] In Malacostraca, foot segment sixth from body.

propodium (prōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pous*, foot.] The small anterior part of a Molluscan foot.

proprioceptor (prō'priōsēp'tōr) *n.* [L. *proprius*, one's own; *capere*, to take.] A receptor in body tissues or structures conveying information concerning state of the organ or part, transmitted along the proprioceptive nerve paths.

propriogenic (prō'priōjēn'ik) *a.* [L. *proprius*, one's own; *genus*, race.] *Appl.* effectors other than muscle, or organs which are both receptors and effectors; *cf.* myogenic.

propterygium (prō'tērij'iūm, prōp'tērij'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pterygion*, little wing.] The foremost of three basals supporting pectoral fin of Elasmobranchs.

propulsive pseudopodium,—in some Neosporidia, a pseudopodium developed posteriorly which by its elongation pushes the body forward.

propupa (prōpū'pā) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *pupa*, puppet.] Stage in insect metamorphosis preceding pupa stage.

propygidium (prō'pīgīd'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *pyge*, rump.] The dorsal plate anterior to pygidium in Coleoptera.

prorachis (prōrā'kīs) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *rhachis*, spine.] The face of Pennatulacea which is sterile and coincides with asulcar aspect of terminal zooid.

proscapula (prōskāp'ulā) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] The clavicle.

proscolox (prōskō'lēks) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *skolox*, worm.] A rounded cyst with fluid-filled cavity, a stage in development of Tape-worm.

prosecretin (prō'sēkrē'tin) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *secretus*, separated.] The precursor of secretin; prosecretine.

prosencephalon (prōs'ēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *engkephalos*, brain.] Telencephalon, or fore-brain.

prosenchyma (prōsēng'kimā) *n.* [Gk. *pros*, near; *engchyma*, infusion.] Tissue of prosenchymatous cells.

prosenchymatous (prōs'ēngkī'mātūs) *a.* [Gk. *pros*, near; *engchyma*, infusion.] *Appl.* elongated pointed cells, with thin or thick cell-walls, in plant tissue.

prosethoid (prōsēth'moid) *n.* [Gk. *pros*, near; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, form.] An anterior cranial bone of Teleosts.

prosiphon (prōsī'fōn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, for; *siphon*, tube.] A spout-like prolongation of edges of mantle-flaps of certain Molluscs.

prosocoel (prōs'ōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *proso*, forward; *koiolos*, hollow.] A narrow cavity in epistome of Molluscoidea, the first main part of coelom.

prosodetic (prōs'ōdēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *prosodos*, advance.] Anterior to beak; *appl.* certain bivalve ligaments.

prosodus (prōs'ōdūs) *n.* [Gk. *prosodos*, advance.] A delicate canalicule between chamber and incurrent canal in some Sponges.

prosoma (prōsō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *soma*, body.] The anterior part of body; a cephalothorax.

prosopyle (prōs'ōpīl) *n.* [Gk. *proso*, forward; *pyle*, gate.] The aperture of communication between adjacent incurrent and flagellate canals in some Sponges.

prostalia (prōstā'liā) *n. plu.* [L. *pro*, forth; *stare*, to stand.] Projecting spicules of Hexactinellids.

prostate (prōs'tāt) *a.* [L. *pro*, before; *stare*, to stand.] *Appl.* a gland placed around commencement of male urethra in pelvic cavity.

prostatic (prōstāt'ik) *a.* [L. *pro*, before; *stare*, to stand.] *Pert.* prostate gland; *appl.* duct, nerve, sinus, utricle, hormone.

prostemmate (prōstēm'āt) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *stemma*, wreath.] *Appl.* an ante-ocular structure or organ of some Collembola, of doubtful function; prostemmatic.

prosternum (prōstēr'nūm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *sternum*, breast-bone.] Ventral part of prothorax of Insects.

prosthion (prōs'thiōn) *n.* [Gk. *prosthios*, foremost.] The alveolar point; middle point of upper alveolar arch.

prostomiate (prōstō'miāt) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *stoma*, mouth.] Having a portion of head in front of mouth.

prostomium (prōstō'miūm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *stoma*, mouth.] In Worms and Molluscs, part of head anterior to mouth.

prostrate (prōs'trāt) *a.* [L. *prostratus*, thrown down.] Procumbent; trailing on the ground.

protandris (prōtān'drīzm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *aner*, male.] Protandry; sometimes exclusively in zoological application.

protandrous (prōtān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *aner*, male.] Exhibiting protandry; proterandrous.

protandry (prōtān'drī) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *aner*, male.] Condition of hermaphrodite plants and animals where male elements mature and are shed before female elements mature; proterandry.

protegulum (prōtēg'ulūm) *n.* [L. *pro*, before; *tegulum*, covering.] The semicircular or semielliptical embryonic shell of Brachiopods.

proteid (prō'tēid) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *eidos*, form.] The nitrogenous material of plant cells; albuminous substance; a term subject to varying restrictions in different authors.

protein (prō'tēin) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first.] Albuminous substance; a nitrogenous compound of cell protoplasm; the sum-total of nitrogen present in protoplasm; a term of variable application.

protentomon (prōtēn'tōmōn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *entomon*, insect.] The hypothetical archetype of Insects.

proteoclastic (prō'tēōklās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *klan*, to break.] *Appl.* enzymes or ferments which break down proteins.

proteolytic (prō'tēōlīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *lysis*, loosing.] *Appl.* ferments which change proteins into proteoses and peptones, as pepsin, trypsin.

proteose (prō'tēōs) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first.] The first cleavage product of action of hydrolysis on a protein molecule.

proteranthous (prō'tērān'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *proteros*, earlier; *anthos*, flower.] Flowering before foliage leaves appear.

proteroglyph (prō'tērōglif) *a.* [Gk. *proteros*, earlier; *glyphein*, to carve.] With specialised fang teeth in anterior upper jaw region.

Proterozoic (prō'tērōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *proteros*, earlier; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* or *appl.* geological era before Palaeozoic, the age of primitive Invertebrates.

prothallium,—prothallus, *q.v.*

prothalloid (prōthāl'oid) *a.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thallos*, young shoot; *eidōs*, form.] Like a prothallus.

prothallus (prōthāl'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thallos*, young shoot.] A small, thin, fleshy mass developed from spores of Ferns, itself producing antheridia and archegonia.

protheca (prōthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *theke*, box.] The rudiment of coral formation; basal part of coral calicle.

prothorax (prōthō'rāks) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thorax*, breast.] Anterior thoracic segment of Arthropods.

prothrombin (prōthrōm'bīn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *thrombos*, clot.] Thrombogen; the forerunner of thrombin,

a partial agent in coagulation of blood.

prothyalosome (prōthī'ālōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *hyalos*, glass; *soma*, body.] The area surrounding germinal spot in germinal vesicle.

Protista (prōtis'tā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protistos*, first of all.] The primitive organisms from which animals and plants arose; protobionta; proto-phytes and protozoa.

Protistology (prō'tistōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *protistos*, first of all; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with primitive forms of life.

protobasidium (prō'tōbāsīd'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *basidion*, small pedestal.] A basidium producing a mycelium of four cells from each of which a sporidium is developed by abstriction.

protoblast (prō'tōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *blastos*, bud.] A naked cell, devoid of membrane; first or single-cell stage of an embryo; internal-bud stage in life-history of Neosporidia.

protobroch (prō'tōbrōk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *brochos*, mesh.] *Appl.* nuclei of gonia in resting stage; *cf.* deutobroch.

protocephalon (prō'tōkēf'ālōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kephale*, head.] First of six segments composing insect head.

protocercal (prō'tōsēr'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kērkos*, tail.] Having caudal fin divided into two equal lobes; diphyccercal, the primitive form of caudal fin.

protocerebron (prō'tōsēr'ēbron), **protocerebrum** (prō'tōsēr'ēbrūm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *L. cerebrum*, brain.] Anterior pair of ganglionic centres of Crustacea.

protcnemes (prō'tōknēmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kneme*, wheel-spoke.] The six primary pairs of mesenteries of Zoantharia.

protoconch (prō'tōkōngk) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kongche*, shell.] The larval shell of Molluscs, indicated by cicatrix on adult shell.

protocone (prō'tōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *konos*, cone.] Inner cusp of upper molar.

protoconid (prō'tōkō'nīd) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *konos*, cone; *eidos*, form.] External cusp of lower molar.

protoconule (prō'tōkō'nūl) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *konos*, cone.] Anterior intermediate cusp of upper molar.

protocranium (prō'tōkrā'nīum) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *kranion*, skull.] Posterior part of insect epicranium.

protoepiphyte (prō'tōēp'īfit) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *epi*, upon; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing upon another and getting all its nourishment from that other.

protogenic (prō'tōjē'nīk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *genos*, offspring.] Persistent from beginning of development.

protogynous (prōtōj'īnūs) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *gyne*, woman.] Having female elements mature before male; proterogynous.

protogyny (prōtōj'īni) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *gyne*, woman.] Condition of hermaphrodite plants and animals in which female elements mature and are spent before maturation of male elements; proterogyny.

protokaryon (prō'tōkār'īōn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *karyon*, nut.] A simple or primitive nucleus consisting of a mass of chromatin suspended in nuclear sap, as in small limax Amoebae.

protoloph (prō'tōlōf) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *lophos*, crest.] Anterior transverse crest of upper molars.

protomala (prō'tōmāl'ā) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *L. mala*, cheek.] A Myriapod mandible.

protomerite (prōtōm'ērit) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *meros*, part.] Anterior part of medullary protoplasm of adult Gregarines; see primate.

protomonostelic (prō'tōmōn'ōstēl'īk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *monos*, alone; *stela*, column.] *Appl.* stem or root with protostele or central cylinder.

protonema (prō'tōnēmā) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *nema*, thread.] The thallus of Mosses from which the moss plant buds.

protonematoid (prō'tōnēm'atoid) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *nema*, thread; *eidos*, form.] Like a protonema.

protonephridial (prō'tōnēfrīd'īāl) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *nephros*, kidney.] *Appl.* excretory water-vascular system of Flat-worms.

protonephridium (prō'tōnēfrīd'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *nephros*, kidney; *idion*, dim.] The primitive excretory tube, with coelomic opening or protonephridiostome.

protoneurone (prō'tōnūr'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *neuron*, nerve.] The primitive intermediary cell connecting receptor with effector.

protopathic (prō'tōpāth'īk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.* stimuli and nerve systems concerned with pain, heat, and cold.

protopepsia (prō'tōpēp'siā) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *pepsis*, digesting.] Solution and alteration of food-material accomplished in stomach.

protophloem (prō'tōflō'ēm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *phloios*, tree-bark.] The first phloem elements of a vascular bundle.

protophyte (prō'tōfit) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *phyton*, plant.] A unicellular vegetable organism or primitive plant; protophyton.

protoplasm (prō'tōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *plasma*, form.] Living cell substance; cytoplasm and karyoplasm.

protoplasmic (prō'tōplāz'mīk) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *plasma*, form.] *Pert.* or consisting of protoplasm.

protoplast (prō'tōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *plastos*, formed.] An energid; a living uninucleate primitive protoplasmic unit; protoplasm of one cell.

protopod (prō'tōpōd) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *pous*, foot.] With feet or legs on anterior segments.

protopodite (prō'tōpōdīt) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *pous*, foot.] Basal segment of Arthropod limb.

protospore (prō'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *sporos*, seed.] A spore of first generation; a mycelium-producing spore.

protostele (prō'töstēl) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *stele*, column.] Concentric bundle or central cylinder of vascular tissue of most roots and some stems.

protostigmata (prō'töstig'mätä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *stigma*, pricked mark.] Two primary gill slits of embryo.

protostoma (prō'töstō'mä) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *stoma*, mouth.] Original mouth of gastrula.

protostylic (prō'töstil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *stylos*, column.] Exhibiting protostyly, or having lower jaw connected with cranium by original dorsal end of arch.

prototheca (prō'töthē'kä) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *theke*, box.] A skeletal cup-shaped plate at aboral end of coral embryo, the first skeletal formation.

prothotherian (prō'töthē'riän) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *therion*, small animal.] *Appl.* egg-laying Mammals, without placenta.

prototroch (prō'tötörök) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *trochos*, wheel.] A pre-oral circlet of cilia of a trochosphere or Trochelminth larva.

prototrophic (prō'tötöröf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *trophē*, nourishment.] Nourished from one supply or in one manner only; *appl.* Bacteria; feeding on inorganic matter, *appl.* plants.

prototype (prō'tötöp) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *typos*, model.] An original type species or example; an ancestral form.

protovertebrae (prō'tövä'r'tēbrē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *L. vertebra*, vertebra.] A series of primitive segments in a vertebrate embryo.

protoxylem (prō'tözi'lēm) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *xylon*, wood.] Primary xylem lying next pith of stems.

protozoaea (prō'tözō'ēä) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *zoon*, animal.] Stage in life-history of certain Arthropods succeeding free-swimming nauplius.

Protozoology (prō'tözōöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *zoon*, animal; *logos*, discourse.] The department of Zoology dealing with Protozoa.

protozoon (prō'tözō'ön) *n.*, **protozoa** (prō'tözō'ä) *plu.* [Gk. *protos*, first; *zoon*, animal.] A unicellular or non-cellular animal organism.

protractor (prüträk'tör) *n.* [*L. pro*, forth; *tractus*, drawn out.] A muscle which draws out or extends a part.

protriaene (prō'triēn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *triaina*, trident.] A triaene with anteriorly-directed branchés.

provaccine (prüväk'sin) *n.* [*L. pro*, for; *vacca*, cow.] Preparation of dead bacteria for immunisation purposes, as against typhoid.

proventriculus (prü'ventrik'ülüs) *n.* [*L. pro*, before; *ventriculus*, small stomach.] In Insects, the digestive chamber anterior to stomach; in Worms, that anterior to gizzard; in Birds, the glandular stomach anterior to gizzard.

provinculum (prüving'külüm) *n.* [*L. pro*, before; *vinculum*, chain.] A primitive hinge of young stages of certain Lamellibranchia.

provitamin (prüvítämin) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *L. vita*, life; *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] Precursor of vitamin, as carotene of vitamin A.

proximal (prük'simäl) *a.* [*L. proximus*, next.] Nearest body or centre or base of attachment; *opp.* distal.

prozymogen (prüzi'möjēn) *n.* [Gk. *pro*, before; *zyme*, leaven; *genos*, birth.] Precursor of zymogen, activated by secretin.

pruinose (prüo'inös) *a.* [*L. pruina*, hoar-frost.] Covered with whitish particles or globules; covered by bloom.

psalterium (psältē'riüm) *n.* [*L. psalterium*, psalter.] The third stomach of Ruminants, the omasum, or manyplies; the lyra, a thin triangular lamina joining lateral portions of fornix.

psammophilous (psämöf'flüs) *a.* [Gk. *psammos*, sand; *philos*, loving.] Thriving in sandy places.

psammophyte (psäm'öfit) *n.* [Gk. *psammos*, sand; *phyton*, plant.] A plant growing in dry, sandy ground.

pseudambulacrum (sū'dāmbulā'-krūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ambulare*, to walk.] The lancet-plate, with adhering side-plates and covering plates, of *Blastoidea*.

pseudannual (sūdān'ūāl, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *annus*, year.] A plant which completes its growth in one year but provides a bulb or other means of surviving winter.

pseudoposematic (sūdāp'ōsemāt'ik, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *apo*, from; *sema*, sign.] Imitating warning coloration or other protective features of hurtful animals.

pseudaxis (sūdāk'sis, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *axis*, axle.] An apparent main axis.

pseudhaemal (sūdhē'māl, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *haima*, blood.] *Appl.* the vascular system of certain Worms and Echinoderms.

pseudholoptic (sū'dhōlōp'tik, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *holos*, whole; *optikos*, relating to sight.] Intermediate between holoptic and dichoptic, conditions in eyes of Diptera.

pseudimago (sū'dīmā'gō, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *imago*, image.] Stage between pupa and imago in metamorphosis of certain Insects; subimago.

pseudoalveolar (sū'dōālvē'ōlār, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *alveus*, hollow.] *Appl.* a structure of cytoplasm containing starch grains or deutoplasm spheres.

pseudoaquatic (sū'dōākwāt'ik, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *aqua*, water.] Thriving in moist ground.

pseudoblepharoplast (sū'dōblēf'ārō-plāst, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *blepharon*, eyelid; *plastos*, formed.] Temporary concentration of chromatin near centriole in sperm-formation of certain Insects.

pseudobrachium (sū'dōbrā'kīūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *brachion*, arm.] The kind of arm formed from elongated pterygials of pectoral fin of Pediculates.

pseudobranchia (sū'dōbrāng'kiā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false;

branchia, gills.] An accessory gill of some Fishes, not respiratory in function.

pseudobulb (sū'dōbūlb, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *bulbus*, bulb.] A thickened internode of Orchids for storage of water and reserves.

pseudobulbil (sū'dōbūl'bīl, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *bulbus*, bulb.] An outgrowth of some Ferns, a substitute for sporangia.

pseudobulbous (sū'dōbūl'būs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *bulbus*, bulb.] Adapted to xerophytic conditions through development of pseudobulbs.

pseudocarp (sū'dōkārp, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *karpos*, fruit.] A false fruit, one in which other parts than ovary assist in formation.

pseudocellus (sū'dōsēl'ūs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ocellus*, little eye.] One of scattered sense organs of unknown function in certain Insects.

pseudocentrous (sū'dōsēn'trūs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *centrum*, centre.] *Appl.* vertebrae composed of two pairs of arcualia meeting and forming a suture laterally.

pseudochromatin, — prochromatin, *q.v.*

pseudoconch (sū'dōkōngk, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *kongche*, shell.] A structure developed above and behind the true concha in Crocodiles.

pseudocone (sū'dōkōn, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *konos*, cone.] A soft gelatinous cone occurring in numbers in some insect eyes.

pseudoconjugation (sū'dōkōnjōogā'-shūn, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *cum*, with; *jugum*, yoke.] Conjugation of Sporozoa in which two individuals, temporarily and without true fusion, join end to end, proto-merite to deutomerite, or side to side.

pseudocostate (sū'dōkōs'tāt, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *costa*, rib.] False-veined; having a marginal vein uniting all others.

pseudocyst (sū'dōsīst, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *kystis*, bladder.] A residual protoplasmic mass which swells and ruptures, liberating spores of Sporozoa.

pseudodeltidium (sū'dōdēltīd'īum, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *Δ*, delta; *idion*, dim.] A plate partly or entirely closing deltidial fissure in ventral valve of certain Testicardines.

pseudoderm (sū'dōdērm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *derma*, skin.] A kind of covering or skin of certain compact Sponges, formed also towards pseudogastric cavity.

pseudodont (sū'dōdōnt, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *odous*, tooth.] Having false or horny teeth, as Monotremes.

pseudofoliaceous (sū'dōfōlīā'shūs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *L. folium*, leaf.] With expansions resembling leaves.

pseudogaster (sū'dōgās'tēr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *gaster*, stomach.] An apparent gastral cavity of certain Sponges, opening to exterior by pseudoosculum and having true oscula opening into itself.

pseudogastrula (sū'dōgās'troolā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *gaster*, stomach.] The stage of Sycon development when archaeocytes become completely enclosed by flagellate cells.

pseudogyne (sū'dōjīn, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *gyne*, female.] A worker ant with female thoracic characters.

pseudoheart, — the axial organ of Echinoderms.

pseudolamina (sū'dōlām'īnā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *L. lamina*, plate.] Expanded apical portion of a phyllode.

pseudomanubrium (sū'dōmānū'brīum, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *L. manubrium*, handle.] The manubrium considered as a process of subumbrella where the former contains the gastric cavity, in certain Trachylinae.

pseudometamerism (sū'dōmētām'ērīzm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *meta*, after; *meros*, part.] Apparent serial segmentation; an approximation to metamerism, as in certain Flat-worms.

pseudomitotic (sū'dōmītōt'ik, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *mitos*, thread.] Diaschistic, *q.v.*

pseudomixis (sū'dōmīk'sīs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *mixis*, mixing.] A form of nuclear fusion, not regularly sexual, leading to embryo formation.

pseudomonocotyledonous (sū'dōmōn'ōkōtīlē'dōnūs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *monos*, alone; *kotyledon*, cup-like hollow.] With two cotyledons coalescing to appear as one.

pseudomonocyclic (sū'dōmōn'ōsīk'lik, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *monos*, alone; *kyklos*, circle.] *Appl.* Crinoids with infrabasals absent in adults but present in young or in near ancestors.

pseudonavicella (sū'dōnāvīsel'ā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *L. navicella*, small boat.] A small boat-shaped spore containing sporozoites, in Sporozoa.

pseudonuclein, — paranuclein, *q.v.*

pseudonucleoli (sū'dōnūklē'ōlī, psū-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *L. nucleus*, kernel.] Knots or granules in nuclear reticulum not true nucleoli.

pseudonychium (sū'dōnīk'īum, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *onyx*, claw.] A lobe of process between claws of Insects.

pseudoosculum (sū'dōōs'kūlūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *L. osculum*, small mouth.] The exterior opening of a pseudogaster.

pseudoparenchyma (sū'dōpārēng'kīmā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *para*, beside; *engchyma*, infusion.] A tissue-like collection of hyphae resembling parenchyma.

pseudoperculum (sū'dōpēr'kūlūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *L. operculum*, lid.] A structure resembling an operculum or closing membrane.

pseudoperianth (sū'döpēr'fānth, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *peri*, round; *anthos*, flower.] An archegonium-investing envelope of certain Liver-worts.

pseudoperidium (sū'döpērīd'fūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *peridion*, small wallet.] The aeciospore envelope of certain Fungi.

pseudoplasmodium (sū'döpłāzmō'diūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *plasma*, form.] An aggregation of amoebulae without fusion of their protoplasm.

pseudopod (sū'döpōd, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *pous*, foot.] A foot-like body-wall process of certain larvae.

pseudopodiospore (sūdöpō'diōspōr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *pous*, foot; *sporos*, seed.] An amoebula or amoeboid swarm-spore which moves by means of pseudopodia.

pseudopodium (sū'döpō'diūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *pous*, foot; *eidōs*, form.] A blunt protrusion of ectoplasm serving for locomotion and prehension in Protozoa; in certain Mosses, the sporogonium-supporting pedicel; pseudopod.

pseudopore (sū'döpōr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *poros*, channel.] A small orifice between outermost tube and intercanal system of certain Sponges.

pseudopregnancy (sū'döpřēg'nānsī, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *prae*, before; *gignere*, to beget.] Condition of development of accessory reproductive organs simulating true pregnancy, although fertilisation has not taken place.

pseudopupa (sū'döpū'pā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *pupa*, puppet.] The semi-pupa or coarctate stage of certain insect larvae.

pseudoramosa (sū'dōrā'mōs, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ramus*, branch.] Having false branches.

pseudoramulus (sū'dōrām'ūlūs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ramulus*, small branch.] A spurious branch of certain Algae.

pseudo-reduction,—the preliminary

division of chromatin-rods preceding formation of tetrads and actual reduction in maturation.

pseudorhabdites (sū'dōrāb'dīts, psū-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *rhabdos*, rod.] Granular masses of formed secretion produced by gland-cells of Rhabdocoelida.

pseudosacral (sū'dōsā'krāl, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *sacer*, sacred.] *Appl.* sacral vertebra attached to pelvis by transverse process and not by sacral rib.

pseudoscolex (sū'dōskō'lēks, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *scolex*, worm.] Modified anterior proglottides of certain Cestoids where true scolex is absent.

pseudoseptate (sū'dōsēp'tāt, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *septum*, division.] Apparently, but not morphologically, septate.

pseudosessile (sū'dōsēs'fīl, psū-) *a.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *sedere*, to sit.] *Appl.* abdomen of petiolate Insects when petiole is so short that abdomen is close to thorax.

pseudosperm (sū'dōspērm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *sperma*, seed.] A false seed or carpel.

pseudospore (sū'dōspōr, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *sporos*, seed.] A teliospore or winter-spore of Rusts.

pseudostoma (sū'dōstō'mā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; *stoma*, mouth.] A temporary mouth or mouth-like opening; a pseudoosculum.

pseudotrachea (sū'dōtrā'kēā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *trachea*, windpipe.] A trachea-like channel.

pseudovarium (sū'dōvā'riūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ovarium*, ovary.] Ovary producing pseudova.

pseudovitellus (sū'dōvitēl'ūs, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *vitellus*, egg-yolk.] A cellular double-string structure of Aphididae, a supposed substitute for Malpighian tubes.

pseudovum (sūdō'vūm, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudes*, false; L. *ovum*, egg.] An ovum that can develop without fertilisation; a parthenogenetic ovum; the earlier condition of viviparously-produced Aphidae.

pseudozoaea (sū'dōzō'ēā, psū-) *n.* [Gk. *pseudēs*, false; *zoon*, animal.] A larval stage of Stomatopods, so-called from its resemblance to zoaea stage of Decapods.

psosas (psō'ās) *n.* [Gk. *psōa*, loins.] Name of two loin muscles.

psorosperms (psō'rōspērmz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *psora*, itch; *sperma*, seed.] The resistant encysted stages of Sporozoa; parasitic organisms generally.

psychogenetic (si'kōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *psyche*, soul; *genos*, birth.] *Pert.* mental development; caused by the mind; of mental origin.

Psychozoic (si'kōzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *psyche*, mind; *zoon*, animal.] *Pert.* or *appl.* geological era in which Man predominates.

psychrophil (si'krōfil, psī-) *a.* [Gk. *psychros*, cold; *philein*, to love.] preferring a low temperature; psychrophile, psychrophilic; *appl.* certain Bacteria.

pterergate (tērēgāt, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *ergates*, worker.] A worker or a soldier ant with vestigial wings.

Pteridology (tēr'idōl'ōjī, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteris*, fern; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of Botany dealing with Ferns.

pteridophyte (tēr'idōfit, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteris*, fern; *phyton*, plant.] A plant of the Fern group.

pterion (tēr'ion, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing.] The point of junction of parietal, frontal, and great wing of sphenoid.

pteroecarpous (tēr'ōkār'pūs, ptēr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *karpōs*, fruit.] With winged fruit.

pteroid (tēr'oid, ptēr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteris*, fern; *eidōs*, form.] Like a Fern.

pteroepaedes (tēr'ōpē'dēz, ptēr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pais*, child.] Birds able to fly when newly hatched.

pteropegum (tēr'ōpē'gūm, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pegos*, firm.] An insect's wing socket.

pteropodium (tēr'ōpō'diūm, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *pous*, foot.] A winged foot, as of certain Bats.

pterospemous (tēr'ōspēr'mūs, ptēr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *sperma*, seed.] With winged seeds.

pterostigma (tēr'ōstig'mā, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *stigma*, mark.] An opaque cell on insect wings.

pterotheca (tēr'ōthē'kā, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *theke*, case.] The wing-case of pupae.

pterotic (tērōt'ik, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, wing; *ous*, ear.] A cranial bone overlying horizontal semi-circular canal of ear.

pterygial (tērīj'ial, ptēr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing.] *Pert.* a wing or fin; *appl.* a bone supporting a fin-ray.

pterygiophore (tērīj'tōfōr, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *pherein*, to bear.] One of cartilaginous rays forming skeleton of median fins.

pterygium (tērīj'iūm, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing.] A prothoracic process of Weevils; a vertebrate limb.

pterygobranchiate (tēr'igōbrāng'kiāt, ptēr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *branchia*, gills.] Having spreading or feathery gills, as certain Crustacea.

pterygoda (tēr'igō'dā, ptēr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *eidōs*, form.] The tegulae of an Insect.

pterygoid (tēr'igoid, ptēr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *eidōs*, form.] A cranial bone; *a.* wing-like; *appl.* wing-like processes of sphenoid, canal, fissure, fossa, plexus, muscles.

pterygomandibular (tēr'igōmāndīb'ulār, ptēr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *L. mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* pterygoid and mandible; *appl.* a tendinous band or raphe of buccopharyngeal muscle.

pterygomaxillary (tēr'igōmāksil'ārī, ptēr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *L. maxilla*, jaw.] *Appl.* a fissure formed by divergence of maxilla from pterygoid process of sphenoid.

pterygopalatine (tēr'igōpāl'ātn, ptēr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; *L. palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* region of pterygoid and palatal cranial bones; *appl.* canal, fossa, groove; pterygopalatal.

pterygophore,—pterygiophore, *q.v.*

pterygoquadrate (těr'igökwôd'rât, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; L. *quadratus*, squared.] *Appl.* a cartilage constituting dorsal half of mandibular arch of certain Fishes.

pterygospinous (těr'igöspī'nūs, ptěr-) *a.* [Gk. *pteryx*, wing; L. *spina*, spine.] *Appl.* a ligament stretching from lateral pterygoid plate to spinous process of sphenoid.

pterylae (těr'ilē, ptěr-) *n. plu.* [Gk. *pteron*, feather; *hyle*, a wood.] The feather-tracts of a bird's body, or areas on which feathers spring, *opp.* apteria.

pterylosis (těrīlō'sis, ptěr-) *n.* [Gk. *pteron*, feather; *hyle*, a wood.] Arrangement of pterylae and apteria in Birds.

ptilinum (tilī'nūm, ptīl-) *n.* [Gk. *ptilon*, feather.] A head-vesicle or bladder-like expansion of head of a fly emerging from pupa.

ptyalin (ti'ālin, ptī-) *n.* [Gk. *ptyalon*, saliva.] Digestive ferment of saliva.

ptyxis (ptīk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *ptyxis*, fold.] The form in which young leaves are folded or rolled on themselves in the bud.

puberty (pū'bērti) *n.* [L. *pubertas*, adult state.] Sexual maturity.

puberulent (pūbēr'ulēnt) *a.* [L. *pubes*, adult.] Covered with down or fine hair.

pubes (pūbēz) *n.* [L. *pubes*, adult.] The pubic region.

pubescence (pū'bēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *pubescere*, to become mature.] Downy or hairy covering on some plants and certain Insects.

pubescent (pūbēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *pubescere*, to become mature.] Covered with soft hair or down.

pubic (pū'bīk) *a.* [L. *pubes*, mature.] In region of pubes; *appl.* arch, ligament, symphysis, tubercle, vein.

pubis (pū'bīs) *n.* [L. *pubes*, mature.] Anterior part of hip-bone, consisting of body and ramus; antero-ventral portion of pelvic girdle.

pudendal (pūdēn'dāl) *a.* [L. *pudere*, to be ashamed.] In region of pudendum; *appl.* artery, cleft, nerve, veins; pudic.

pudendum (pūdēn'dūm) *n.* [L. *pudere*, to be ashamed.] Vulva, or external female genitalia.

pullulation (pūl'ulā'shūn, pool'-) *n.* [L. *pullulare*, to sprout.] Gemmation; reproduction by vegetative budding, as in yeast cells.

pulmobranchia (pūl'möbräng'kiä) *n.* [L. *pulmo*, lung; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] A gill-like organ adapted to air-breathing conditions; a lung book, as of Spiders.

pulmogastric (pūl'mögäs'trik) *a.* [L. *pulmo*, lung; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* lungs and stomach.

pulmonary (pūl'mönārī) *a.* [L. *pulmo*, lung.] *Pert.* lungs; *appl.* artery, ligament, valves, veins, pleura.

pulmonary cavity or **sac**,—the mantle-cavity of Molluscs without ctenidia.

pulmones (pūlmō'nēz) *n. plu.* [L. *pulmo*, lung.] Lungs.

pulp (pūlp) *n.* [L. *pulpa*, fruit-pulp.] The dental papilla; soft mass of splenic tissue; soft, fleshy part of fruit.

pulsating vacuole,—contractile vacuole.

pulse (pūls) *n.* [L. *pulsus*, driven.] The beat or throb observable in arteries, due to action of heart.

pulse wave,—a wave of increased pressure over arterial system, started by ventricular systole.

pulsellum (pūlsēl'ūm) *n.* [L. *pulsus*, driven.] A flagellum situated at posterior end of protozoan body.

pulvillar (pūlvīl'ār) *a.* [L. *pulvillus*, little cushion.] *Pert.* or at a pulvillus of an Insect.

pulvilliform (pūlvīl'īfōrm) *a.* [L. *pulvillus*, small cushion; *forma*, shape.] Like a small cushion.

pulvillus (pūlvīl'ūs) *n.* [L. *pulvillus*, small cushion.] Pad, process, or membrane on foot or between claws, sometimes serving as adhesive organ, in Insects.

pulvinar (pūlvīn'ār) *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] An angular prominence on optic thalamus; *a.* cushion-like; *pert.* a pulvinus.

pulvinate (pŭl'vīnāt) *a.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] Cushion-like; having a pulvinus.

pulvinulus (pŭlvīn'ulūs) *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] A pulvillus.

pulvinus (pŭlvī'nūs) *n.* [L. *pulvinus*, cushion.] A cellular swelling at junction of axis and leaf-stalk.

pulviplume (pŭl'viploom) *n.* [L. *pulvis*, powder; *pluma*, feather.] A powder-down feather.

punctate (pŭng'ktāt) *a.* [L. *punctum*, point.] Dotted; having surface covered with small holes or dots.

punctulate (pŭng'ktŭlāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *punctum*, point.] Covered with very small dots or holes.

punctum (pŭng'ktŭm) *n.* [L. *punctum*, point.] A minute dot, point, or orifice; as puncta lacrimalia, puncta vasculosa; apex of a growing point.

puncture (pŭng'ktŭr) *n.* [L. *punctura*, prick.] A small round surface depression.

pupa (pŭ'pā) *n.* [L. *pupa*, puppet.] The third or chrysalis stage of insect life; stage in insect metamorphosis preceding imago.

pupal (pŭ'pāl) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet.] *Pert.* pupa stage.

puparium (pŭpā'riŭm) *n.* [L. *pupa*, puppet.] A coarctate pupa; pupal instar, exemplified in Blow-fly.

pupiform (pŭ'pifōrm) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet; *forma*, shape.] Pupa-shaped; pupa-like.

pupigerous (pŭpij'ērūs) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet; *gerere*, to bear.] Containing a pupa.

pupil (pŭ'pil) *n.* [L. *pupilla*, pupil of eye.] Aperture of iris through which rays pass to retina.

pupillary (pŭpil'ārī, pŭ'pilārī) *a.* [L. *pupilla*, pupil of eye.] *Pert.* pupil of eye; *appl.* a membrane.

pupiparous (pŭpip'ārūs) *a.* [L. *pupa*, puppet; *parere*, to beget.] Bringing forth young already developed to the pupa stage, as certain parasitic Insects.

Purkinje [*J. E. Purkinje*, Bohemian physiologist], **cells of**, — an in-

complete stratum of flask-shaped cells between the molecular and nuclear layers of cerebellar cortex.

pustule (pŭs'tŭl) *n.* [L. *pustula*, pimple.] A blister-like prominence.

pusule (pŭs'ul) *n.* [L. *pus*, matter.] Non-contractile vacuole containing watery fluid, emptying by duct, found in many Dinoflagellates.

putamen (pŭtā'mēn) *n.* [L. *putamen*, pod.] The hard endocarp or stone of some fruits; lateral part of lentiform nucleus of cerebrum; shell membrane of bird's egg.

pycnic (pik'nīk) *a.* [Gk. *pyknos*, thick.] *Appl.* type of body-build, short, stocky, with broad face and head; also pyknic.

pycnidiophore (pīknīd'īōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense; *idion*, *dim*; *pherein*, to bear.] A conidiophore producing pycnidia.

pycnidiospore (pīknīd'īōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense; *idion*, *dim*; *sporos*, seed.] The spore produced by pycnidia.

pycnidium (pīknīd'īŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense; *idion*, *dim*.] A small flask-shaped organ or spermatogonium containing slender filaments which form pycnidiospores or spermatia by abstriction, in life-history of wheat rust; pycnium.

pycnoconidium, **pycnogonidium**, **pycnospore**, — pycnidiospore, *q.v.*

pycnoplasson (pīknōplās'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *pyknos*, dense; *plassein*, to mould.] An unexpanded form of plasson.

pycnosis (pīknō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *pyknosis*, condensation.] Cell-degeneration; also pyknosis.

pycnotic (pīknōt'īk) *a.* [Gk. *pyknosis*, condensation.] *Appl.* small irregular nucleus of degenerated cells; also pyknotic.

pygal (pī'gāl) *a.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump.] Situated at or *pert.* posterior end of back; *appl.* certain plates of chelonian carapace.

pygidium (pīgīd'īŭm) *n.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump.] A caudal shield covering abdomen of certain Arthropods; terminal uncovered abdominal segment of a beetle.

pygochord (pí'gökórd) *n.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump; *chorde*, cord.] A ventral median ridge-like outgrowth of intestinal epithelium in certain Entero-pneusta.

pygostyle (pí'göstil) *n.* [Gk. *pyge*, rump; *stylos*, column.] An up-turned compressed bone at end of vertebral column of Birds, formed by fusion of hindmost vertebrae.

pylangium (pílän'jium) *n.* [Gk. *pyle*, gate; *angeion*, vessel.] Proximal portion of a truncus arteriosus.

pylocyte (pí'lösit) *n.* [Gk. *pylon*, gateway; *kytos*, hollow.] A pore-cell at inner end of small funnel-shaped depression, the porocyte of certain Sponges.

pylome (pílóm) *n.* [Gk. *pyloma*, gate.] In certain Sarcodina, an aperture for emission of pseudopodia and reception of food.

pyloric (pílör'ik) *a.* [Gk. *pyloros*, gate-keeper.] *Pert.* or in region of pylorus; *appl.* artery, antrum, glands, orifice, valve, vein.

pylorus (pílör'üs) *n.* [Gk. *pyloros*, gate-keeper.] Lower orifice of stomach, communicating with duodenum.

pyophagous (píöf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *pyon*, matter; *phagein*, to waste.] *Appl.* twins with synchronous periodic function.

pyramid (pír'ämíd) *n.* [L. *pyramis*, pyramid.] A conical structure, protuberance, eminence; a piece of the dental apparatus of Echinoids; *appl.* cerebellum, medulla oblongata, temporal bone, vestibule.

pyramidal (pírám'idäl) *a.* [L. *pyramis*, pyramid.] Conical; like a pyramid; *appl.* a carpal bone, brain cells, lobes, processes, muscle.

pyrene (pí'rén) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, fruit-stone.] A fruit-stone or kernel.

pyrenin (píre'nín) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, fruit-stone.] The substance of a true nucleolus, paranuclein.

pyrenocarp (píre'nökârp) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, fruit-stone; *karpos*, fruit.] A form of ascocarp; a fleshy fruit with stone or hard kernel.

pyrenoid (pí'rénoid) *n.* [Gk. *pyren*, fruit-stone; *eidos*, form.] A colourless plastid of lower plants, a centre of starch formation.

pyriform (pí'ríförm) *a.* [L. *pyrum*, pear; *forma*, shape.] Pear-shaped; *appl.* a muscle, an organ of larval Mollusc, and a vestigial sac of male Nautilus.

pyxidium (píksíd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *pyxis*, box; *idion*, *dim.*] A pyxis, or capsular fruit which dehisces transversely.

Q

quadrate (kwöd'rät) *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared.] The bone with which lower jaw articulates in Birds, Reptiles, Amphibians, and Fishes; one of lobes of liver.

quadratojugal (kwöd'rä'töö'gäl) *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared; *jugum*, yoke.] Membranous bone connecting quadrate and jugal bones; quadratomaxillary.

quadratmandibular (kwöd'rä'tö-mändib'ülär) *a.* [L. *quadratus*, squared; *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* quadrate and mandibulum.

quadratus (kwöd'rä'tüs) *n.* [L. *quadratus*, squared.] Name of several muscles, *e.g.* quadratus femoris.

quadriceps (kwöd'riséps) *n.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *caput*, head.] Muscle in front of thigh extending lower leg and divided into four portions at upper end.

quadrifarious (kwöd'rífä'ríüs) *a.* [L. *quadri-farius*, fourfold.] In four rows; proceeding from all sides of a branch.

quadrifid (kwöd'rífíd) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *findere*, to cleave.] Deeply cleft into four parts.

quadrifoliate (kwöd'rífö'liät) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *folium*, leaf.] *Appl.* compound palmate leaf, with four leaflets arising at a common point.

quadrigeminal bodies, — corpora quadrigemina, *q.v.*

quadrijugate (kwöd'rijoo'gāt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *jugum*, yoke.] *Appl.* pinnate leaf having four pairs of leaflets.

quadrilocular (kwöd'rīlōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *loculus*, small space.] Having four loculi or chambers, as the ovary of certain plants.

quadrinaculate (kwöd'rīmāk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *macula*, spot.] Having four spots.

quadrinate,—quadrifoliate, *q.v.*

quadripennate (kwöd'rīpēn'āt) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *penna*, wing.] With four wings.

quadritubercular (kwöd'rītübēr'-kūlār) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Appl.* teeth with four tubercles.

quadrumanous (kwödroom'ānūs) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *manus*, hand.] Having hind-feet, as well as front feet, constructed like hands, as most Primates except Man.

quadrupedal (kwödroom'ēdāl) *a.* [L. *quattuor*, four; *pes*, foot.] *Appl.* habitual attitude of four-footed animals.

quaternary (kwötēr'nārī) *a.* [L. *quaterni*, four each.] *Appl.* flower symmetry when there are four parts in a whorl; *appl.* Pleistocene and Holocene periods.

quaternate (kwötēr'nāt) *a.* [L. *quaterni*, four each.] *Appl.* leaves growing in fours from one point.

queen,—the reproductive female in colonies of social Hymenoptera.

quill (kwīl) *n.* [M.E. *quille*, feather.] The calamus of a feather.

quill feathers,—feathers of wings (remiges) and tail (rectrices) of Bird.

quinary (kwī'nārī) *a.* [L. *quini*, five each.] *Appl.* flower symmetry when there are five parts in a whorl.

quinate (kwī'nāt) *a.* [L. *quini*, five each.] *Appl.* five leaflets growing from one point.

quincuncial (kwīnkūn'shāl) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *uncia*, twelfth part.] Arranged in quincunx.

quincunx (kwīn'kūngks) *n.* [L. *quinque*, five; *uncia*, twelfth part.] Arrangement of five petals or leaves, of which two are exterior, two interior, and the fifth partly exterior, partly interior.

quincecostate (kwīn'kwēkōs'tāt) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *costa*, rib.] Having five ribs on the leaf.

quinquefarious (kwīn'kwēfār'iūs) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *fariam*, in rows.] In five directions or parts.

quinquefid (kwīn'kwēfid) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *findere*, to cleave.] Cut into five parts as far as the middle.

quinquefoliate (kwīn'kwēfō'liāt) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *folium*, leaf.] With five leaves.

quinquepartite (kwīn'kwēpār'tīt) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *pars*, part.] Divided into five parts.

quinquetubercular (kwīn'kwētübēr'-kūlār) *a.* [L. *quinque*, five; *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Appl.* molar teeth with five tubercles.

R

race (rās) *n.* [F. *race*, race, family.] A permanent variety; a particular breed.

racemation (rās'ēmā'shūn) *n.* [L. *racemus*, bunch.] A cluster, as of grapes.

raceme (rāsēm') *n.* [L. *racemus*, bunch.] Inflorescence having a common axis and stalked flowers in acropetal succession, as Hyacinth.

racemiferous (rāsēmīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *racemus*, bunch; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing racemes.

racemiform (rāsēmīfōrm) *a.* [L. *racemus*, bunch; *forma*, shape.] In the form of a raceme.

racemose (rās'ēmōs) *a.* [L. *racemus*, bunch.] Bearing flowers in clusters; *appl.* glands with many branches whose shape suggests a raceme.

racemule (rās'ēmūl) *n.* [L. *racemulus*, small bunch.] A small raceme.

racemulose (räsēm'ulōs) *a.* [L. *racemulus*, small bunch.] In small clusters.

rachial (rā'kiāl) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] *Pert.* a rachis.

rachidial (rākid'iāl) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] *Pert.* a rachis.

rachiform (rā'kifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine; L. *forma*, shape.] In the form of a rachis.

rachilla (rākil'ā) *n.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] A small rachis.

rachiodont (rak'iodōnt) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* egg-eating Snakes with well-developed hypophyses of anterior thoracic vertebrae, which function as teeth.

rachistichous (rā'kiōs'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine; *stichos*, row.] Having a succession of somactids as axis of fin skeleton, as in Dipnoans.

rachis (rā'kis) *n.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] The spinal column; the stalk or axis; the shaft of a feather; rhachis.

rachitinous (rākit'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhachis*, spine.] Temnospondylous, *q.v.*

radial (rā'diāl) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray.] *Pert.* radius; *pert.* ray of an Echino-derm; *appl.* plates supporting oral disc of Crinoids; *appl.* leaves or flowers growing out like rays from a centre; *n.* an endoskeletal support of fin in Fishes.

radial symmetry,—arrangement of similar parts round a median vertical axis, as in Jellyfish.

radiale (rā'diālē) *n.* [L. *radius*, ray.] A carpal bone in line with radius.

radiate (rā'diāt) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray.] Radially symmetrical.

radiate-veined,—veined in a palmate manner.

radiatiform (rā'diāt'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; *forma*, shape.] With radiating marginal florets.

radical (rād'ikāl) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] Arising from root close to ground, as basal leaves.

radicant (rād'ikānt) *a.* [L. *radicari*, to take root.] With roots developing from stem.

radicel (rād'isēl) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A small root.

radiciflorous (rādis'iflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *flos*, flower.] With flowers arising at extreme base of stem.

radiciform (rādis'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a root.

radicivorous (rād'isiv'ōrūs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *vorare*, to devour.] Root-eating.

radicle (rād'ikēl) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A small root.

radicolous (rādik'ölūs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root; *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting roots.

radicose (rād'ikōs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] With large root.

radicular (rādik'ulār) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] *Pert.* a radicle or radicle.

radicule (rād'ikül) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A rootlet.

radiculose (rādik'ulōs) *a.* [L. *radix*, root.] Having many rootlets.

radiocarpal (rā'diōkār'pāl) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; *carpus*, wrist.] *Pert.* radius and wrist.

radiosymmetrical (rā'diōsimēt'rikāl) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; Gk. *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Having similar parts similarly arranged round a central axis.

radioulnar (rā'diōül'nār) *a.* [L. *radius*, ray; *ulna*, elbow.] *Pert.* radius and ulna.

radius (rā'diūs) *n.* [L. *radius*, ray.] A bone of arm or fore-limb between humerus and carpals, often fused with ulna; a plate of Aristotle's lantern; an insect wing-vein.

radix (rā'diks) *n.* [L. *radix*, root.] A root.

radula (rād'ulā) *n.* [L. *radere*, to scrape.] A short and broad strip of membrane with longitudinal rows of chitinous teeth found in mouth of most Gastropods.

radulate (rād'ulāt) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape.] Having a radula or rasping organ; raduliferous.

raduliform (rād'ulifōrm) *a.* [L. *radere*, to scrape; *forma*, shape.] Like a radula or flexible file.

Rainey's corpuscles [*G. Rainey*, English morphologist.] Spores of *Sarcocystis*, an elongated Sporozoan found in voluntary muscle fibres.

Rainey's tubes, — elongated sacs found, in substance of voluntary muscle, which are adult stages of *Dolichosporidia*; Miescher's tubes.

ramal (rā'māl) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch.] Belonging to branches; originating on a branch.

ramate (rā'māt) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch.] Branched.

ramelose (rām'elōs) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch.] Having small branches.

ramentaceous (rām'entā'shūs) *a.* [*L. radere*, to scrape.] Like a ramentum; covered by ramenta.

ramentiferous (rām'entīf'ērūs) *a.* [*L. radere*, to scrape; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing ramenta.

ramentum (rām'ētūm) *n.* [*L. radere*, to scrape.] One of brown scale-like structures found on fern leaves; *plu.* ramenta, elongated membranous hairs, epidermal outgrowths.

rameous (rā'mēūs) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch.] Branched.

ramicorn (rām'īkōrn) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch; *cornu*, horn.] Having branched antennae, as some Insects.

ramiferous (rāmīf'ērūs) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch; *ferre*, to bear.] Branched.

ramification (rām'īfīkā'shūn) *n.* [*L. ramus*, branch; *facere*, to make.] Branching; a branch of a tree, nerve, artery, etc.

ramiflorous (rām'īflō'rūs) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers on branches.

ramiform (rām'īfōrm) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch; *forma*, shape.] Branch-like.

ramigerous (rāmīj'ērūs) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch; *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing branches.

ramiparous (rāmīp'ārūs) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch; *parere*, to beget.] Producing branches.

ramose (rāmōs) *a.* [*L. ramus*, branch.] Much branched.

ramule (rām'ūl) *n.* [*L. ramulus*, small branch.] A small branch.

ramuliferous (rām'ūlīf'ērūs) *a.* [*L. ramulus*, small branch; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing small branches.

ramulose (rām'ūlōs), **ramulous** (rām'ūlūs) *a.* [*L. ramulus*, small branch.] With many small branches.

ramulus (rām'ūlūs), **ramuscule** (rāmūs'kūl) *n.* [*L. ramus*, branch.] A small branch.

ramus (rāmūs) *n.*, **rami** (rāmī) *plu.* [*L. ramus*, branch.] Any branch-like structure; part of chewing apparatus of Rotifers; barbs of feathers; mandible of Vertebrates.

ranine (rā'nīn) *a.* [*L. rana*, frog.] *Pert.* under surface of tongue.

ranivorous (rānīv'ōrūs) *a.* [*L. rana*, frog; *vorare*, to devour.] Feeding on Frogs.

Ranvier's nodes [*L. A. Ranvier*, French histologist]. Constrictions or interruptions of medullary sheath of a nerve fibre.

raphe (rā'fē) *n.* [*Gk. rhaps*, seam.] A seam-like suture, as junction line of some fruits; line, or ridge, of perineum, scrotum, hard palate, medulla oblongata, etc.

raphides (rāf'idēz) *n. plu.* [*Gk. rhaps*, needle.] Minute crystals, frequently of calcium oxalate, formed as metabolic by-products in plant cells.

raphidiferous (rāf'idīf'ērūs) *a.* [*Gk. rhaps*, needle; *L. ferre*, to carry.] Containing raphides.

raptatory (rāp'tātōrī) *a.* [*L. raptare*, to rob.] Preying.

raptorial (rāptō'rīāl) *a.* [*L. raptare*, to rob.] *Appl.* birds of prey.

rasorial (rāzō'rīāl) *a.* [*L. radere*, to scratch.] Adapted for scratching or scraping, as fowls.

rastellus (rāstēl'ūs) *n.* [*L. radere*, to rasp.] A group of teeth in arachnid chelicera.

Rathke's pouch [*H. Rathke*, German anatomist.] Diverticulum of buccal ectoderm in Vertebrates, the commencement of prepituitary gland formation.

ratite (răt'it) *a.* [L. *ratis*, raft.] Having an unkeeled sternum; *opp.* carinate.

rattle (răt'ël) *n.* [M.E. *ratelen*, to clatter.] The sound-producing series of horny joints at end of rattle-snake's tail.

ray (rā) *n.* [L. *radius*, ray.] One of bony spines supporting fins; division of a radiate animal, as arm of Asteroid.

reaction time,—time interval between stimulus and response.

read,—the abomasum or fourth stomach of ruminants.

recapitulation theory,—theory that ontogeny tends to recapitulate phylogeny, that individual life-history reproduces certain stages in life-history of race; biogenetic law; von Baer's law.

receptacle (rēsēp'tākēl) *n.* [L. *recipere*, to receive.] An organ used as a repository; peduncle of a racemose inflorescence; torus or thalamus of a flower; terminal disc of Mosses.

receptacular (rēsēptāk'ulār) *a.* [L. *recipere*, to receive.] *Pert.* a receptacle of any kind.

receptaculum (rēsēptāk'ulūm) *n.* [L. *recipere*, to receive.] A receptacle of any kind.

receptaculum chyli,—the cavity in lower part of thoracic duct; cisterna chyli.

receptaculum ovarum,—an internal sac in Earthworm in which ova are collected.

receptaculum seminis,—female organ for reception of spermatozoa.

receptive spot,—the point in an oosphere at which sperm enters.

receptor (rēsēp'tōr) *n.* [L. *recipere*, to receive.] Part of cell which combines with outside molecules,—side chain theory; stimulus receiver.

recess (rēsēs') *n.* [L. *recessus*, withdrawn.] A fossa, sinus, cleft, or hollow space; as omental, optic, pineal recess.

reciprocal hybrids,—two hybrids, one descended from male of one

species and female of another, the other from a female of first and a male of second.

reclinate (rēk'lināt) *a.* [L. *reclinare*, to lean.] Curved downwards from apex to base; *appl.* an ovule suspended from a funiculus.

reclining (rēkli'nīng) *a.* [L. *reclinare*, to lean.] Leaning over; not perpendicular.

recrudescence (rēkroodēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *crudescere*, to become hard.] State of breaking out into renewed freshness or active growth.

rectal (rēk'tāl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight.] *Pert.* rectum.

rectal gland,—a small vascular sac of unknown significance near end of gut in Fishes.

rectigradations (rēk'tigrādā'shūnz) *n. plu.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *gradus*, step.] "The origin of new cusps or cuspules which appear determinately, definitely, orthogenetically in both the upper and lower teeth, quite independently in different orders of mammals, and separated perhaps by vast intervals of time" (Osborn).

rectinerved (rēk'tinērvd) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *nervus*, nerve.] With veins or nerves straight.

rectipetality (rēk'tipētāl'iti) *n.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *petere*, to seek.] Tendency to rectilinear growth.

rectirostral (rēk'tirōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *rostrum*, beak.] Straight-beaked.

rectiserial (rēk'tisē'riāl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *series*, row.] Arranged in vertical rows.

rectivenous (rēk'tivē'nūs) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *vena*, vein.] With straight veins.

rectogenital (rēk'tōjēn'itāl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *genitalia*, genitals.] *Pert.* rectum and genital organs.

rectouterine (rēk'tōū'tērīn) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *uterus*, womb.] *Appl.* posterior ligaments of uterus.

rectovesical (rēk'tōvēs'ikāl) *a.* [L. *rectus*, straight; *vesica*, bladder.] *Pert.* rectum and bladder.

rectricial (rĕktrish'āl) *a.* [L. *regere*, to rule.] *Pert.* rectrices.

rectrix (rĕk'triks) *n.*, **rectrices** (rĕk'trisēz) *plu.* [L. *regere*, to rule.] The stiff tail feathers of a Bird, used in steering.

rectum (rĕk'tŭm) *n.* [L. *rectus*, straight.] The posterior terminal part of alimentary canal.

rectus (rĕk'tŭs) *n.* [L. *rectus*, straight.] A name for a rectilinear muscle, as rectus femoris, rectus abdominis, etc.

recurrent (rĕkŭr'ĕnt) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *currere*, to run.] Returning or re-ascending towards origin.

recurrent sensibility,—sensibility shown by motor roots of spinal cord due to sensory fibres of sensory roots.

recurved (rĕkŭrvd) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *curvus*, bent.] Bent backwards.

recurvirostral (rĕkŭr'virōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *curvus*, curved; *rostrum*, beak.] With beak bent upwards.

red body, glands,—rete mirabile, *q.v.*

red corpuscle,—a coloured blood corpuscle of Vertebrates, containing haemoglobin; erythrocyte.

red nucleus,—collection of nerve cells in tegmentum of midbrain.

redia (rĕ'diā) *n.* [F. *Redi*, Italian scientist.] A larval stage of Distomum.

reduction (rĕdŭk'shŭn) *n.* [L. *reductus*, reduced.] Halving of number of chromosomes at meiosis.

reduplicate (rĕdŭ'plikāt) *a.* [L. *re*, again; *duplicare*, to repeat.] *Appl.* aestivation in which margins turn outwards at points of contact.

reduviid (rĕdŭ'vīd) *a.* [L. *reduvia*, hangnail.] *Appl.* eggs of certain Insects, protected by micropyle apparatus with porches.

reflected (rĕflĕk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *reflectere*, to turn back.] Turned or folded back on itself.

reflex (rĕ'flĕks) *a.* [L. *reflectere*, to turn back.] Involuntary; *appl.* reaction to stimulus.

reflex action,—simplest expression of principles according to which

nervous system acts. Elements that appreciate stimuli and elements that react to stimuli are switched on to one another, without direct appeal to brain, by means of a subsidiary nerve centre, result being involuntary action.

reflexed (rĕ'flĕksd) *a.* [L. *reflectere*, to turn back.] Curved or turned backwards.

refracted (rĕfrāk'tĕd) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *frangere*, to break.] Bent backwards at an acute angle.

regeneration (rĕjĕn'ĕrā'shŭn) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *generare*, to beget.] Renewal of a portion of body which has been injured or lost.

regma (rĕg'mā) *n.* [Gk. *regma*, fracture.] A seed-vessel whose valves open by elastic movement.

Reissner's membrane [E. *Reissner*, German physiologist.] The membrana vestibularis, stretching from lamina spiralis ossea to outer cochlear wall of ear.

rejuvenescence (rĕ'joovĕnĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *juvenescere*, to grow young.] A renewal of youth; in cells, renewed life and vigour following on conjugation and interchange and fusion of nuclear and protoplasmic material; rejuvenation.

remiges (rĕm'ijĕz) *n. plu.* [L. *remex*, rower.] The large feathers or quills of a bird's wing, comprising primaries and secondaries.

remiped (rĕm'ipĕd) *n.* [L. *remus*, oar; *pes*, foot.] Having feet adapted for rowing motion.

renal (rĕ'nāl) *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney.] *Pert.* kidneys, or renes; nephric.

renal portal,—*appl.* a system of circulation in which some returning blood passes through kidneys.

reniform (rĕn'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a kidney.

renopericardial (rĕ'nōpĕrikār'diāl) *a.* [L. *ren*, kidney; Gk. *peri*, round *kardia*, heart.] *Appl.* a narrow ciliated canal connecting kidney and pericardium in higher Molluscs.

repand (rēpānd') *a.* [L. *repandus*, bent backwards.] *Appl.* leaf, also colony of Bacteria, with undulated margin; wrinkled.

repandodentate (rēpān'dōdēn'tāt) *a.* [L. *repandus*, bent backwards; *dens*, tooth.] Varying between undulated and toothed.

repent (rē'pēnt) *a.* [L. *repere*, to crawl.] Creeping along the ground.

replicate (rēp'likāt) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *plicare*, to fold.] Doubled over on itself.

replicatile (rēplik'ātil) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *plicare*, to fold.] *Appl.* wings folded back on themselves when at rest.

replum (rēp'lūm) *n.* [L. *replum*, bolt.] The longitudinal division between valves of some pericarps, as in some Legumes; a placental dissepiment.

reproduction (rē'prōdūk'shūn) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *pro*, forth; *ducere*, to lead.] Continuation of species or race, sexually or through cell-rupture, cell-division, budding, spore-formation, conjugation, or parthenogenesis.

reptiloid (rēp'tiloid) *a.* [L. *repere*, to crawl; Gk. *eidos*, form.] With characteristics of a Reptile.

reservoir (rēz'ēr'vōr) *n.* [L. *reservare*, to keep back.] A non-contractile space discharging into gullet of Mastigophora.

resilium (rēs'il'ium) *n.* [L. *resilire*, to leap back.] The horny flexible hinge of a bivalve.

resin (rēz'in) *n.* [L. *resina*, gum.] An excretion product of certain plants.

respiration (rēs'pīrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *re*, again; *spirare*, to breathe.] Gaseous interchange between an organism and its surrounding medium.

respiratory heart,—a name given to auricle and ventricle of right side of heart where there is no direct communication between right and left sides; *opp.* systemic heart.

respiratory quotient,—the ratio between the volume of carbon dioxide

produced and the volume of oxygen used.

restiform (rēs'tifōrm) *a.* [L. *restis*, rope; *forma*, shape.] Having appearance of a rope; *appl.* two bodies of nerve fibres on medulla oblongata.

resupinate (rēsū'pīnāt) *a.* [L. *resupinare*, to bend back.] So twisted that parts are upside down.

resupination (rēsū'pīnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *resupinare*, to bend back.] Inversion.

rete (rē'tē) *n.* [L. *rete*, net.] A net or network.

rete Malpighii,—Malpighian layer or deeper portion of epidermis, from stratum granulosum inwards; stratum germinativum.

rete mirabile,—network of blood-vessels, chiefly arterial, in swim-bladder of Fishes and in Mammals, also called red body, glands, spots.

rete mucosum,—Malpighian layer.

retacious (rētē'shūs) *a.* [L. *rete*, net.] In form of a network.

retial (rē'tiāl, rē'shiāl) *a.* [L. *rete*, net.] *Pert.* a rete.

reticle (rēt'ikēl) *n.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] A reticulum; reticule.

reticular (rēt'ik'ulār) *a.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] Having interstices like network; *pert.* a reticulum; *appl.* tissue.

reticulate (rēt'ik'ulāt) *a.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] *Appl.* network nervation of leaf or insect wing.

reticulose (rēt'ik'ulōs) *a.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] Of network formation.

reticulum (rēt'ik'ulūm) *n.* [L. *reticulum*, small net.] The honey-comb bag or second stomach of a Ruminant; delicate network of cell protoplasm; cross-fibres about base of petioles in Palms.

retiform (rē'tifōrm) *a.* [L. *rete*, net; *forma*, shape.] In form of a network; also reteform.

retina (rēt'inā) *n.* [L. *rete*, net.] The inner, nervous membrane of eye which receives images.

- retinaculum** (rēt'ināk'ulūm) *n.* [L. *retinere*, to retain.] A small glandular mass to which an orchid pollinium adheres at dehiscence; a fibrous band which holds parts closely together; a minute hooked prominence holding egg-sac in position in Cirripedes; a structure linking together fore and hind wings of some Insects.
- retinal** (rēt'ināl) *a.* [L. *rete*, net.] *Pert.* the retina.
- retinerved** (rēt'inērvd) *a.* [L. *rete*, net; *nervus*, sinew.] Having reticulate veins or nerves.
- retinophore** (rēt'inōfōr) *n.* [L. *rete*, net; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] A crystal cell in ommatidium of Arthropods.
- retinula** (rēt'inulā) *n.* [L. *rete*, net.] Group of elongated cells, innermost element of an ommatidium.
- retractile** (rētrāk'tīl) *a.* [L. *retractus*, withdrawn.] *Appl.* a part or organ that may be drawn inwards, as feelers, claws, etc.
- retractor** (rētrāk'tōr) *n.* [L. *retrahere*, to draw back.] A muscle which by contraction withdraws the part attached to it, as retractor bulbi.
- retrobulbar** (rēt'rōbūl'bār) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *bulbus*, ball.] Posterior to eyeball.
- retrocaecal** (rēt'rōsē'kāl) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *caecus*, blind.] Behind caecum; *appl.* fossae.
- retrofract** (rēt'rōfrākt) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *fractus*, broken.] Bent backwards at an angle.
- retrogression** (rēt'rōgrēsh'ūn) *n.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *gradus*, step.] A step from superior to inferior type in individual or race; degeneration.
- retrogressive** (rēt'rōgrēs'iv) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *gradus*, step.] Degenerating; assuming characteristics of a lower type.
- retrolingual** (rēt'rōlīng'gwāl) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *lingua*, tongue.] Behind the tongue; *appl.* a gland.
- retromorphosis** (rēt'rōmōr'fōsis) *n.* [L. *retro*, backwards; Gk. *morphe*, form.] Development with degenerating tendency.
- retropharyngeal** (rēt'rōfārīn'jēāl) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; Gk. *pharyngx*, pharynx.] Behind pharynx; *appl.* a space, lymph glands.
- retropubic** (rēt'rōpū'bīk) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *pubes*, mature.] *Appl.* a pad or mass of fatty tissue behind pubic symphysis.
- retorse** (rētrōrs') *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *vertere*, to turn.] Turned or directed backwards.
- retroserrate** (rēt'rōsēr'āt) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *serra*, saw.] Toothed, with teeth directed backwards.
- retroserrulate** (rēt'rōsēr'ulāt) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *serra*, saw.] With small retorse teeth.
- retrouterine** (rēt'rōūtērīn) *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *uterus*, womb.] Behind the uterus.
- retroverse** (rēt'rōvērs') *a.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *vertere*, to turn.] Retorse.
- retroversion** (rēt'rōvēr'shūn) *n.* [L. *retro*, backwards; *vertere*, to turn.] State of being reversed or turned backwards.
- retuse** (rētūs') *a.* [L. *retusus*, beaten back.] Obtuse with a broad shallow notch in middle; *appl.* leaves.
- revehent** (rēvē'hēnt, rēv'chēnt) *a.* [L. *revehens*, carrying back.] In renal portal system, *appl.* vessels carrying blood back from excretory organs.
- reversed** (rēvēr'sd) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] Inverted; *appl.* a spiral shell whose turns are directed sinistrally.
- reversion** (rēvēr'shūn) *n.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] Atavism; a return in a greater or less degree to some ancestral type.
- reversionary** (rēvēr'shōnārī) *a.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] *Appl.* atavistic characteristics.
- revert** (rēvērt') *v.* [L. *re*, back; *vertere*, to turn.] To exhibit ancestral features; to hark back.

revolute (rěv'ölüt) *a.* [L. *revolvere*, to roll back.] Rolled backwards from margin upon under surface, as some leaves.

rhabdite (răb'dīt) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod.] One of short rod-like bodies in epidermal cells in Polycladida; a gonapophysis.

rhabditiform (răbdīt'fîorm) *a.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; L. *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* larvae of Roundworms with short straight oesophagus, with double bulb.

rhabditis (răbdī'tīs) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod.] Larva of certain Nematodes.

rhabdocrepid (răb'dökrēp'îd) *a.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *krepis*, foundation.] *Appl.* a desma with uniaxial crepis, in sponge spicules.

rhabdoid (răb'doid) *a.* and *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *eidos*, form.] Rod-like; any rod-shaped body.

rhabdolith (răb'dölīth) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *lithos*, stone.] A calcareous rod found in some Protozoa, strengthening the walls.

rhabdome (răb'dôm) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod.] A refractive rod composed of rhabdomeres enclosed by retinula cells of ommatidium.

rhabdomere (răb'dômēr) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *meros*, part.] The refracting element in retinula.

rhabdopod (răb'döpöd) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *pous*, foot.] An element of clasper of some male Insects.

rhabdosphere (răb'dösfer) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod; *sphaira*, globe.] Aggregated rhabdoliths found in deep-sea calcareous oozes.

rhabdus (răb'dūs) *n.* [Gk. *rhabdos*, rod.] A rod-like spicule.

rhachis, etc.—*see* rachis.

rhagon (răg'ôn) *n.* [Gk. *rhax*, berry.] A bun-shaped type of Sponge with apical osculum and large gastral cavity.

ramphoid (răm'foid) *a.* [Gk. *ramphos*, beak; *eidos*, form.] Beak-shaped.

ramphotheca (rămföthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *ramphos*, beak; *theke*, case.] The horny sheath of a bird's beak.

rheotaxis (rē'ötāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *rhein*, to flow; *taxis*, arrangement.] Rheotropism.

rheotropic (rē'ötröp'îk) *a.* [Gk. *rhein*, to flow; *trope*, turn.] Responding to current stimulus; rheotactic.

rheotropism (rēöt'röpîzm) *n.* [Gk. *rhein*, to flow; *trope*, turn.] Mechanical response, positive or negative, to influence of a water or air current; rheotaxis.

rhinal (rī'năl) *a.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose.] Of or *pert.* the nose.

rhinencephalon (rī'nēnkēf'ălōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *engkephalos*, brain.] Olfactory lobe of brain.

rhinion (rīn'îōn) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose.] Most prominent point at which nasals touch.

rhinocoel (rī'nösēl) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *koilos*, hollow.] A cavity in olfactory lobe of brain.

rhinophore (rī'nöfōr) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *pherein*, to bear.] A process on aboral side of eye of certain Molluscs, with supposed olfactory function.

rhinotheca (rī'nöthē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *rhis*, nose; *theke*, case.] The sheath of upper jaw of a Bird.

rhipidate (rīp'idāt) *a.* [Gk. *rhapis*, fan.] Fan-shaped.

rhpidium (rīpīd'îūm) *n.* [Gk. *rhapis*, fan; *idion*, dim.] A fan-shaped inflorescence, or colony of zooids.

rhpidostichous (rīp'idös'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhapis*, fan; *stichos*, row.] *Appl.* fan-shaped fins.

rhizanthous (rīzăn'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *anthos*, flower.] Producing a root, and a flower apparently straight from it.

rhizautoicous (rī'zôtôik'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *autos*, self; *oikos*, house.] With antheridial and archegonial branches coherent.

rhizine (rī'zīn) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root.] A rhizoid.

rhizocarp (rī'zökârp) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *karpōs*, fruit.] A perennial herb.

rhizocarpous (rī'zökâr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having perennial roots and annual stems.

rhizocaul (rī'zōkōl) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; L. *caulis*, stem.] The root-like horizontal portion of a Zoophyte.

rhizocorm (rī'zōkōrm) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *kormos*, log.] An underground stem like a single-jointed rhizome, popularly a bulb.

rhizogenic (rī'zōjē'nīk), **rhizogenous** (rīzōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *genos*, birth.] Root - producing; arising from endodermic cells, not developed from pericycle.

rhizoid (rī'zoid) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *eidōs*, form.] A root-like outgrowth of many Mosses and Thallophytes.

rhizomatous (rīzōm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhizoma*, root.] Like a rhizome.

rhizome (rī'zōm) *n.* [Gk. *rhizoma*, root.] A thick stem partly along and partly under ground, sending out shoots above and roots below.

rhizomorph (rī'zōmōrf) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *morphe*, form.] A root-like hypha of certain Fungi.

rhizomorphous (rī'zōmōrf'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *morphe*, form.] In form of a root; root-like.

rhizophagous (rīzōf'āgūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *phagein*, to eat.] Living on roots.

rhizophore (rī'zōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *pherein*, to bear.] A naked branch which grows down into soil and develops roots from apex.

rhizophorous (rīzōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *pherein*, to bear.] Root-bearing.

rhizoplasts (rī'zōplāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *plastos*, moulded.] Fibrillae connecting parabasal body with blepharoplast and nucleus in Flagellates.

rhizotaxis (rī'zōtāk'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *rhiza*, root; *taxis*, arrangement.] Root arrangement.

rhodophane (rō'dōfān) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *phainein*, to show.] Chromophane; the red oil globule found in retina of Marsupials, Birds, Reptiles, Fishes.

rhodophyll (rō'dōfīl) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*, rose; *phyllon*, leaf.] The red colouring matter of red Algae.

rhodopsin (rōdōp'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *rhodon*,

rose; *opsis*, sight.] A temporary reddish-purple pigment in retinal rods; visual purple.

rhombencephalon (rōmb'ēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *rhombos*, wheel; *engkephalos*, brain.] Hind-brain.

rhombic (rōm'bīk) *a.* [Gk. *rhombos*, wheel.] *Appl.* lip and grooves of brain at rhomboid fossa.

rhombogen (rōm'bōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *rhombos*, wheel; *genos*, off-spring.] Phase of parent form in life cycle of some Mesozoa.

rhomboid (rōm'boid) *a.* [Gk. *rhombos*, wheel; *eidōs*, form.] Rhombus-shaped; *appl.* fossa, sinus, ligament.

rhomboideus, major and minor,—parallel muscles connecting scapula with spinal column.

rhomboid-ovate,—between rhomboid and oval in shape.

rhopalium (rōpā'līūm) *n.* [Gk. *rhopalon*, club.] A marginal sense organ of Discomedusae.

rhynchocoel (rīng'kōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *rhyngchos*, snout; *koilos*, hollow.] In Nemertines, cavity whose contracting muscular walls evert proboscis.

rhynchodaeum (rīng'kōdē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *rhyngchos*, snout; *odaios*, pert. a way.] The precerebral region of a Nemertine.

rhynchodont (rīng'kōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *rhyngchos*, snout; *odous*, tooth.] With a toothed beak.

rhynchophorous (rīngkōf'ōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *rhyngchos*, beak; *pherein*, to bear.] Beaked.

rhynchostome (rīng'kōstōm) *n.* [Gk. *rhyngchos*, snout; *stoma*, mouth.] Anterior terminal pore of Nemertines through which proboscis is everted.

rhythm (rīthm) *n.* [Gk. *rhythmos*, measured motion.] Regularity of movement, as seen in heart pulsation, or movement of telegraph plant leaves; periodic occurrence; seasonal variation.

rib (rīb) *n.* [A.S. *ribb*, rib.] A curved bone of thorax articulating with spine and either free at other end or connected with sternum; central vein of a leaf; costa.

rectal (rik'täl) *a.* [L. *riktus*, mouth aperture.] *Pert.* mouth gape of Birds.

rigor (řġ'ör) *n.* [L. *rigor*, stiffness.] The rigid state of plants when not sensitive to stimuli.

rigor mortis,—stiffening of body after death, due to myosin-formation, and lasting till commencement of decomposition.

rima (řĩ'mă) *n.* [L. *rima*, cleft.] A cleft or fissure, *e.g.* glottidis, palpebral, pudendal; orifice of mouth.

rimate (řĩ'māt) *a.* [L. *rima*, cleft.] Having fissures.

rimiform (řĩ'mĩförm) *a.* [L. *rima*, cleft; *forma*, shape.] In shape of a narrow fissure.

rimose (řĩ'mös) *a.* [L. *rima*, cleft.] Having many clefts or fissures.

rimulose (řĩ'mŭlös) *a.* [L. *rimula*, small cleft.] Having many small clefts.

rind (řĩnd) *n.* [A.S. *rinde*, bark.] The outer skin or cortex.

ring canal,—a circular canal running close to and parallel with umbrella margin in Hydrozoa.

ring cell,—a thick-walled cell of sporangium annulus of Ferns.

ring vessel,—a structure in head of Cestodes which unites the four longitudinal excretory trunks.

ringed bark,—bark of a tree where formations of phellogen are cylindrical; *opp.* scale bark.

ringent (řĩn'jěnt) *a.* [L. *ringi*, to open mouth.] Having lips, as of a corolla, or valves, separated by a distinct gap; with upper lip arched.

ringless,—*appl.* Ferns without an annulus.

riparial (řĩpă'riăl), **riparian** (řĩpă'riăn), **riparious** (řĩpă'riūs) *a.* [L. *ripa*, river bank.] Frequenting, growing on, or living on the banks of streams or rivers.

risorius (řĩzō'riūs) *n.* [L. *risus*, laughter.] A cheek muscle stretching from over masseter muscle to corner of mouth.

rivose (řĩ'vös) *a.* [L. *rivus*, stream.] Marked with irregularly winding furrows or channels.

rivulose (řĩv'ŭlös) *a.* [L. *rivulus*, rivulet.] Marked with sinuate narrow lines or furrows.

rod epithelium,—epithelium consisting of apparently striated cells.

rod fibre,—fibre with which a rod of retina is connected internally.

rod fructification,—fructification occurring in basidiomycetous Fungi by means of rod-like gonidia from a hyphal branch.

rod granule,—nucleus of rod fibre.

rodent (řō'děnt) *n.* [L. *rodere*, to gnaw.] An animal with a habit of gnawing or nibbling, as a rabbit.

roding (řō'dĩng) *n.* [A.S. *rode*, raid.] Patrolling flight of Birds defending territory.

rods and cones,—nerve-epithelium layer of retina.

root (root) *n.* [A.S. *wyrt*, root.] Descending portion of plant, fixing it in soil, and absorbing moisture; radix.

root borer,—a larval form or Insect which bores into roots of plants.

root cap,—a protective cap of tissue at apex of root.

root cell,—clear colourless base of an Alga attaching thallus to substratum.

root climber,—a plant which climbs by roots developed from stem.

root hairs,—unicellular epidermal outgrowths from roots, of protective and absorbent function.

root parasitism,—a condition exhibited by semi-parasitic plants, roots of which penetrate roots of neighbouring plants and draw from them elaborated food material.

root pocket,—a sheath containing a root, especially of aquatic plants.

root pressure,—the force by which water is made to rise in axial stele of a plant, a main factor in transport of water through plant.

root process,—a branched structure fixing an Alga thallus to soil.

root sheath,—an orchid velamen; that part of a hair follicle continuous with epidermis.

root stalk,—a rhizome; root-like horizontal portion of Hydrozoa.

root tubercle,—a small swelling on a legume root, caused by Bacteria.

rootlet,—an ultimate branch of a root.

rosaceous (rōzā'shūs) *a.* [L. *rosa*, rose.] With five petals arranged in a circle; formed like a rose.

rosellate (rōzēl'āt) *a.* [L. *rosa*, rose.] Arranged like rosettes.

Rosenmüller's organ,—a uterine rudimentary organ homologous with epididymis; epoophoron.

rosette (rōzēt') *n.* [L. *rosa*, rose.] A cluster of leaves arising in close circles from a central axis; a thin plate formed by coalescence of basals of larval Crinoid; a large ciliated funnel leading out of anterior sperm reservoir of Earthworm.

rosette organ,—in certain Ascidians, ventral complex stolon from which buds are constricted off.

rosette plate,—five interradial basal plates united together in Crinoids.

rostell (rōs'tēl) *n.* [L. *rostellum*, *dim.* of *rostrum*, beak.] A rostellum.

rostellar (rōstēl'ār) *a.* [L. *rostellum*, small beak.] *Pert.* a rostellum.

rostellate (rōstēl'āt) *a.* [L. *rostellum*, small beak.] Furnished with a small beak.

rostelliform (rōstēl'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *rostellum*, small beak; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a small beak.

rostellum (rōstēl'ūm) *n.* [L. *rostellum*, small beak.] A small rostrum; projecting structure developed from a stigmatic surface of orchid flower; rounded prominence, furnished with hooks, on head of Tapeworm; beaked-shaped process.

rostral (rōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *rostrum*, beak.] *Pert.* a rostrum.

rostrate (rōs'trāt) *a.* [L. *rostrum*, beak.] Beaked.

rostriform (rōs'trifōrm), **rostroid** (rōs'troid) *a.* [L. *rostrum*, beak; *forma*, shape; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Beak-shaped.

rostrulate (rōs'troolāt) *a.* [L. *rostrulum*, small beak.] Like a rostrulum.

rostrulum (rōs'troolūm) *n.* [L. *rostrulum*, small beak.] A small rostrum.

rostrum (rōs'trūm) *n.* [L. *rostrum*, beak.] Beak or beak-like process; projecting process between eyes of Crayfish; a median ventral plate at base of capitulum of Cirripedes.

rosular (rōz'ulār), **rosulate** (rōz'ulāt) *a.* [L. *rosa*, rose.] Arranged in rosettes.

rot (rōt) *n.* [A.S. *rotian*, to rot.] Decay; decomposition; disease caused by Fungi or Bacteria; a parasitic disease causing emaciation.

rotate (rōtāt') *a.* [L. *rota*, wheel.] Shaped like a wheel; with flat and spreading parts.

rotation (rōtā'shūn) *n.* [L. *rota*, wheel.] Turning as on a pivot, as limbs; circulation, as of cell sap.

rotator (rōtā'tōr) *n.* [L. *rota*, wheel.] A muscle which allows of circular motion.

rotatores spinae,—paired muscles, one on each side of spine, each arising from transverse process of vertebra and inserted into vertebra next above.

rotiform (rō'tifōrm) *a.* [L. *rota*, wheel; *forma*, shape.] Wheel-shaped; circular.

rotula (rōt'ulā) *n.* [L. *rotula*, small wheel.] One of five radially-directed bars bounding circular aperture of oesophagus of a Sea-urchin; patella or kneecap.

rotular (rōt'ulār) *a.* [L. *rotula*, small wheel.] *Pert.* the rotula.

rotuliform (rōt'ulifōrm) *a.* [L. *rotula*, small wheel; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a small wheel.

rotundifolious (rōtūn'difō'liūs) *a.* [L. *rotundus*, round; *folium*, leaf.] With rounded leaves.

Rouget cells [*A. D. Rouget*, French physiologist]. Contractile branched cells on external walls of capillaries, associated with alteration of lumen.

rouleaux (roolō', rool'ōz) *n. plu.* [F. *rouleau*, roll.] Formations like piles of coins into which red blood corpuscles tend to aggregate.

rubiginose (roobij'ínōs), **rubiginous** (roobij'ínūs) *a.* [L. *rubigo*, rust.] Of a brownish-red tint; of rust colour; affected by rust parasites.

ruderal (rood'erāl) *a.* [L. *rudus*, debris.] Growing among rubbish or debris.

rudimentary (rood'ímēn'tāri) *a.* [L. *rudimentum*, first attempt.] In an imperfectly developed condition; at an early stage of development; arrested at an early stage; vestigial, in certain authors.

ruff (rūf) *n.* [A.S. *reafan*, to reave.] A neck fringe of hair or feathers.

rufinism (roo'fínizm) *n.* [L. *rufus*, reddish.] Red pigmentation due to inhibition of formation of dark pigment.

ruga (roog'ā) *n.* [L. *ruga*, wrinkle.] A fold or wrinkle, as of mucous membrane of certain organs.

rugate (roog'āt), **rugose** (roog'ōs), **rugous** (roog'ūs) *a.* [L. *ruga*, wrinkle.] Wrinkled; with many wrinkles on surface.

rugulose (roog'ūlōs) *a.* [L. *ruga*, wrinkle.] Finely wrinkled.

rumen (room'ēn) *n.* [L. *rumen*, throat.] The paunch or first cavity of ruminant's stomach.

ruminant (room'inānt) *n.* [L. *rumen*, throat.] An animal which returns and re-chews what has been swallowed.

ruminate (room'ināt) *a.* [L. *rumen*, throat.] Having a mottled appearance through infolding of tegmen; having mottled albumen; *appl.* such seeds as betel-nut.

rumination (room'ināshūn) *n.* [L. *rumen*, throat.] The act of ruminant animals in returning food from first stomach to mouth in small quantities for thorough mastication and insalivation.

runcinate (rūn'sināt) *a.* [L. *runcina*, plane.] *Appl.* a pinnate leaf when divisions point towards base, as in Dandelion.

runner (rūn'ēr) *n.* [A.S. *rinnan*, to run.] Slender prostrate stem which roots at nodes, as strawberry.

rupestrine (roopēs'trīn), **rupicoline** (roopīk'ōlīn), **rupicolous** (roopīk'olūs) *a.* [L. *rupes*, rock; *colere*, to inhabit.] Growing or living on rocks.

ruptile (rūp'til) *a.* [L. *rumpere*, to break.] Bursting in an irregular manner.

rust (rūst) *n.* [A.S. *rust*, redness.] A parasitic Fungus whose mycelium lives in intercellular spaces of higher plants, as wheat rust.

rut (rūt) *n.* [M.E. *rutien*, to rut.] Oestrous period; oestrus.

S

sabuline (sāb'ūlīn) *a.* [L. *sabulum*, sand.] Sandy; sabulose; sabulous.

sac (sāk) *n.* [L. *saccus*, sack.] A sack, bag, or pouch.

saccate (sāk'āt) *a.* [L. *saccus*, sack.] Pouched; *appl.* a calyx of which two lateral sepals are expanded into little sacs or pouches; gibbous.

saccharose (sāk'ārōs) *n.* [Gk. *sakchar*, sugar.] Cane sugar; sucrose.

sacciferous (sāksīf'erūs) *a.* [L. *saccus*, sack; *ferre*, to bear.] Furnished with a sac.

sacciform (sāk'sīfōrm) *a.* [L. *saccus*, sack; *forma*, shape.] Like a sac or pouch; saccular.

sacculate (sāk'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *sacculus*, small bag.] Provided with sacculi.

sacculus (sāk'ūlūs) *n.* [L. *sacculus*, small bag.] A saccule or small sac; lower part of vestibule of ear; appendix of laryngeal ventricle.

saccus (sāk'ūs) *n.* [L. *saccus*, sack.] A sac-like structure, — as saccus vasculosus, saccus endolymphaticus; saccus lacrimalis; ninth abdominal sternite of male Insects.

sacral (sāk'krāl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred.] *Pert.* the sacrum.

sacral index, — one hundred times the breadth of sacrum at base, divided by anterior length.

sacral ribs, — elements of sacrum joining true sacral vertebrae to pelvis.

sacrocaudal (să'krôkôd'ăl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *cauda*, tail.] *Pert.* sacrum and tail region.

sacrococcygeal (să'krôkôksj'ěäl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; Gk. *kokkys*, cuckoo.] *Pert.* sacrum and coccyx.

sacroclumbar (să'krôlûm'băr) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *lumbus*, loin.] *Pert.* sacral and lumbar regions.

sacrospinal (să'krôspi'năl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* sacral region and spine.

sacrovertebral (să'krôvêr'têbrăl) *a.* [L. *sacer*, sacred; *vertebra*, joint.] *Pert.* sacrum and vertebrae.

sacrum (să'krûm) *n.* [L. *sacer*, sacred.] The os sacrum or bone forming termination of vertebral column, usually of several fused vertebrae; vertebra or vertebrae to which pelvic girdle is attached.

sagittal (săj'itäl, săj'it'äl) *a.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow.] *Appl.* the suture between parietals.

sagittal section,—section or division in median longitudinal plane.

sagittate (săj'ităt) *a.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow.] Shaped like head of an arrow, as a leaf.

sagittocyst (săj'it'ôsist) *n.* [L. *sagitta*, arrow; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A cyst or capsule in Turbellarians containing a single spindle.

saliva (săli'vă) *n.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] A fluid containing ptyalin, secreted by buccal glands.

salivary (săl'ivări) *a.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] *Pert.* saliva; *appl.* glands, ducts, etc.

salivation (săl'ivă'shûn) *n.* [L. *saliva*, spittle.] Flow of saliva into mouth.

salpingian (sălpin'jiăn) *a.* [Gk. *salpingx*, trumpet.] *Pert.* Eustachian or Fallopian tube.

salpingopalatine,—*pert.* Eustachian tubes and palate.

salpinx (săl'pîngks) *n.* [Gk. *salpingx*, trumpet.] Eustachian or Fallopian tube.

salsuginous (sălsû'jînûs) *a.* [L. *salugo*, saltiness.] Growing in soil impregnated with salts.

saltation,—mutation, *q.v.*

saltatorial (săltătô'riăl) *a.* [L. *saltare*, to leap.] Adapted for, or used in, leaping or dancing; *appl.* limbs of jumping Insects; saltatory.

salted animals,—those which have survived certain diseases but remain infective and provide a source of material for preventive inoculation.

saltigrade (săl'tigräd) *a.* [L. *saltare*, to leap; *gradus*, step.] Moving by leaps, as some Insects.

samara (săm'ără, sāmă'ră) *n.* [L. *samara*, seed of elm.] A winged indehiscent fruit, as in Elm and Ash.

samaroid (săm'ăroid) *a.* [L. *samara*, seed of elm; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Samariform; resembling a samara.

sanguicolous (sănggwîk'ölûs) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in blood of animals.

sanguiferous (sănggwîf'êrus) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying blood, as arteries, veins.

sanguivorous (sănggwîv'örûs) *a.* [L. *sanguis*, blood; *vorare*, to devour.] Living on blood.

sanidaster (săn'idăs'têr) *n.* [Gk. *sanidion*, panel; *aster*, star.] A slender rod-like spicule with spines at intervals.

saphena (săfê'nă) *n.* [Gk. *saphenes*, clear.] A conspicuous vein of leg, extending from knee to foot.

saphenous (săfê'nûs) *a.* [Gk. *saphenes*, clear.] *Pert.* internal or external saphena.

saprogenic (săp'rôjên'îk) *a.* [Gk. *săpros*, rotten; *genos*, birth.] Causing decay; resulting from decay.

sapropelic (săp'rôpêl'îk) *a.* [Gk. *săpros*, rotten; *pelos*, mud.] Living among debris of bottom ooze.

saprophyte (săp'rôfît) *n.* [Gk. *săpros*, rotten; *phyton*, plant.] An organism which lives on dead and decaying organic matter; a saprophytic organism; *cf.* autophyte.

saprozoic (săp'rôzô'îk) *a.* [Gk. *săpros*, rotten; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* an animal organism which lives on dead or decaying organic matter.

sap-wood,—the more superficial, paler, softer wood of trees.

sarcenchyma (sârkêng'kimă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *engchyma*, infusion.] Parenchyma whose ground-substance is granular and not abundant.

sarcocarp (sâr'kôkârp) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *karpos*, fruit.] The fleshy or pulpy part of a fruit.

sarcocystin (sâr'kôsis'tin) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *kystis*, bladder.] A toxin derived from Sarcosporidia.

sarcocyte (sâr'kôsît) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *kytos*, hollow.] The middle layer of Gregarine ectoplasm.

sarcode (sâr'kôd) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] The body protoplasm of Protista.

sarcoderm (sâr'kôdêrm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *derma*, skin.] The fleshy layer between a seed and external covering.

sarcodic (sârkôd'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] *Pert.* or resembling protoplasm.

sarcodictium (sâr'kôdik'tiüm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *diktyon*, net.] The second or network protoplasmic zone of Radiolarians.

sarcogenic (sâr'kôjên'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *genos*, offspring.] Flesh-producing.

sarcoid (sâr'koid) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *eidos*, form.] Fleshy, as sponge tissue.

sarcolemma (sâr'kôlêm'ă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *lemma*, skin.] The tubular sheath of a muscle fibre.

sarcolyte (sâr'kôlit) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *lytikos*, loosing.] A non-nucleated muscle fragment undergoing phagocytosis in development of Insects.

sarcoma (sârkô'mă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] A fleshy excrescence or tumour, usually malignant.

sarcomatrix (sârkô'mă'triks) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *L. matrix*, womb.] The fourth protoplasmic zone of a Radiolarian, the seat of digestion and assimilation.

sarcomere (sâr'kômêr) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *meros*, part.] A transverse line subdividing the sarcostyle.

sarcophagous (sârkôf'ägüs) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *phagein*, to eat.] Subsisting on flesh.

sarcoplasm (sâr'kôplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *plasma*, mould.] The longitudinal interstitial substance of muscular tissue.

sarcosoma (sâr'kôsô'mă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *soma*, body.] The fleshy portion of body; *opp.* skeletal.

sarcosperm (sâr'kôspêrm) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *sperma*, seed.] Sarcoderm.

sarcostyle (sâr'kôstil) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *stylos*, pillar.] A fibril or muscle column of muscular tissue; a dactylozoid column.

sarcotesta (sâr'kôtês'tă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *L. testa*, shell.] Softer fleshy outer portion of a testa.

sarcotheca (sâr'kôthê'kă) *n.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh; *theke*, box.] The sheath of a hydrozoan sarcostyle.

sarcous (sâr'küs) *a.* [Gk. *sarx*, flesh.] *Pert.* flesh or muscle tissue.

sarmentaceous (sârmëntă'shüs) *a.* [L. *sarmentum*, twig.] Having slender prostrate stems or runners; sarmentose, sarmentous.

sarmentum (sârmên'tüm) *n.* [L. *sarmentum*, twig.] The slender stem of a climber or runner.

sarothrum (sârô'thrüm) *n.* [Gk. *sarotron*, broom.] Enlarged hairy tarsal joint of bee, pollen brush.

sartorius (sârtô'riüs) *n.* [L. *sartor*, tailor.] A thigh muscle which enables legs to be bent inwards.

satellite (sât'êlit) *n.* [L. *satelles*, attendant.] The second of any pair of individuals of a catenoid colony in pseudoconjugation of Gregarinida; *cf.* primitive; a trabant, *q.v.*

saurian (sôr'iän) *a.* [Gk. *sauros*, lizard.] Resembling a Lizard.

saurognathous (sôrôg'năthüs) *a.* [Gk. *sauros*, lizard; *gnathos*, jaw.] With a saurian arrangement of jaw-bones.

sauroid (sôr'oid) *a.* [Gk. *sauros*, lizard; *eidos*, form.] Resembling a Saurian.

saxicavous (sāk'sikā'vūs) *a.* [L. *saxum*, rock; *cavus*, hollow.] *Appl.* rock-borers, as some Molluscs.

saxicoline (sāksik'ōlīn) *a.* [L. *saxum*, rock; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living or growing among rocks.

scaberulous (skābēr'ūlūs) *a.* [L. *scaber*, rough.] Somewhat rough.

scabrate (skāb'rāt) *a.* [L. *scaber*, rough.] Rough with a covering of stiff hairs, scales, or points; scabrous.

scala (skā'lā) *n.* [L. *scala*, ladder.] Any of three ladder-like canals in cochlea of ear.

scalariform (skālār'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *scala*, ladder; *forma*, shape.] Ladder-shaped; *appl.* vessels or tissues having bars like a ladder.

scale (skāl) *n.* [A.S. *sceala*, shell, husk.] A flat, small, platelike external structure, dermal or epidermal; a bony, horny, or chitinous outgrowth; bract of a catkin; ligule of certain flowers; modification of a stellate hair on certain leaves.

scale bark,—bark in irregular sheets or patches, due to irregular or dipping formation of phellogen.

scale leaf,—a bud-protecting cataphyllary leaf.

scalene (skālē'n) *a.* [Gk. *skalenos*, uneven.] *Pert.* scalene muscle.

scalenus (skālē'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *skalenos*, uneven.] One of three neck muscles used in bending the head,—scalenus posticus, medius, anticus.

scalp (skālp) *n.* [M.E. *scalp*.] The skin and subcutaneous tissues of surface of head where hair grows.

scalpella (skālpēl'ā) *n. plu.* [L. *scalpellum*, scalpel.] Paired pointed processes, parts of maxillae of Diptera.

scalpriform (skāl'prifōrm) *a.* [L. *scalprum*, chisel; *forma*, shape.] Chisel-shaped, as certain teeth; *appl.* incisors of Rodents.

scandent (skān'dēnt) *a.* [L. *scandere*, to climb.] Climbing by stem-roots or tendrils.

scansorial (skānsō'riāl) *a.* [L. *scandere*, to climb.] Formed or adapted for climbing.

scape (skāp) *n.* [Gk. *skapos*, stalk.] A flower-stalk arising at or under ground; a radical peduncle, as Hyacinth; a structure formed by two basal segments of antennae of Diptera.

scapha (skā'fā) *n.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat.] Narrow curved depression between helix and antihelix of ear.

scaphium (skā'fiūm) *n.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat.] Process of ninth (copulatory) segment of male Lepidoptera.

scaphocephalic (skāf'ōkēfāl'ik, -sēf-) *a.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat; *kephale*, head.] With narrow, elongated skull.

scaphocerite (skāfos'ērīt) *n.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat; *keras*, horn.] Scale-like exopodite of second antenna of Decapods.

scaphognathite (skāfōg'nāthīt) *n.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat; *gnathos*, jaw.] Exopodite of second maxilla of Decapods, regulating flow of water through respiratory chamber.

scaphoid (skā'foid) *a.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat; *eidos*, form.] Shaped like a boat; *appl.* carpal and tarsal bones.

scapholunar (skā'fōlū'nār, -loo'-) *a.* [Gk. *skaphe*, boat; L. *luna*, moon.] *Pert.* scaphoid and lunar carpal bones, or those bones fused; scapholunatum.

scapiform (skā'pifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *skapos*, stalk; L. *forma*, shape.] Scapoid; resembling a scape.

scapose (skā'pōs) *a.* [Gk. *skapos*, stalk.] Consisting of or in form of a scape.

scapula (skāp'ulā) *n.* [L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] The shoulder-blade; name given to various structures suggestive of a shoulder-blade, as tegula, patagium, mesothoracic pleuron, fore-leg trochanter of certain Insects; in Crinoids, proximal plate of ray that has an articular facet for arms.

scapular (skāp'ulār) *a.* [L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] *Pert.* scapula.

scapus (skā'pūs) *n.* [L. *scapus*, stem, stalk.] A scape; stem of feather; hair shaft.

scarfskin (skârf'skîn) *n.* [A.S. *scorfa*, scurf.] The cuticle or epidermis.

scarious (skā'rîūs) *a.* [F. *scarieux*, membranous.] Thin, dry, membranous; scaly or scurfy.

schindylesis (skîn'dilē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *schindylesis*, fissure.] Articulation in which a thin plate of bone fits into a cleft or fissure, as that between vomer and palatines.

schistocytes (skis'tösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *kytos*, hollow.] Small fragments of erythrocytes; microcytes.

schizocarp (skîz'ökârp) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *karpōs*, fruit.] A dry seed-vessel which splits into two or more one-seeded carpels.

schizochroal (skîz'ökrō'äl) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *chros*, body-surface.] With lenses separate and cornea not continuous; *appl.* certain trilobite eyes.

schizocoel (skîz'ösēl) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *koilos*, hollow.] Coelom formed by splitting of mesoblast into layers.

schizogamy (skîz'ög'ämi) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *gamos*, marriage.] Fission into a sexual and a non-sexual zooid in some Polychaets.

schizogenesis (skîz'öjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *genesis*, descent.] Reproduction by fission.

schizogenetic (skîz'öjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *genesis*, descent.] Reproducing by fission; *appl.* resin ducts in young stems of ivy; *appl.* spaces formed by delamination of adjacent cell walls.

schizognathous (skîz'ög'näthūs) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *gnathos*, jaw.] *Appl.* arrangement of jaws when vomer is small and pointed in front and maxillo-palatines do not unite with each other and vomer, —as in Pigeon.

schizogony (skîz'ög'ōnī) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *gonos*, offspring.] Cleavage multiplication in Protozoa.

schizokinete (skîz'ökīnēt') *n.* [Gk.

schizein, to cleave; *kinetos*, movable.] Motile vermicle stage in life-history of Haemosporidiae.

schizont (skîzōnt') *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *on*, being.] A trophozoite stage of parasitic Sporozoa, reproducing in host by multiple fission.

schizontoblast (skîzōn'töbläst) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *on*, being; *blastos*, bud.] A cytomere of Caryotropha.

schizontocytes (skîzōn'tösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *on*, being; *kytos*, hollow.] Cytomeres into which a schizont divides, and which themselves divide into clusters of merozoites.

schizopelמוש (skîz'öpēl'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *pelma*, sole of foot.] With two separate flexor tendons connected with toes, as some Birds.

schizopod stage, —that stage in development of a Decapod larva when it resembles an adult Mysis in having exopodite and endopodite to all thoracic limbs.

schizorhinal (skîz'örī'näl) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *rhis*, nose.] Having external narial opening elongated, and posterior border angular or slit-like.

schizostele (skîz'östēl) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *stele*, post.] One of a number of strands formed by division of plerome of stem.

schizostely (skîz'östē'li) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *stele*, a post.] Condition of stem in which plerome gives rise to a number of strands, each composed of one vascular bundle; astely.

schizothecal (skîz'öthē'käl) *a.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *theke*, case.] Having scale-like horny tarsal plates.

schizozoite (skîz'özō'it) *n.* [Gk. *schizein*, to cleave; *zoon*, animal.] A merozoite formed from each segment of a dividing schizont.

Schwann's sheath [*Th.* Schwann, German anatomist.] Primitive sheath, or neurolemma, *q.v.*

sciatic (siät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *ischion*, hip-joint.] *Pert.* hip region; *appl.* artery, nerve, veins, etc.

scion (sī'ōn) *n.* [F. *scion*, shoot.] A branch or shoot for grafting purposes.

sclera (sklē'rā) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] The skeletal supporting structure of the eyeball; sclerotica; sclerotic coat.

scleratogenous layer, — strand of fused sclerotomes formed along neural tube, later surrounding notochord.

sclere (sklē'r) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Skeletal structure; sponge spicule.

sclereid, — stone-cell, *q.v.*

sclerenchyma (sklē'rēng'kīmā) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *engchyma*, infusion.] Hard tissue of coral; plant tissue of thickened and of hard cells of vessels.

sclerite (sklē'rit) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Calcareous plate or spicule.

sclerobase (sklē'rōbās) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *basis*, base.] The calcareous axis of Alcyonaria.

scleroblast (sklē'rōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *blastos*, bud.] A sponge cell from which a sclere develops.

scleroblastic (sklē'rōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *blastos*, bud.] *Appl.* skeletal-forming tissue.

sclerocauly (sklē'rōkōl'ī) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *kaulos*, stalk.] Condition of excessive skeletal structure in a stem.

sclerocorneal (sklē'rōkōr'nēāl) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *N. cornea*, cornea.] *Pert.* cornea and sclerotic.

scleroderm (sklē'rōdērm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *derma*, skin.] An indurating integument; skeletal part of Corals.

sclerodermatous (sklē'rōdēr'mātūs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *derma*, skin.] With external skeletal structure.

sclerodermite (sklē'rōdēr'mīt) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *derma*, skin.] The hard outer covering of an arthropod segment.

sclerogen (sklē'rōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *genos*, offspring.] Woody tissue in plant cells.

sclerogenic (sklē'rōjēn'ik), **sclerogenous** (sklē'rōjēn'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *genos*, offspring.] Secreting lignin.

scleroid (sklē'roid) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *eidos*, form.] Hard; skeletal.

sclerophyllous (sklē'rōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *phyllon*, leaf.] *Appl.* leaves resistant to drought through having much sclerenchymatous tissue and reduced intercellular spaces.

sclerophylly (sklē'rōfil'ī) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *phyllon*, leaf.] Condition of excessive skeletal structure in leaves.

scleroseptum (sklē'rōsēp'tūm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *L. septum*, division.] A radial vertical wall of carbonate of lime in madrepora Corals.

sclerosis (sklē'rō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Hardening by increase of connective tissue or lignin.

sclerotol (sklē'rō'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Sclerotic; indurated; containing lignin; *pert.* sclerotic of eye.

sclerotesta (sklē'rōtēs'tā) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *L. testa*, shell.] The hard lignified inner layer of a testa.

sclerotic (sklē'rōt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] The outer layer or protective membrane of eye; *pert.* sclerosis.

sclerotic ossicles, — ring of small bones round sclerotic of Birds.

sclerotoid (sklē'rō'tōid) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* a sclerotium.

sclerotium (sklē'rō'tiūm, -shūm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Resting, dormant, or winter stage of some Fungi when they become a mass of hardened mycelium or waxy protoplasm.

sclerotome (sklē'rō'tōm) *n.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard; *tome*, cutting.] A partition of connective tissue between two myomeres; mesenchymatous tissue destined to form a vertebra.

sclerous (sklē'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Sclerotal; scleroid.

scolecoid (skō'lēsīd) *a.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm.] *Pert.* a scolex; scolecoid.

scoleciform (skōlēs'ifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm; *L. forma*, shape.] Like a scolex, scolecoid.

scolecite (skō'lēsīt) *n.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm.] Vermiform body branching from mycelium of Discomycetes.

scolex (skō'lēks) *n.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm.] The head or rounded terminal knob of a Tape-worm.

scolite (skō'līt) *n.* [Gk. *skolex*, worm; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil worm burrow.

scolopale (skō'lōpāl) *n.* [Gk. *skolos*, stake; *L. palus*, stake.] Central peg-like portion of a Scolophore.

scolophore (skō'lōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *skolos*, stake; *pherein*, to bear.] The nerve end organ of auditory apparatus of Insects.

scolus (skō'lūs) *n.* [Gk. *skolos*, thorn.] A horny process of some insect larvae.

scopa (skō'pā) *n.* [*L. scopa*, brush.] A pollen brush.

scopate (skō'pāt) *a.* [*L. scopa*, brush.] Having a tuft of hairs like a brush; scopiferous.

scopiform (skō'pīfōrm) *a.* [*L. scopa*, brush; *forma*, shape.] Brush-like.

scopula (skōp'ulā) *n.* [*L. scopula*, small brush.] A small tuft of hairs; a needle-like sponge spicule with brush-like head; in climbing Spiders, a tuft of club-like hairs on each foot, replacing third claw.

scopulate (skōp'ulāt) *a.* [*L. scopula*, small brush.] Like a brush.

scopuliferous (skōp'ulīf'ērūs) *a.* [*L. scopula*, small brush; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a small brush-like structure.

scopuliform (skōp'ulīfōrm) *a.* [*L. scopula*, small brush; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a small brush.

scorpioid (skōr'pīōid) *a.* [Gk. *skorpios*, scorpion; *eidōs*, form.] Cicinnal; resembling a Scorpion.

scorpioid cyme,—a uniparous cymose inflorescence in which daughter-

axes are developed right and left alternately.

scotoma (skōtō'ma) *n.* [Gk. *skotos*, darkness.] A spot where vision is absent within the visual field; blind spot.

scrobe (skrōb) *n.* [*L. scrobis*, ditch.] A groove on either side of beetle rostrum.

scrobicula (skrōbīk'ulā) *n.* [*L. scrobis*, ditch.] The smooth area round boss of echinoid test; scrobicula.

scrobicular (skrōbīk'ulār) *a.* [*L. scrobis*, ditch.] In region of scrobicula.

scrobiculate (skrōbīk'ulāt) *a.* [*L. scrobis*, ditch.] Marked with little pits or depressions.

scrobiculus (skrōbīk'ulūs) *n.* [*L. scrobis*, ditch.] A pit or depression.

scrobiculus cordis,—pit of stomach. **scrotal** (skrō'tāl) *a.* [*L. scrotum*.] *Pert.* or in region of scrotum.

scrotum (skrō'tūm) *n.* [*L. scrotum*.] External sac or sacs containing testicles, in Mammals.

scurf (skūrf) *n.* [*A.S. scurf*.] Scaly skin; dried outer skin peeling off in scales; scaly epidermal covering of some leaves.

scutal (skū'tāl) *a.* [*L. scutum*, shield.] *Pert.* a scutum.

scutate (skū'tāt) *a.* [*L. scutum*, shield.] Protected by large scales or horny plates.

scute (skūt) *n.* [*L. scutum*, shield.] An external scale, as of Reptile, Fish, or scaly Insect.

scutella (skütēl'ā) *n.* [*L. scutellum*, small shield.] A scutellum or shield-like structure.

scutellar (skütēl'ār) *a.* [*L. scutellum*, small shield.] *Pert.* a scutellum.

scutellate (skütēl'āt) *a.* [*L. scutellum*, small shield.] Shaped like a small shield; scutelliform.

scutellation (skütēlā'shūn) *n.* [*L. scutellum*, small shield.] Arrangement of scales, as on tarsus of Bird.

scutelligerous (skütēlīj'ērūs) *a.* [*L. scutellum*, small shield; *gerere*, to bear.] Furnished with scutella or a scutellum.

scutellipantar (skütēl'iplān'tār) *a.* [L. *scutellum*, small shield; *planta*, sole of foot.] Having tarsus covered with small plates or scutella.

scutellum (skütēl'ūm) *n.* [L. *scutellum*, small shield.] A tarsal scale of Birds; posterior part of Insect notum; the single massive cotyledon lying next starchy endosperm in seed of Maize; development of part of cotyledon which separates embryo from endosperm in seed of Grasses.

scutiform (skū'tifōrm) *a.* [L. *scutum*, shield; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a shield; *appl.* floating leaf of *Salvinia*.

scutigerous (skūtij'ērūs) *a.* [L. *scutum*, shield; *gerere*, to bear.] Bearing a shield-like structure; scutiferous.

scutiped (skū'tipēd) *a.* [L. *scutum*, shield; *pes*, foot.] Having foot or part of it covered by scutella.

scutum (skū'tūm) *n.* [L. *scutum*, shield.] A shield-like plate, horny, bony, or chitinous, developed in integument; fornix or modified spine overhanging aperture in some Cheilostomata; middle sclerite of Insect notum.

scyphiferous (sifif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing scyphi, as some Lichens.

scyphiform (sififōrm) *a.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup; L. *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a cup; scyphoid.

scyphistoma (sifis'tōmā) *n.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup; *stoma*, mouth.] A scyphula, the scyphozoon polyp stage in development of *Aurelia*.

scyphose (sif'ōs) *a.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup.] Scyphiform; cup-shaped.

scyphula (sif'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup.] A scyphistoma.

scyphulus (sif'ulūs) *n.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup.] A small cup-shaped structure.

scyphus (sif'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *skyphos*, cup.] Cup of *Narcissus*; funnel-shaped corolla; cup-shaped expansion of podetium in some Lichens.

sebaceous (sēbā'shūs) *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow.] Containing or secreting fatty matter; *appl.* glands.

sebiferous (sēbif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying fatty matter.

sebiparous (sēbip'ārūs) *a.* [L. *sebum*, tallow; *parere*, to beget.] Secreting fatty matter.

sebum (sē'būm) *n.* [L. *sebum*, tallow.] Secretion of sebaceous glands, consisting of fat and isocholesterin.

secodont (sēk'ōdōnt) *a.* [L. *secare*, to cut; Gk. *odous*, tooth.] Furnished with teeth adapted for cutting.

secondary (sēk'ōndārī) *a.* [L. *secundus*, second.] Second in importance or in position; arising, not from growing point, but from other tissue; Mesozoic; *n.* a forearm quill-feather of bird's wing; an insect hind-wing.

secondary bud,—an axillary bud, accessory to normal one.

secondary capitula,—six small cells rising from each capitulum of *Chara*.

secondary growth,—development of secondary meristem or cambium producing new tissue on both sides, as in woody Dicotyledons.

secondary meristem,—phellogen.

secondary prothallium,—a tissue produced in megaspore of *Selaginella* after true prothallium is formed.

secondary roots,—branches of primary root, arising within its tissue, and in turn giving rise to tertiary roots; roots arising at other than normal points of origin.

secondary spore,—a small or ab-jointed spore; an ascospore.

secondary tissue,—tissue formed through phellogen, externally cork, and internally phelloderm.

secondary wood,—wood formed from cambium.

secretin (sēkrē'tīn) *n.* [L. *secernere*, to separate.] A chemical substance produced in intestinal mucous membrane whose action on pancreas causes copious secretion of pancreatic juice.

secretion (sēkrē'shūn) *n.* [L. *secernere*, to separate.] Substance or fluid which is separated and elaborated by cells or glands; process of such separation.

secretitious (sēkrētish'ūs) *a.* [L. *secernere*, to separate.] *Appl.* a substance or fluid secreted.

secretory (sēkrētōrī) *a.* [L. *secernere*, to separate.] Performing the office of secretion; secreting.

sectile (sēk'til) *a.* [L. *secare*, to cut.] Cut into small partitions, compartments.

sectorial (sēktō'rīāl) *a.* [L. *secare*, to cut.] Formed or adapted for cutting, as certain teeth.

secund (sēk'ünd) *a.* [L. *secundus*, following.] *Appl.* flowers or leaves arranged on one side of stem.

secundiflorous (sēkünd'iflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *secundus*, following; *flos*, flower.] Having flowers on one side of stem only.

secundine (sēk'ündīn) *n.* [L. *secundus*, following.] The second coat of ovule, lying within primine.

secundines, — foetal membranes collectively; afterbirth.

secundly (sēk'ündli) *adv.* [L. *secundus*, following.] On one side of a stem or axis.

sedentary (sēd'entāri) *a.* [L. *sedere*, to sit.] Not free-living; *appl.* animals attached by a base to some substratum.

seed (sēd) *n.* [A.S. *saed*, seed.] A mature fruit containing an embryo ready for germination under suitable conditions; semen.

seed bud, — an ovule.

seed coat, — testa, a thin membrane investing seed.

seed plant, — a seed-bearing plant.

seed stalk, — the funicle.

seed vessel, — a structure containing seed, as a pod.

segment (sēg'mēnt) *n.* [L. *segmentum*, piece.] A division formed by cleavage of an ovum; part of an animal or of a jointed appendage; metamere; division of leaf if cleft nearly to base.

segmental (sēgmēntāl) *a.* [L. *segmentum*, part.] Of the nature of a segment; *pert.* a segment.

segmental arteries, — diverticula from dorsal aortae arising in spaces between successive somites.

segmental duct, — an embryonic duct which gives rise to Wolffian or Müllerian duct.

segmental organ, — an embryonic excretory organ.

segmental papillae, — conspicuous pigment spots by which true segments may be recognised in Leeches.

segmentation (sēg'mēntā'shūn) *n.* [L. *segmentum*, segment.] The division or splitting into segments or portions; cleavage of an ovum.

segmentation cavity, — blastocoel or central cavity formed at an early stage of egg cleavage.

segmentation nucleus, — body formed by union of male and female pronuclei in fertilisation of ovum.

segregation (sēg'rēgā'shūn) *n.* [L. *se*, aside; *grex*, flock.] Separation of parental chromosomes at meiosis and dissociation of paternal and maternal characters.

seismonastic (sis'mōnās'tik, siz'-) *a.* [Gk. *seismos*, earthquake; *nastos*, pressed close.] *Appl.* movements resulting from stimulus of mechanical shock or vibrations.

sejugous (sējoog'ūs) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *jugum*, yoke.] With six pairs of leaflets; sejugate.

selenodont (sēlē'nōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *selene*, moon; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molars lengthened out antero-posteriorly and curved.

selenoid (sēlē'noid) *a.* [Gk. *selene*, moon; *eidōs*, form.] Crescentic.

selenotropism (sēlēnōt'rōpīzm) *n.* [Gk. *selene*, moon; *trōpe*, turn.] Tendency to turn towards moon's rays.

self-fertile, self-sterile, — capable, — incapable, — of being fertilised by its own male elements; *appl.* hermaphrodite plants and animals.

self-pollination, — transference of pollen-grains from anthers to stigma of same flower.

sella turcica (sēl'ā tūr'sikā) *n.* [L. *sella*, seat; *turcicus*, Turkish.] Deep depression on inner surface of sphenoid behind tuberculum

sellae; transverse bar formed by union of apodemes of posterior somites of certain Decapods.

sematic (sēmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sema*, sign.] Functioning as a danger signal, as warning colours or odours.

semeiography (sēmīōg'rāfi) *n.* [Gk. *semeion*, sign; *graphein*, to write.] A description of symptoms.

semen (sē'mēn) *n.* [L. *semen*, seed.] Secretion of testes; fluid composed of secretions of testes, seminal vesicles, and prostate.

semiamplexicaul (sēm'īāmplēk'-sīkōl) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *amplecti*, to embrace; *caulis*, stem.] Partially surrounding stem.

semianatropous (sēm'īānāt'rōpūs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *ana*, up; *trope*, turn.] With half-inverted ovule.

semicaudate (sēm'īkō'dāt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *cauda*, tail.] With tail rudimentary.

semicircular (sēm'īsēr'kūlār) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *circulus*, circle.] Describing a half-circle; *appl.* canals of ear labyrinth.

semiclasps (sēm'īklāsp) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; M.E. *klāspen*, to hold.] One of two apophyses which may combine to form the clasp in certain male Insects.

semicomplete (sēm'īkōmplēt') *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *completus*, filled.] Incomplete; *appl.* metamorphosis.

semifloret (sēm'īflōr'ēt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *flos*, flower.] A semifloscule or ray of composite flowers.

semiflosculous (sēm'īflōs'kūlūs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *flosculus*, small flower.] Having ligulate florets.

semilocular (sēm'īlōk'ūlār) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *loculus*, small place.] *Appl.* ovary with incomplete loculi.

semilunar (sēm'īlū'nār, -loo-) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *luna*, moon.] Half-moon shaped; *appl.* branches of internal carotid artery, fibrocartilages of knee, ganglia, fascia, lobules of cerebellum, valves; *n.*, a carpal bone, os lunatum.

semimembranosus (sēm'īmēm'brā-nō'sūs) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *membra-*

nosus, membranous.] A thigh muscle with flat membrane-like tendon at upper extremity.

semimetamorphosis (sēm'īmētā-mōr'fōsis) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *metamorphosis*, transformation.] Partial, or semicomplete metamorphosis.

seminal (sēm'īnāl) *a.* [L. *semen*, seed.] *Pert.* semen; *appl.* fluid of testes, duct or vesicle; *appl.* cotyledons, first roots of Grasses.

seminal receptacle,—spermatheca or sac in Worms or Snails which stores male elements till required.

semination (sēm'īnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *semen*, seed.] Dispersal of seeds.

seminiferous (sēmīnīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *semen*, seed; *ferre*, to carry.] Secreting or conveying seed or seminal fluid; bearing seed.

seminude (sēm'īnūd) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *nudus*, naked.] With ovules or seeds exposed.

seminymph (sēm'īnīm) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *nympha*, nymph.] Stage in development of Insects approaching complete metamorphosis.

semiovate (sēm'īō'vāt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *ovum*, egg.] Half-oval; somewhat oval.

semioviparous (sēm'īōvīp'ārūs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *ovum*, egg; *parere*, to beget.] Between oviparous and viviparous, as a Marsupial whose young are imperfectly developed when born.

semiovoid (sēm'īō'void) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *ovum*, egg; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Somewhat ovoid in shape.

semipalmate (sēm'īpāl'māt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *palmā*, palm of hand.] Having toes webbed halfway down.

semiparasite (sēm'īpār'āsīt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *parasitos*, eating beside another.] A partial parasite, as a plant which derives part only of its nutriment from its host.

semipenniform (sēm'īpēn'īfōrm) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *penna*, feather; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* certain muscles bearing some resemblance to plume of feather.

semipermeable (sēm'ipēr'mēābēl) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *per*, through; *meare*, to pass.] *Appl.* membrane which does not permit any dissolved substance to pass, although permeable to water.

semiplume (sēm'iploom) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *pluma*, feather.] A feather with ordinary shaft but downy web.

semipupa (sēm'ipū'pā) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *pupa*, puppet.] Larval stage in development of certain Insects.

semirecondite (sēm'irēk'ōndīt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *recondere*, to conceal.] Half-concealed, as insect head by thorax.

semisagittate (sēm'isāj'itāt) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *sagitta*, arrow.] Shaped like a half arrow-head.

semisaprophyte (sēm'isāp'rōfīt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; Gk. *sapros*, rotten; *phyton*, plant.] A plant partially saprophytic.

semispinalis (sēm'ispīnālīs) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *spinalis*, spinal.] A muscle of back on each side of spinal column, inserted into transverse and spinous processes continuously.

semistreptostylic, — between monimostylic and streptostylic; with slightly movable quadrate.

semitendinosus (sēm'itēn'dinōsūs) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *tendere*, to stretch.] A dorsal muscle of thigh stretching from tuber ischii to tibia.

semitendinous (sēm'itēn'dīnūs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *tendere*, to stretch.] Half tendinous.

semituberosus (sēm'itū'bērūs) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *tuber*, hump.] Having somewhat tuberosus roots.

senescence (sēnēs'ēns) *n.* [L. *senescere*, to grow old.] Advancing age; *appl.* condition of Protozoa after many bipartitions.

senility (sēnīl'itī) *n.* [L. *senilis*, senile.] Senile derangement; vital exhaustion of Protozoa.

sense organ, — an organ functional in receiving external stimulation.

sensiferous (sēnsīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense; *ferre*, to carry.] Receiving

or conveying sense impressions; sensiferous.

sensile (sēn'sīl) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Capable of affecting a sense.

sensilla (sēnsīl'ā) *n.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] A small sense organ.

sensitive (sēn'sītīv) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Capable of receiving impressions from external objects.

sensitive plant, — a plant which droops, recoils, or closes at a touch, as Mimosa.

sensorial (sēnsō'riāl) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] *Pert.* the sensorium.

sensorium (sēnsō'riūm) *n.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Seat of sensation or consciousness; entire nervous system with sense organs.

sensory (sēn'sōri) *a.* [L. *sensus*, sense.] Having direct connection with any part of sensorium.

sentient (sēn'shīēnt) *a.* [L. *sentire*, to feel.] *Appl.* cells which are sensitive and can perceive.

sepal (sēp'al) *n.* [L. *separare*, to separate.] A leaf-like division of calyx.

sepaled (sēp'āld) *a.* [L. *separare*, to separate.] Having sepals; sepalous.

sepaline (sēp'ālin) *a.* [L. *separare*, to separate.] Like a sepal; sepaloid.

sepalody (sēpāl'ōdi) *n.* [L. *separare*, to separate; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Conversion of petals or other parts of a flower into sepals.

sepicolous (sēpīk'ōlūs) *a.* [L. *sepes*, hedge; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in hedges.

septal (sēp'tāl) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition.] *Pert.* a septum.

septal fossula, — a small primary septum which appears to lie in a pit in some fossil Corals.

septal neck, — in Nautilus, a shelly tube continuous for some distance beyond each septum as support to siphuncle.

septate (sēp'tāt) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition.] Divided by partitions.

septempartite (sēp'tēmpār'tit) *a.* [L. *septem*, seven; *pars*, part.] *Appl.* leaf with seven divisions extending nearly to base.

septenate (sĕp'tĕnāt) *a.* [L. *septeni*, seven each.] With parts in sevens; *appl.* seven leaflets of a leaf.

septicidal (sĕp'tīsi'dāl) *a.* [L. *septum*, division; *caedere*, to cut.] Dividing through middle of ovary septa; dehiscing at septum.

septiferous (sĕp'tifō'riūs) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *ferre*, to bear.] Having septa.

septifolious (sĕp'tifō'liūs) *a.* [L. *septum*, seven; *folium*, leaf.] With seven leaves or leaflets.

septiform (sĕp'tifōrm) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *forma*, shape.] In form of a septum.

septifragal (sĕp'tif'rāgāl) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *frangere*, to break.] With slits as in septicidal dehiscence, but with septa broken and placentas and seeds left in middle.

septomaxillary (sĕp'tōmāk'sil'ārī) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* maxilla and nasal septum.

septonasal (sĕp'tōnā'zāl) *a.* [L. *septum*, partition; *nasus*, nose.] *Pert.* internarial septum.

septulate (sĕp'tulāt) *a.* [L. *septulum*, small septum.] Having spurious septa.

septulum (sĕp'tulūm) *n.* [L. *septulum*, small septum.] A small or secondary septum.

septum (sĕp'tūm) *n.* [L. *septum*, partition.] A partition separating two cavities or masses of tissue, as in fruits, chambered shells, corals, heart, nose, tongue, etc.

septum narium,—partition between nostrils.

septum transversum,—diaphragm.

sericate (sĕr'īkāt), **sericeous** (sĕr'ish'ūs) *a.* [L. *sericus*, silken.] Covered with fine close-pressed silky hairs.

serific (sĕr'īf'ik) *a.* [L. *sericum*, silk; *facere*, to make.] Silk-producing.

serosa (sĕrō'sā) *n.* [L. *serum*, serum.] A serous membrane; outer larval membrane of Insects.

serosity (sĕrōs'itī) *n.* [L. *serum*, serum.] Watery part of animal fluid.

serotinous (sĕrōt'inūs) *a.* [L. *serus*, late.] Blooming later in season than customary for species.

serous (sĕ'rūs) *a.* [L. *serum*, serum.] Watery; *pert.* serum; *appl.* fluid, gland, tissue.

serous alveoli,—alveoli which secrete a watery non-viscid saliva, *opp.* mucous alveoli.

serous membrane,—a thin membrane consisting of a single layer of epithelial cells, lining some closed cavity of body, as pericardium, peritoneum.

serpulate (sĕr'pūlit) *n.* [L. *serpula*, small snake.] The fossil tube of a Polychaete; *appl.* chalk containing fossil worm-tubes.

serra (sĕr'ā) *n.* [L. *serra*, saw.] Any saw-like structure.

serrate (sĕr'āt) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw.] Notched on edge like a saw; *appl.* leaves and other structures.

serrate-ciliate,—with hairs fringing toothed edges.

serrate-dentate,—with serrate edges themselves toothed.

serratiform (sĕrāt'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *forma*, shape.] Like a saw.

serration (sĕrā'shūn) *n.* [L. *serra*, saw.] Saw-like formation.

serratirostral (sĕrāt'irōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *rostrum*, beak.] *Appl.* Birds with serrate bill.

serratodenticulate (sĕrāt'ōdĕntik'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *dens*, tooth.] With many-toothed serrations.

serrature (sĕr'ātūr) *n.* [L. *serra*, saw.] A saw-like notch.

serratus magnus,—a muscle stretching from upper ribs to scapula.

serriferous (sĕr'ifĕrūs) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *ferre*, to carry.] Furnished with saw-like organ or part.

serriform (sĕr'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *forma*, shape.] Like a saw.

serriped (sĕr'ipĕd) *a.* [L. *serra*, saw; *pes*, foot.] With notched feet.

serrula (sĕr'ulā) *n.* [L. *serrula*, small saw.] A comb-like ridge on chelicerae of some Arachnids.

serrulate (sĕr'ulāt) *a.* [L. *serrula*, small saw.] Finely-notched.

serrulation (sēr'ulā'shūn) *n.* [L. *serrula*, small saw.] Small notch.

Sertoli cells [E. *Sertoli*, Italian histologist]. Enlarged lining epithelium-cells connected with groups of developing spermatozoa in testes; supporting cells.

serum (sēr'ūm) *n.* [L. *serum*, serum.] Thin watery fluid which separates from blood on coagulation.

serum albumin, serum globulin,—two of proteins of serum.

sesamoid (sēs'āmoid) *a.* [Gk. *sesamon*, sesame; *eidōs*, form.] *Appl.* a bone developed within a tendon and near a joint, as patella, radial or ulnar sesamoid, fabella.

sesamoidal (sēs'āmoidāl) *a.* [L. *sesamon*, sesame; *eidōs*, form.] *Pert.* a sesamoid bone.

sessile (sēs'il) *a.* [L. *sedere*, to sit.] Sitting directly on base without support, stalk, or peduncle; stationary, *opp.* free-living or motile.

seta (sē'tā) *n.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Any bristle-like structure; chaeta of Chaetopods.

setaceous (sētā'shūs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Bristle-like; set with bristles.

setiform (sē'tifōrm) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle; *forma*, shape.] Bristle-shaped; *appl.* teeth when very fine and closely set.

setigerous (sētij'ērūs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle; *gerere*, to bear.] Setiferous; setiparous; bristle-bearing.

setigerous sac,—a sac, in which is lodged a bundle of setae, formed by invagination of epidermis in parapodium of Chaetopods.

setirostral (sē'tirōs'trāl) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle; *rostrum*, beak.] *Appl.* Birds with beak bristles.

setobranchia (sē'tōbrāng'kiā) *n.* [L. *seta*, bristle; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] A tuft of setae attached to gills of certain Decapods.

setose (sē'tōs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Set with bristles; bristly.

setula (sēt'ulā) *n.* [*Dim.* from L. *seta*, bristle.] A setule; a thread-like or hair-like bristle.

setuliform (sēt'ulifōrm) *a.* [L. *seta*,

bristle; *forma*, shape.] Thread-like; like a setula or fine bristle.

setulose (sēt'ulōs) *a.* [L. *seta*, bristle.] Set with small bristles.

sex (sēks) *n.* [L. *sexus*, sex.] The sum of characteristics, structures, functions, by which an animal or plant is classed as male or female.

sex-chromosome,—the chromosome whose presence, absence, or particular form may determine sex; X or Y chromosome; also monosome, idiochromosome, heterochromosome, special or odd chromosome, etc.

sexdigitate (sēksdij'itāt) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *digitus*, finger.] With six fingers or toes.

sexfid (sēks'fid) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *findere*, to cleave.] Cleft into six, as a calyx.

sexfoil (sēks'foil) *a.* [L. *sex*, six; *folium*, leaf.] A group of six leaves or leaflets round one axis.

sex hormones,—gonad hormones.

sex-limited inheritance,—inheritance of characteristics limited by fact that some are predominantly male and others predominantly female.

sex-linked inheritance,—transmission of characters whose factors are borne by the sex-chromosome.

sex mosaic,—an intersexual individual with characters of both sexes.

sex-reversal, sex-transformation,—a change-over from one sex to the other, natural, pathological, or artificially induced.

sexual (sēk'sūāl) *a.* [L. *sexus*, sex.] *Pert.* sex; *appl.* reproduction.

sexual cell,—ovum or sperm.

sexual dimorphism,—marked differences, in shape, size, structure, colour, etc., between male and female of one species.

shaft (shāft) *n.* [A.S. *sceaft*, spear-shaft.] A rachis; distal part of stem of feather; stem of hair; scapus; straight cylindrical part of long bone.

sheath (shēth) *n.* [A.S. *sceth*, shell or pod.] A protective covering; theca; investing petiole; insect wing-cover.

shell (shĕl) *n.* [A.S. *scell*, shell.] The hard outer covering of animal or fruit; a covering, calcareous, siliceous, bony, horny, or chitinous.

shell gland, shell sac,—organ in whose walls material for forming a shell is secreted.

short-day,—*appl.* plants in which the flowering period is hastened by a relatively short photoperiod, ordinarily less than 12 hours.

shoulder girdle,—pectoral girdle, typically comprising scapula, coracoid, precoracoid, and clavicle.

sialoid (sī'āloid) *a.* [Gk. *sialon*, saliva; *eidos*, form.] Like saliva.

siblings (sib'lingz) *n. plu.* [A.S. *sibb*, kin.] Offspring of same parents (but not at same birth).

sicula (sĭk'ūlā) *n.* [L. *sicula*, small dagger.] A small dagger-shaped body at end of a Graptolite, supposed to be skeleton of primary zooid of colony.

side-chain theory,—Ehrlich's theory of phenomena of immunity, *i.e.*, that toxins unite with living protoplasm by possessing the same property as that by which nutritive proteins are normally assimilated.

siderophil (sidē'rōfil') *a.* [Gk. *sideros*, iron; *philos*, loving.] Staining deeply with iron-coating stains.

sieve cell,—thin-walled elongated cell of a sieve tube.

sieve disc or plate,—end wall of sieve cell thickened and modified to form sieve-plate.

sieve pit or pore,—perforation of sieve-plate.

sieve tissue,—essential tissue of phloem of vascular bundles.

sieve tubes or vessels,—long slender structures consisting of elongated cells placed end to end, forming lines of conduction.

sight (sit) *n.* [A.S. *siht*, sight.] The visual faculty; impressions of outward things conveyed to brain by retina and optic nerves.

sigillate (sĭj'ĭlāt) *a.* [L. *sigillum*, seal.] Having seal-like markings, as certain roots.

sigma (sig'mā) *n.* [Gk. Σ, sigma.] A C-shaped sponge spicule.

sigmaspire (sig'māspĭr) *n.* [Gk. Σ, sigma; L. *spira*, coil.] A sigma with an additional twist.

sigmoid (sig'moid) *a.* [Gk. Σ, sigma; *eidos*, form.] Curved like a sigma; curved in two directions; *appl.* arteries, cavities, valves.

sigmoid flexure,—an S-shaped double curve as in a bird's neck; S-shaped curve of intestine.

silicle (sil'ĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *silicula*, little pod.] A silicula, or very short flat form of siliqua.

silicole (sil'ĭkōl) *n.* [L. *silex*, pebble; *colere*, to inhabit.] A plant thriving in markedly siliceous soil; *cf.* calcifuge.

silicular (silĭk'ūlār) *a.* [L. *silicula*, little pod.] Siliculose; siliculous; like or *pert.* or having a silicle.

siliqua (silĭk'wā) *n.* [L. *siliqua*, pod.] A long cylindrical fruit divided in two by a false septum, characteristic of Cruciferae; silique.

siliquiform (silĭk'wifōrm) *a.* [L. *siliqua*, pod; *forma*, shape.] Formed like a silique or siliqua.

siliquose (sil'ĭkwōs) *a.* [L. *siliqua*, pod.] Siliquous; bearing siliques.

Silurian (silū'riān) *a.* [L. *Silures*, a people of Britain.] *Pert.* or *appl.* the earlier middle Palaeozoic geological period.

simian (sĭm'ĭān) *a.* [L. *simia*, ape.] Possessing characteristics of or *pert.* anthropoid apes.

simple eyes,—ocelli which occur with or without compound eyes in adults of many Insects; usually the only eyes possessed by larvae; eyes with only one lens.

simulation (sĭm'ūlā'shūn) *n.* [L. *simulare*, to simulate.] Assumption of features or structures intended to deceive enemies, as forms of leaf and stick Insects, and all varieties of protective coloration.

sincipital (sĭnsĭp'ĭtāl) *a.* [L. *semi*, half; *caput*, head.] *Pert.* the sinciput.

sinciput (sín'sípüt) *n.* [L. *semi*, half; *caput*, head.] Upper or fore part of head.

sinistral (sínis'trál) *a.* [L. *sinister*, left.] On the left; *appl.* a shell whose spiral turns in opposite direction to dextral.

sinistorse (sín'istrôrs) *a.* [L. *sinister*, left; *vertere*, to turn.] *Appl.* a spiral twining towards the left; *opp.* dextrorse.

sinuate (sín'üât) *a.* [L. *sinus*, curve.] Winding; tortuous; having a wavy indented margin, as leaves; sinuous.

sinupalliate (sín'üpäl'îât) *a.* [L. *sinus*, curve; *pallium*, mantle.] In Molluscs, having well-developed siphon, and so an indented pallial line; *opp.* integripalliate.

sinus (sín'üs) *n.* [L. *sinus*, curve.] A cavity, depression, or dilation; a groove or indentation.

sinus pocularis,—uterus masculinus.
sinus rhomboidalis,—in vertebrate embryos, posterior incompletely-closed part of medullary canal; later, a dilation of canal in sacral region, formed from it.

sinus venosus,—posterior chamber of tubular heart of embryo; in lower Vertebrates, a corresponding structure receiving venous blood and opening into auricle; cavity of auricle.

sinusoid (sín'üsoid) *n.* [L. *sinus*, curve; Gk. *eidōs*, form.] A minute blood space in organ tissue formed from intercrecence of endodermal cells and vascular endothelium, especially in liver.

siphon (síf'fôn) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, reed or tube.] A siphon-like structure of various organisms, subserving various purposes.

siphonate (síf'fônât) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] Furnished with a siphon or siphons.

siphonet (síf'fônēt) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] The honeydew tube of an Aphid.

siphonial (síf'fôn'îäl) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] *Pert.* a siphonium.

siphonium (síf'fôn'îüm) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*,

tube.] Membranous tube connecting air-passages of quadrate with air-space in mandible (Crocodile); also siphoneum.

siphonogamous (síf'fönög'ämüs) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *gamos*, marriage.] Securing fertilisation by a pollen tube; siphonogamic.

siphonogamy (síf'fönög'ämi) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube.] Fertilisation by means of a pollen tube.

siphonoglyph (síf'fönöglif') *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *glyphein*, to engrave.] One of two longitudinal grooves of gullet of Sea-anemones.

siphonoplax (síf'fönöpläks') *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *plax*, tablet.] A calcareous plate connected with siphon of certain Molluscs.

siphonostele (síf'fönöstēl') *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *stēle*, post.] The hollow vascular cylinder of a stem, containing pith.

siphonostelic (síf'fönöstēl'ík) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *stēle*, post.] *Appl.* hollow cylindrical stems, chiefly of Ferns.

siphonostomatous (síf'fönöstöm'ätüs) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *stoma*, mouth.] With tubular mouth; having front margin of shell notched for emission of siphon.

siphonozoid (síf'fönözō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *zōon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] Small individual of certain Alcyonarian colonies, without tentacles or gonads.

siphorhinal (síf'fōr'înäl) *a.* [Gk. *siphon*, tube; *rhis*, nose.] With tubular nostrils.

siphuncle (síf'füng'kēl) *n.* [L. *siphunculus*, small tube.] A siphonet; a median tube of skin, partly calcareous, connecting up all compartments of a Nautilus shell.

siphunculate (síf'füng'küläť) *a.* [L. *siphunculus*, small tube.] Having a siphuncle.

Sitology (sītöl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *sitos*, food; *logos*, discourse.] Science of food.

sitotoxin (sīt'ötök'sín) *n.* [Gk. *sitos*, food; *toxikon*, poison.] Food poison.

sitotropism (sitôt'röpîzm) *n.* [Gk. *siotos*, food; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to turn in direction of food; reaction towards stimulating influences of food.

skeletal (skêl'êtâl) *a.* [Gk. *skeletos*, dried.] *Pert.* the skeleton.

skeletogenous (skêl'êtôj'ênüs) *a.* [Gk. *skeletos*, hard; *genos*, off-spring.] *Appl.* embryonic structures or parts which later become parts of skeleton.

skeleton (skêl'êtôn) *n.* [Gk. *skeletos*, dried, hard.] Hard or bony framework, internal or external, which supports and protects softer parts of plant or animal.

skeletoplasm (skêl'êtôplâzm) *n.* [Gk. *skeletos*, hard; *plasma*, mould.] Formative material destined to form supporting structures.

skin (skîn) *n.* [Swed. *skinn*, skin.] The external covering of an animal, plant, fruit, or seed.

skin-gills,—transparent contractile outgrowths from skin of Asteroids, with respiratory function.

skin-rings,—annular markings on body of Worms.

skull (skûl) *n.* [M.E. *skulle*, cranium.] Cranium, or hard and bony part of head of Vertebrate, containing brain.

slough (slûf) *n.* [M.E. *slouh*, skin of snake.] The dead outer skin cast off periodically by Snakes.

smegma (smêg'mă) *n.* [Gk. *smegma*, unguent.] Secretion of praeputial or of clitoris glands.

smell (smêl) *n.* [M.E. *smel*, odour.] Sensation and perception induced by stimulation of the olfactory cells by odorous molecules, and communicated to olfactory centre of brain.

soboles (sôb'ôlêz) *n.* [L. *soboles*, shoot.] A sucker or underground creeping stem.

soboliferous (sôb'ôlîfêrûs) *a.* [L. *soboles*, shoot; *ferre*, to carry.] Having shoots or running stems.

soft-rayed,—having jointed fin-rays.

soft-shelled,—*appl.* mud Tortoises with soft leathery skin.

solaeus,—soleus, *q.v.*

solar (sô'lâr) *a.* [L. *sol*, sun.] Having branches or filaments like rays of sun.

solar plexus,—a network of nerves with some ganglia, situated behind stomach and supplying abdominal viscera; coeliac plexus.

soleaform (sô'lêâfôrm) *a.* [L. *solea*, sandal; *forma*, shape.] Slipper-shaped.

solenia (sôlê'niâ) *n. plu.* [Gk. *solen*, channel.] Endoderm-lined canals, diverticula from coelentera of zooid colony.

solenocytes (sôlê'nôsîts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *solen*, channel; *kytos*, hollow.] Slender club-shaped tubular flagellated cells connected with nepridia of some Polychaets, Trochelminths, and of Amphioxus.

solenostele (sôlê'nöstêl) *n.* [Gk. *solen*, channel; *stèle*, column.] A stage after the siphonostele in fern-stem development.

soleus (sô'lêûs) *n.* [L. *solea*, sole of foot.] A flat calf muscle below gastrocnemius.

soliped (sôl'ipêd) *a.* [L. *solidus*, solid; *pes*, foot.] Solid-hoofed, as horse.

solitary glands or follicles,—lymphoid nodules occurring singly on intestines; Peyer's patches.

soma (sô'mă) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] The animal or plant body as a whole with exception of germinal cells.

somacule (sô'mâkûl) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] A hypothetical unit, *q.v.*

somatic (sô'mât'îk) *a.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] *Pert.* purely bodily part of animal or plant; *opp.* germinal; *appl.* a mutation occurring in a body cell or organ of an organism.

somatoblast (sôm'âtôblâst) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *blastos*, bud.] A cell which gives rise to somatic cells; a specialised micromere in oosperm division of Annulates.

somatocyst (sôm'âtôsîst) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *kystis*, bladder.] An air cavity in pneumatophore of Siphonophores.

somatogenic (söm'ätöjén'ík) *a.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *genos*, offspring.] Developing from somatic cells; *appl.* variation arising from external stimuli.

somatome (söm'ätöm) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *tome*, cutting.] A somite or body segment.

somatophyte (söm'ätöfit) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *phyton*, plant.] A plant whose cells develop mainly into adult body tissue.

somatoplasm (söm'ätöplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *plasma*, mould.] The substance of a somatic cell.

somatopleural (söm'ätöploor'äl) *a.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *pleura*, side.] *Pert.* the somatopleure.

somatopleure (söm'ätöploor) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body; *pleura*, side.] The body-wall formed by somatic layer of mesoblast becoming closely connected with surface epiblast.

somite (sō'mit) *n.* [Gk. *soma*, body.] A mesoblastic segment or compartment; a body segment of an articulate animal.

soral (sō'räl) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] *Pert.* a sorus.

soredial (sörē'diäl) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] *Pert.* or resembling a soredium.

sorediate (sörē'diāt) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] Bearing soredia.

soredium (sörē'diüm) *n.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] A scale-like or globular body consisting of mycelium with some Algae cells, on thallus of some Lichens.

soriferous (sörif'ērüs) *a.* [Gk. *soros*, pile; *L. ferre*, to carry.] Bearing sori.

sorosis (sörō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] A composite fruit formed by fusion of fleshy axis and flowers, as Pine-apple.

sorus (sō'rüs) *n.* [Gk. *soros*, pile.] A collection of small stalked sporangia on under surface of Fern pinnule; clusters of spores in some Sarcodina.

spadiceous (spädish'üs) *a.* [L. *spadix*, palm-branch.] Arranged like a spadix; spadicefloral.

spadiciform (spädís'ífôrm) *a.* [L.

spadix, palm-branch; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a spadix.

spadicose (spä'dikös) *a.* [L. *spadix*, a palm-branch.] Like a spadix.

spadix (spä'diks) *n.* [L. *spadix*, palm-branch; with fruit.] A racemose inflorescence with elongated axis, sessile flowers, and enveloping spathe; endodermal rudiment of developing manubrium of certain Coelenterates.

spasm (spāzm) *n.* [Gk. *spasmos*, tension.] Involuntary muscular contraction; spastic or spasmodic contraction of muscle fibres.

spasmoneme (spāz'mönēm) *n.* [Gk. *spasmos*, spasm; *nema*, thread.] In certain Infusorians, a stalk-muscle formed by union of longitudinal myonemes.

spat (spät) *n.* [A.S. *spætan*, to spit.] The spawn or young of bivalve Molluscs.

spathaceous (spāthā'shüs) *a.* [Gk. *spathe*, broad blade.] Resembling or bearing a spathe; spathal.

spathe (spāth) *n.* [Gk. *spathe*, broad blade.] A large enveloping leaf, green or petaloid, protecting a spadix.

spathed (spāthd) *a.* [Gk. *spathe*, broad blade.] Furnished with a spathe.

spathella (spāthēl'ä) *n.* [Gk. *spathe*, broad blade.] Small spathe surrounding division of palm spadix.

spathose (spä'thös) *a.* [Gk. *spathe*, broad blade.] With or like a spathe.

spatula (spät'ülä) *n.* [L. *spatula*, spoon.] A breast-bone or anchor process of certain dipterous larvae.

spatulate (spät'ülät) *a.* [L. *spatula*, spoon.] Spoon-shaped; *appl.* a leaf with broad, rounded apex, thence tapering to base.

spawn (spôn) *n.* [M.E. *spawnen*, to spawn.] Collection of eggs deposited by Fishes, Frogs, etc.; mycelium of certain Fungi.

spay (spä) *v.* [L. *spado*, eunuch.] To deprive of ovaries.

species (spē'shēz) *n.* [L. *species*, particular kind.] A term used to denote a group of closely-allied individuals.

specific (spēsif'ik) *a.* [L. *species*, particular kind; *facere*, to make.] Second name in binomial nomenclature, *q.v.*; *appl.* characteristics distinguishing a species; *pert.* a species.

specificity (spēs'ifis'iti) *n.* [L. *species*, kind; *facere*, to make.] Condition of being specific; being limited to a species; restriction of parasites to particular hosts.

Spelaeology (spē'lēol'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *spelaeion*, cave; *logos*, discourse.] The study of cave life.

sperm (spērm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] The male fertilising element; a spermatozoon; semen.

sperm centrosome, — end-knob of axial filament of spermatozoon, situated on middle piece just at base of head; according to others, the small body at apex of head.

sperm nucleus, — male pronucleus.

sperma duct (spēr'mādūkt) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; L. *ducere*, to lead.] Duct for conveying spermatozoa.

spermary (spēr'māri) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] An organ in which spermatozoa or antheridia are produced; spermarium; testis.

spermatangium (spēr'mātān'jiūm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] Antheridium of certain Algae.

spermateliosis, **spermioteliosis**, — spermatogenesis, or, alternatively, development of spermatozoon from spermatid.

spermatheca (spēr'māthē'kā) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *theke*, case.] A receptaculum seminis; a sac in female of many Invertebrates in which spermatozoa are stored.

spermatic (spēr'māt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] *Pert.* spermatozoa or testis.

spermatid (spēr'mātid) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] A cell arising by division of secondary spermatocyte and becoming a spermatozoon.

spermatiferous (spēr'mātif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing spermatia.

spermatophore (spēr'mā'shīōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *pherein*, to

bear.] A spermatia-producing sporophore.

spermatise (spēr'mātiz) *v.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] To impregnate.

spermatium (spēr'mā'shiūm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] A non-motile sperm of red Algae; a small cell formed by abstriction of filament of spermogonia of wheat Rust.

spermatoblast (spēr'mātōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] A spermatid; a Sertoli cell.

spermatoblastic (spēr'mātōblāst'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *blastos* bud.] Sperm-producing.

spermatocyst (spēr'mātōsist) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *kystis*, bladder.] A seminal sac.

spermatocyte (spēr'mātōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *kytos*, hollow.] A cell arising by growth from a spermatogonium; a primary spermatocyte divides to form two secondary spermatocytes, each of which gives rise to two spermatids.

spermatogenesis (spēr'mātōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *genesis* origin.] Sperm-formation, from spermatogonium, through primary and secondary spermatocytes, and spermatid, to spermatozoon.

spermatogenetic (spēr'mātōjēnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *genesis* descent.] *Pert.* sperm-formation sperm-producing; spermatogenic spermatogenous.

spermatogonial (spēr'mātōgō'niāl) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] *Pert.* a spermatogonium.

spermatogonium (spēr'mātōgō'nium) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] Primordial male germ-cell.

spermatoid (spēr'mātoid) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *eidos*, form.] Like a sperm.

spermatomerites (spēr'mātōm'ērītis) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *meros* part.] Chromatin granules formed from sperm-nucleus.

spermatophore (spēr'mātōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.] A capsule of albuminous matter containing a number of sperms.

spermatoplasm (spěr'mätöplázm) *n.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; *plasma*, mould.]
Protoplasm of sperm cells.

spermatoplast (spěr'mätöplást) *n.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; *plastos*, moulded.] A male sexual cell.

spermatozome (spěr'mätösöm) *n.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; *soma*, body.]
A spermatozoon.

spermatoxin (spěr'mätök'sín) *n.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; *toxikon*, poison.] Antibodies causing sterility, formed after injection of spermatozoa in serum.

spermatozeugma (spěr'mätözū'gmä) *n.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zeugma*, union.] Union by conjugation of two or more spermatozoa occurring in vas deferens of some Insects.

spermatozoa (spěr'mätözō'ä) *n.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zoon*, animal.]
Plu. of spermatozoon, *q.v.*

spermatozoid (spěr'mätözō'id) *n.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zoon*, animal; *idion*, *dim.*] An antherozoid; a free-swimming male gamete; spermatozoid.

spermatozoon (spěr'mätözō'ön) *n.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; *zoon*, animal.]
A male reproductive cell, consisting usually of head, middle piece, and locomotory flagellum.

spermiducal glands, — glandular structures into or near which sperm ducts open, in many Vertebrates.

spermiduct, — spermaduct, *q.v.*

spermin (spěr'mín) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] The hormone of testis, regulating appearance of male secondary sexual characteristics.

spermicalyptrotheca (spěr'miö-kälip'tröthē'kä) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *kalyptra*, covering; *theke*, case.] The head-cap of a spermatozoon.

spermiogenesis, — spermatogenesis, *q.v.* or, development of spermatozoon from spermatid.

spermism (spěr'mízm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed.] Theory held by spermists or animalculists that embryo is derived from spermatozoon alone.

spermocarp (spěr'mökârp) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *karpos*, fruit.] An oogonium after fertilisation.

spermocentre (spěr'mösēn'tēr) *n.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; L. *centrum*, a centre.] The male centrosome during fertilisation.

spermoderm (spěr'mödērm) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *derma*, skin.] The outer covering of a seed.

spermoduct, — spermaduct, *q.v.*

spermogoniferous (spěr'mögönif'ērüs) *a.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, off-spring; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Having spermogonia.

spermogonium (spěr'mögō'nium) *n.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] A capsule containing spermatia, found on certain Fungi and Lichens.

spermogonous (spěrmög'önüs) *a.*
[Gk. *sperma*, seed; *gonos*, off-spring.] Like or *pert.* a spermogonium.

Spermology (spěrmöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *logos*, discourse.] The study of seeds.

spermotheca (spěr'möthē'kä) *n.* [Gk. *sperma*, seed; *theke*, case.] A chamber for storing sperms received in copulation; spermatheca.

sphacelate (sfäs'ēlät) *a.* [Gk. *sphakelos*, gangrene.] Dead; decayed; withered.

sphacelia (sfäsē'liä) *n.* [Gk. *sphakelos*, gangrene.] Gonidial stage in development of Fungus, producing ergot.

sphaeraphides (sfērăf'idēz) *n. plu.*
[Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *rhapsis*, needle.] Conglomerate raphides; globular clusters of minute crystals in vegetable cells.

sphaerenchyma (sfērēng'kīmă) *n.*
[Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *engchyma*, juice.] Tissue of spherical cells.

sphaeridia (sfērid'iä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *idion*, *dim.*] Small rounded bodies, probably organs of special sense, found on Echinoderms.

sphaeroid (sfē'roid) *a.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *eidos*, form.] Globular, ellipsoidal, or cylindrical; *appl.* an aggregate of individual Protozoa.

sphagnicolous (sfāgnik'ölūs) *a.* [Gk. *sphagnos*, moss; L. *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting peat mosses.

sphagnous (sfāg'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *sphagnos*, moss.] *Pert.* peat moss.

sphenethmoid (sfēnēth'moid) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, form.] Single bone replacing orbito-sphenoids in Anura.

sphenothmoidal (sfē'nōēthmoid'āl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *ethmos*, sieve; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* or in region of sphenoid and ethmoid.

sphenofrontal (sfē'nōfrūn'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *frons*, forehead.] *Pert.* sphenoid and frontal bones; *appl.* a suture.

sphenoid (sfē'noid) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] A basal cranial compound bone of some Vertebrates.

sphenoidal (sfēnoid'āl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidos*, form.] Wedge-shaped; *pert.* or in region of sphenoid; *appl.* fissure, process, sinus.

sphenolateral (sfēn'olāt'ērāl) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *latus*, side.] One of a dorsal pair of cartilages parallel to trabeculae; pleuro-sphenoid.

sphenomandibular (sfē'nōmāndīb'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Pert.* sphenoid and mandibular.

sphenomaxillary (sfē'nōmāksil'ārī) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* sphenoid and maxilla; *appl.* fissure and fossa.

sphenopalatine (sfē'nōpāl'ātin) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *palatus*, palate.] *Pert.* sphenoid and palatine; *appl.* foramen, ganglion.

sphenoparietal (sfē'nōpārī'ētāl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *paries*, wall.] *Pert.* sphenoid and parietal; *appl.* a cranial suture.

sphenosquamosal (sfē'nōskwāmō'sāl) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *squama*, scale.] *Appl.* cranial suture between sphenoid and squamosal.

sphenotic (sfēnōt'ik) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *ous*, ear.] Post-frontal cranial bone of many Fishes.

sphenoturbinal (sfē'nötūr'bīnāl) *n.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; L. *turbo*, whirl.] Laminar process of sphenoid.

sphenozygomatic (sfē'nōzī'gōmātik) *a.* [Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *zygoma*, bar.] *Appl.* cranial suture between sphenoid and zygomatic.

spheraster (sfērās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *aster*, star.] A many-rayed globular spicule.

spheroidal (sfēroid'āl) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *eidos*, form.] Globular but not perfectly spherical; *appl.* glandular epithelium.

spheromere (sfē'rōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *meros*, part.] A segment of a radiate animal.

spheroplasts (sfē'rōplāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe; *plastos*, formed.] Chondriosomes; bio-blasts; bodies found among granulations of protoplasm.

spherula (sfēr'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe.] A spherule or small sphere; a small spherical spicule.

spherulate (sfēr'ulāt) *a.* [Gk. *sphaira*, globe.] Covered with small spheres.

sphincter (sfīng'ktēr) *n.* [Gk. *sphinggein*, to bind tightly.] A muscle which contracts or closes an orifice, as that of bladder, mouth.

sphygmie (sfīg'mik) *a.* [Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse.] *Pert.* pulse.

sphygmoid (sfīg'moid) *a.* [Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse; *eidos*, form.] Pulsating; like a pulse.

sphygmus (sfīg'mūs) *n.* [Gk. *sphygmos*, pulse.] The pulse.

spicate (spī'kāt) *a.* [L. *spica*, spike.] Spiked; arranged in spikes, as an inflorescence; bearing spikes; with spur-like prominence; spiciferous; spiciform; spicigerous.

spicose (spī'kōs) *a.* [L. *spica*, spike.] With spikes or ears, as corn.

spicula (spīk'ulā) *n.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] A small spike; a needle-like body.

spicular (spīk'ulār) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] *Pert.* or like a spicule.

spiculate (spīk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] Set with spicules; divided into small spikes.

spicule (spīk'ūl) *n.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] A minute needle-like body, siliceous or calcareous, found extensively in Alcyonaria and other Invertebrates; a minute-pointed process.

spiculiferous (spīkūlīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike; *ferre*, to carry.] Furnished with or protected by spicules, spiculigenous, spiculigerous, spiculose.

spiculiform (spīk'ūlīfōrm) *a.* [L. *spicula*, small spike; *forma*, shape. Spicule-shaped.

spiculum (spīk'ūlūm) *n.* [L. *spicula*, small spike.] A spicular structure; the dart of a Snail.

spider cells,—neuroglia cells with numerous fine unbranched processes.

spike (spīk) *n.* [L. *spica*, spike.] Inflorescence with sessile flowers along axis, as Plantago.

spikelet (spīk'lēt) *n.* [L. *spica*, spike.] A secondary spike of Grasses, bearing few flowers.

spinal (spī'nāl) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine.] *Pert.* backbone, or spinal cord; *appl.* foramen, ganglion, nerves.

spinal canal,—canal containing spinal cord.

spinal cord,—nervous tissue contained in spinal or vertebral canal.

spinalis (spīnāl'is) *n.* [L. *spina*, spine.] Name given to muscles, connecting vertebrae.

spinate (spī'nāt) *a.* [L. *spina*, thorn.] Spine - shaped; spine - bearing; spiniferous; spinigerous.

spindle (spīn'dēl) *n.* [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.] A structure resembling a spinning - machine spindle; an elongated peduncle bearing sessile flowers; a structure formed of achromatin fibres during mitosis.

spine (spīn) *n.* [L. *spina*, spine.] The backbone; vertebral column; a sharp-pointed process on leaves, Echinoids, Porcupines; pointed process of vertebra; scapular ridge; fin-ray.

spinescent (spīnēs'ēt) *a.* [L. *spinescere*, to become spiny.] Tapering; tending to become spiny.

spiniform (spī'nīfōrm) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine; *forma*, shape.] Spine-shaped.

spinneret (spīn'ērēt) *n.* [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.] In Spiders, one of movable organs perforated by tubes connected with glands secreting liquid silk.

spinnerule (spīn'ērūl) *n.* [A.S. *spinnan*, to spin.] A tube discharging silk solution of Spiders.

spinning glands,—glands which secrete material for webs in Spiders, and for cocoons in caterpillars.

spino-occipital (spī'nōōksīp'ītāl) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine; *occiput*, back of head.] *Appl.* nerves arising in trunk somites, which later form part of the skull.

spinose (spī'nōs) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine.] Bearing many spines.

spinous (spī'nūs) *a.* [L. *spina*, spine.] Spiny; spine-like; *appl.* plane of body.

spinous process,—median dorsal spinelike process of vertebra; a process of sphenoid; a process between articular surfaces of proximal end of tibia.

spinulate (spīn'ūlāt) *a.* [L. *spinula*, small spine.] Covered with small spines.

spinulation (spīnūlā'shūn) *n.* [L. *spinula*, small spine.] A defensive spiny covering; state of being spinulate.

spinule (spīn'ūl) *n.* [L. *spinula*, small spine.] A small spine.

spinulescent (spīnūlēs'ēt) *a.* [L. *spinula*, small spine.] Tending to be spiny.

spinuliferous (spīnūlīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *spinula*, small spine; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing small spines; spinulose, spinulous.

spiny-finned,—bearing fins with spiny rays for support.

spiny-rayed,—*appl.* fins supported by spiny rays.

spiracle (spī'rākēl) *n.* [L. *spiraculum*, air-hole.] First pharyngeal aperture or visceral cleft; branchial passage between mandibular and hyoid arches in Fishes; lateral branchial opening

in tadpoles; nasal aperture of Cetacean; respiratory aperture behind eye of Skates and Rays; breathing aperture of Insects; spiraculum.

spiracular (spīrāk'ulār) *a.* [L. *spiraculum*, air-hole.] *Pert.* a spiracle.

spiraculate (spīrāk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *spiraculum*, air-hole.] Having spiracles; spiraculiferous.

spiraculiform (spīrāk'ulīfōrm) *a.* [L. *spiraculum*, air-hole; *forma*, shape.] Spiracle-shaped.

spiral (spī'rāl) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil.] Winding, like a screw; *appl.* leaves alternately placed; *appl.* flower with spirally inserted parts.

spiral, oblique, or alternating cleavage,—cleavage into unequal parts, arranged in mosaic fashion and interlocking, upper cells rotating to right to alternate with lower.

spiral valve,—in Fishes except Teleosts, a spiral infolding of intestine wall.

spiral vessels,—first xylem elements of a stele, spiral fibres coiled up inside tubes and so adapted for rapid elongation.

spiranth (spīrān'thī) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; Gk. *anthos*, flower.] Displacement of flower parts through twisting.

spiraster (spīrās'tēr) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; *aster*, star.] A spiral and rayed sponge spicule.

spire (spīr) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil.] Totality of whorls of a spiral shell.

spireme (spī'rēm) *n.* [Gk. *speirema*, coil.] Stage in mitosis when nuclear chromatin appears in form of a thread, continuous or segmented.

spiracles (spīr'ikēlz) *n. plu.* [L. *spira*, coil.] Thin, coiled, thread-like outgrowths of some seed-coats.

spiriferous (spīrif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil; *ferre*, to bear.] Having a spiral structure.

spirillar (spīril'ār) *a.* [L. *spirillum*, small coil.] *Pert.* a spirillum.

spirillum (spīril'ūm) *n.* [L. *spirillum*, small coil.] A thread-like Bacterium; a motile filament in a cryptogam antheridium.

spirivalve (spī'rīvālv) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; *valvae*, folding doors.] A Gastropod with spiral shell.

spiroid (spī'roid) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Spirally formed.

spironeme (spī'rōnēm) *n.* [L. *spira*, coil; Gk. *nema*, thread.] Coiling thread in Infusorian stalk.

spirulate (spī'rūlāt) *a.* [L. *spira*, coil.] *Appl.* any spiral structure or coiled arrangement.

splanchnic (splāngk'nīk) *a.* [Gk. *splanchnon*, entrail.] *Pert.* viscera; *appl.* nerves.

splanchnocoel (splāngk'nōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *splanchnon*, entrail; *koiolos*, hollow.] The cavity of lateral plates of embryo, persisting as visceral cavity of adult.

Splanchnology (splāngknōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *splanchnon*, entrail; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of Anatomy dealing with viscera.

splanchnopleure (splāngk'nōploor) *n.* [Gk. *splanchnon*, entrail; *pleura*, side.] Inner layer of mesoblast, applied to viscera.

spleen (splēn) *n.* [Gk. *spēn*, spleen.] A vascular ductless gland situate to left of stomach, in Vertebrates.

splenetic (splēnēt'īk) *a.* [Gk. *spēn*, spleen.] *Pert.* the spleen.

splénial (splē'niāl) *a.* [L. *splenium*, a patch.] *Pert.* splenius muscle, or splénial bone.

splénial bone,—membrane bone in lower jaw of some Vertebrates.

splenic (splēn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *spēn*, spleen.] *Pert.* the spleen.

splenium (splē'nīūm) *n.* [L. *splenium*, patch.] Posterior border of corpus callosum.

splenius (splē'nīūs) *n.* [L. *splenium*, patch.] Muscle of upper dorsal region and back of neck.

splenophrenic (splēn'ōfrēn'īk) *a.* [Gk. *spēn*, spleen; *phren*, midriff.] *Pert.* spleen and diaphragm.

spondyl (spōn'dīl) *n.* [Gk. *sphondylos*, vertebra.] A vertebra.

spondylous (spōn'dīlūs) *a.* [Gk. *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Vertebral.

spondylus (spön'dilüs) *n.* [Gk. *spḥondylos*, vertebra.] A spondyl or vertebra.

spongiculous (spün'jik'ölüs) *a.* [L. *spongia*, sponge; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living in Sponges.

spongin (spün'jin) *n.* [L. *spongia*, sponge.] Material of skeletal fibres of Sponge.

sponginblast (spün'jinbläst) *n.* [L. *spongia*, sponge; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] A spongin-producing cell.

spongioblasts (spün'jiöblästs) *n. plu.* [L. *spongia*, sponge; Gk. *blastos*, bud.] Columnar epithelial cells which give rise to skeletal framework of spinal cord.

spongioplasm (spün'jiöpläzm) *n.* [L. *spongia*, sponge; Gk. *plasma*, mould.] Cytoplasmic threadwork of a cell; cytotreticulum.

spongiose (spün'jiös) *a.* [L. *spongia*, sponge.] Of a spongy texture; spongoid; full of small cavities.

spongioblast,—sponginblast, *q.v.*

spongophare (spün'jöfär) *n.* [L. *spongia*, sponge; Gk. *pherein*, to bear.] The upper chamber-bearing part of a Sponge; *cf.* hypophare.

spongy parenchyma,—loosely arranged tissue with abundant intercellular spaces on lower side of a leaf.

spontaneous generation,—abiogenesis, *q.v.*

sporadic (spöräd'ik) *a.* [Gk. *sporadikos*, scattered.] *Appl.* plants confined to limited localities.

sporang (spöränj') *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sac containing spores; sporangium.

sporangial (spörän'jiäl) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] *Pert.* a sporangium.

sporangiferous (spöränjif'erüs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Sporangia-bearing.

sporangiform (spörän'jiförm) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; L. *forma*, shape.] Sporangiod; like a sporangium.

sporangiole (spörän'jitöl) *n.* [Gk.

sporos, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A secondary or small few-spored sporangium.

sporangiophore (spörän'jiöför) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; *pherein*, to bear.] A stalk-like structure bearing sporangia.

sporangiospore (spörän'jiöspör) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel; *sporos*.] A sporangium spore.

sporangium (spörän'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A tiny slender-stalked capsule in which spores are produced.

spore (spör) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed.] A highly specialised reproductive cell of plants; a falciform cell of Sporozoa.

spore formation,—reproduction by encystation followed by division and free-cell liberation; endogenous multiplication; sporogony; sporogenesis; sporulation.

spore mother cells,—sixteen cells produced by repeated division of an archesporium, each in turn dividing into four spores.

sporetia (spörë'tiä, -shiä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed.] Idiochromidia; chromidia of generative chromatin.

sporidiferous (spöridf'ërüs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Sporidia-bearing.

sporidiole (spörid'itöl) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed.] A protobasidium; a sporidium arising from Rust promycelium.

sporidium (spörid'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *idion*, *dim.*] Gonidium developed by abstriction from gonidiophore in Fungi; spore of an ascus.

sporiferous (spörif'ërüs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *ferre*, to bear.] Spore-bearing.

sporification (spör'ifikä'shün) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *facere*, to make.] Formation of spores.

sporiparity (spör'ipär'iti) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *parere*, to beget.] Reproduction by spore formation.

sporiparous (spör'ipärüs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; L. *parere*, to beget.] Reproducing by spore formation.

sporoblast (spō'rōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *blastos*, bud.] An archesporium; a stage in spore formation, a sporoblast giving rise to spores, and these to sporozoites.

sporocarp (spō'rōkârp) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *karpōs*, fruit.] An ascocarp; a structure formed from archicarp and investing hyphae, enclosing spored asci.

sporocyst (spō'rōsist) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *kystis*, bladder.] A stage in spore formation preceding liberation of spores in many Protozoa; encysted embryo stage of Trematode after degeneration following entry into intermediate host.

sporocystid (spō'rōsis'tid) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *kystis*, bladder; *eidōs*, form.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when the zygote forms sporocysts.

sporocyte (spō'rōsit) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *kytos*, hollow.] A spore mother cell.

sporoduct (spō'rōdūkt) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *L. ducere*, to lead.] A special apparatus for dissemination of spores of Sporozoa and of some Fungi.

sporogenesis,—spore formation, *q.v.*

sporogenous (spōrōj'ēnūs) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *genos*, offspring.] Spore-producing; sporiparous.

sporogonial (spōrōgō'nīāl) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] *Pert.* a sporogonium.

sporogonium (spōrōgō'nīūm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *gonos*, offspring.] A structure developed from a fertilized oosphere of an archegonium, giving rise to asexual spores, in Mosses.

sporogony (spōrōgō'ni) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *gonos*, birth.] Spore-formation; sporogenesis.

sporoid (spō'roid) *a.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *eidōs*, like.] Like a spore.

sporokinete (spō'rōkinēt') *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *kinein*, to move.] A motile spore from the oocyst of certain Haemosporidia.

sporont (spō'rōnt') *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *on*, being.] Gametocyte stage in life-history of Sporozoa.

sporophore (spō'rōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *pherein*, to bear.]

A vertical branch which gives rise to spores by abstriction or otherwise, in Fungi.

sporophyidium (spōrōfid'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *phyas*, shoot; *idion*, dim.] The sporangium of certain Thallophytes.

sporophyll (spō'rōfil) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *phyllon*, leaf.] A sporangium-bearing leaf of Ferns.

sporophyte (spō'rōfit) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *phyton*, plant.] A stem covered with sporophylls or leaves, each bearing a sporangium, in Ferns; *cf.* gametophyte.

sporoplasm (spō'rōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *plasma*, mould.] Sporozoite, binucleate, amoebula, or central part of a spore.

sporosac (spō'rōsāk) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *L. saccus*, sack.] An ovoid pouch-like body, consisting of a gonad, a degraded reproductive zooid of a medusoid colony.

sporozoite (spō'rōzō'it) *n.* [Gk. *sporos*, seed; *zoon*, animal.] Spore liberated through dissolving of spore-membrane of sporocysts; a phase in life-history of Sporozoa.

sport,—a mutation, *q.v.*

sporulation (spōr'ulāshūn) *n.* [*L. sporula*, small seed.] Brood-formation by multiple cell-fission.

spur (spūr) *n.* [*A.S. spora*, spur.] A calcar; a process of anterior petal of Violets functioning as a nectar receptacle.

spuria (spū'rīē) *n. plu.* [*L. spurius*, false.] Feathers of alula or bastard wing.

spurious (spū'rīūs) *a.* [*L. spurius*, false.] Seemingly true but morphologically false; *appl.* disseiment, fruit, vein, wing.

squama (skwā'mā) *n.* [*L. squama*, scale.] A squame or scale; a part arranged like a scale; vertical part of frontal bone; part of occipital bone above and behind foramen magnum; anterior and upper part of temporal bone; antitegula of Diptera; a scale-like body attached to second podomere of antenna of some Crustaceans.

squamate (skwā'māt) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Scaly.

squamation (skwāmā'shūn) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Scale arrangement.

squamella (skwāmēl'ā) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A small scale or bract; a palea.

squamellate (skwāmēl'āt) *a.* [L. *squama*, a scale.] Having small scales or bracts; squamelliferous.

squamelliform (skwāmēl'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a squamella.

squamiferous (skwāmīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing scales; squamigerous.

squamiform (skwāmīfōrm) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale; *forma*, shape.] Scale-like.

squamosal (skwāmō'sāl) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A membrane bone of vertebrate skull forming part of posterior side wall.

squamose (skwāmōs), **squamous** (skwāmūs) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Covered with scales.

squamous epithelium,—pavement surface epithelium.

squamula (skwām'ulā) *n.* [L. *squama*, scale.] A squamule or small scale; minute membranous scale found in Grasses; tegula of some Insects; one of small circular areas into which pouch scales of Gymnophiona are divided.

squamulate (skwām'ulāt) *a.* [L. *squama*, scale.] Having minute scales; squamulose.

squarrose (skwōr'ōs) *a.* [L.L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.] Rough with projecting scales or jags.

squarrose (skwōr'ulōs) *a.* [L.L. *squarrosus*, scurfy.] Tending to become squarrose.

stadium (stā'diūm) *n.* [L. *stare*, to stand.] A stage in development or life-history of plant or animal; stade.

staghorned (stāg'hōrnd) *a.* [Icel. *stiga*, to mount; A.S. *horn*.] Having large branched mandibles, as a Stag-beetle.

stagnicolous (stāgnīk'ölūs) *a.* [L.

stagnum, standing water; *colere*, to inhabit.] Living or growing in stagnant water.

stalk-cell,—the barren cell of two into which the antheridial cell of pine divides.

stalk-eyed,—having eyes at end of a short stalk, as in some Crustaceans, —*opp.* sessile-eyed.

stamen (stā'mēn) *n.* [L. *stamen*, warp.] The male organ of a flower, consisting of stalk or filament with anther containing pollen.

staminal (stām'ināl) *a.* [L. *stamen*, warp.] *Pert.* a stamen.

staminate (stām'ināt) *a.* [L. *stamen*, warp.] Producing or consisting of stamens.

staminiferous (stāmīnīf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *stamen*, warp; *ferre*, to bear.] Staminigerous; stamen-bearing.

staminode (stām'inōd) *n.* [L. *stamen*, warp; Gk. *eidos*, form.] A foliaceous scale-like body in some flowers, derived from a metamorphosed stamen; a rudimentary, imperfect, or sterile stamen; staminodium.

staminody (stām'inōdi) *n.* [L. *stamen*, warp; Gk. *eidos*, form.] Metamorphosis of flower organs into stamens.

stapedius (stāpē'diūs) *n.* [L.L. *stapes*, stirrup.] A muscle pulling the head of the stapes.

stapes (stā'pēz) *n.* [L.L. *stapes*, stirrup.] Stirrup-shaped innermost bone of middle ear; operculum or internal end of columella auris, fitting into and filling fenestra ovalis in Amphibians.

starch (stārch) *n.* [A.S. *stearc*, stiff.] The common carbohydrate formed by plants and stored in seeds; (C₆H₁₀O₅)_n.

stasimorphy (stās'imōr'fi) *n.* [Gk. *stasis*, standing; *morphe*, form.] A deviation in form due to arrested development.

statoblast (stāt'öbläst) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *blastos*, bud.] A specialised bud or "winter-egg" of some Polyzoa, developed on funiculus and set free on death of parent organism.

statocone (stāt'ōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *konos*, cone.] A minute structure contained in a statocyst.

statocyst (stāt'ōsist) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *kystis*, bladder.] A vesicle of many Invertebrates, with function of perception of position of body in space.

statolith (stāt'ōlith) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *lithos*, stone.] A structure of carbonate of lime, sand grain, or secreted substance, contained in a statocyst.

statorhab (stāt'ōrāb) *n.* [Gk. *statos*, stationary; *rhabdos*, rod.] In Trachomedusae, a short tentacular process carrying the statolith.

steapsin (stēāp'sin) *n.* [Gk. *stear*, tallow; *pepsis*, digestion.] A lipolytic enzyme; lipase.

stearin (stē'ārīn) *n.* [Gk. *stear*, tallow.] The solid part of a fat; a chief component of many fats, animal and vegetable.

stegocarpous (stēg'ōkār'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *stegein*, to cover; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having a capsule with operculum and peristome; stegocarpic.

stegocrotaphic (stēg'ōkrōtāf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *stege*, roof; *krotaphos*, of temples.] *Appl.* skull whose only gaps on dorsal surface are nares, orbits, and parietal foramen.

stellar system,—of plants, vascular and associated conjunctive tissue.

stèle (stēl) *n.* [Gk. *stèle*, pillar.] A bulky strand or cylinder of vascular tissue contained in stem and root of plants, developed from plerome.

stellar (stēl'ār), **stellate** (stēl'āt) *a.* [L. *stella*, star.] Astral; radiating; star-shaped; *appl.* leaf; stelliform.

stem (stēm) *n.* [A.S. *stemn*, tree-stem.] Main axis of a plant.

stem body,—equatorial part of the spindle, as between two nuclei at telophase.

stem-cell,—a primordial germ-cell.

stemma (stēm'ā) *n.* [Gk. *stemma*, garland.] A simple eye or ocellus of Arthropods; an ocellus of an ommatidium.

stenobaric (stēn'ōbār'ik) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *baros*, weight.]

Appl. animals adaptable only to small differences in altitude; *cf.* eurybaric.

stenohaline (stēn'ōhāl'in) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *halinos*, marine.] *Appl.* marine animals adaptable only to narrow range of salinity; *cf.* euryhaline.

Stenonian duct,—Stensen's duct, *q.v.*

stenonotal (stēn'ōnō'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *noton*, back.] With very small thorax, as worker insect.

stenopetalous (stēn'ōpēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *petalon*, leaf.] With narrow petals.

stenophyllous (stēn'ōfil'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *phyllon*, leaf.] Narrow-leaved.

stenosepalous (stēn'ōsēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; L. *separare*, to divide.] With narrow sepals.

stenostomatous (stēn'ōstōm'ātūs) *a.* [Gk. *stenos*, narrow; *stoma*, mouth.] Narrow-mouthed.

Stensen's duct [*N. Stensen*, Danish surgeon]. Duct of parotid gland.

stephanion (stēfā'nīōn) *n.* [Gk. *stephanos*, crown.] The point where superior temporal ridge is crossed by coronal suture.

stercomarium (stērkōmā'rīum) *n.* [L. *stercus*, dung.] The system of stercome-containing tubes of certain Sarcodina.

stercome (stērkōm) *n.* [L. *stercus*, dung.] Faecal matter of Sarcodina, in masses of brown granules.

stereid bundles,—bands or bundles of sclerenchymatous fibres.

stereoblastula (stēr'ēōblās'tulā) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *blastos*, bud.] Abnormal form of Echinoid larva unable to gastrulate.

stereognostic (stēr'ēōgnōs'tik) *a.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; L. *gnoscere*, to know.] *Appl.* sense which appreciates size, shape, weight.

stereome (stēr'ēōm) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid.] Sclerenchymatous and collenchymatous masses along with hardened parts of vascular bundles forming supporting tissue in plants.

stereoplasm (stēr'ēöplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *plasma*, mould.] The more solid part of protoplasm (*cf.* hygroplasm); a vesicular substance filling interseptal spaces of certain Corals.

stereospindylous (stēr'ēöspōn'dilūs) *a.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *sphondylos*, vertebrae.] Having vertebrae each fused into one piece; *cf.* temno-spindylous.

stereotaxy (stēr'ēötāk'si) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *taxis*, arrangement.] The mechanical reaction to continuous contact with a solid.

stereotropism (stēr'ēöt'röpīzm) *n.* [Gk. *stereos*, solid; *trope*, turn.] Tendency of organisms to attach themselves to solid objects, or to live in crannies or tunnels, in total contact with solids; thigmotaxis.

sterigma (stērīg'mā) *n.* [Gk. *sterigma*, support.] A slender filament arising from basidium, and giving rise to spores by abstriction.

sterile (stēr'īl) *a.* [L. *sterilis*, barren.] Incapable of propagation; aseptical.

sterilise (stēr'īliz) *v.* [L. *sterilis*, barren.] To render incapable of conveying infection, or of reproducing the species.

sternal (stēr'nāl) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast.] *Pert.* sternum, or a sternite; *appl.* ribs united to sternum.

sternebrae (stēr'nēbrē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; *ebra*, on analogy of *vertebra*.] Divisions of a segmented sternum or breast-bone.

sternellum (stēr'nēl'ūm) *n.* [L. *sternum*, breastplate.] A sternal sclerite of Insects.

sternite (stēr'nīt) *n.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast.] A ventral plate of an Arthropod segment, carrying legs and tracheal openings.

sternoclavicular (stēr'nōklāvīk'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; L. *claviculum*, small key.] *Appl.* articulation between sternum and clavicle.

sternocostal (stēr'nōkōs'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; L. *costa*, rib.] *Pert.* sternum and ribs; *appl.* ligament, surface of heart.

sternokleidomastoid (stēr'nōklī'dō-mās'toid) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; *kleis*, key; *mastos*, breast; *eidōs*, form.] *Appl.* an oblique neck muscle stretching from sternum to mastoid process.

sternoscapular (stēr'nōskāp'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; L. *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] *Appl.* a muscle connecting sternum and scapula.

sternotribe (stēr'nōtrib) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breast; *tribein*, to rub.] *Appl.* flowers with fertilising elements so placed as to be brushed by breasts of visiting Insects.

sternoxiphoid (stēr'nōzīf'oid) *a.* [Gk. *sternon*, breastplate; *xiphos*, sword.] *Appl.* plane through junction of sternum and xiphoid cartilage.

sternum (stēr'nūm) *n.* [L. *sternum*, breast-bone.] Breast-bone of Vertebrates; ventral plate of typical Arthropod segment.

sterraster (stērās'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *sterros*, solid; *aster*, star.] Aster with actines soldered together by silica.

sterrula (stēr'ulā) *n.* [Gk. *sterros*, solid.] Solid free-swimming larva of Alcyonaria preceding planula.

stichidium (stīkid'ium) *n.* [Gk. *stichos*, row; *idion*, dim.] A tetraspore receptacle of some Algae.

stigma (stīg'mā) *n.*, **stigmata** (stīg'mātā) *plu.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark.] Portion of pistil on which pollen falls; eye-spots of some Protozoa; an Arthropod spiracle; apertures connected with tracheae of Insects; coloured wing spot of certain butterflies and other Insects; gill-slit of Tunicates.

stigmatic (stīgmāt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark.] *Appl.* lid cell of an archegonium.

stigmatiferous (stīgmātīf'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Stigma-bearing.

stigmatiform (stīgmāt'ifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *stigma*, mark; L. *forma*, shape.] Resembling a stigma; stigmatoid.

stimulant (stīm'ulānt) *n.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] A stimulus-producing agent.

stimulation (stimulā'shūn) *n.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] Excitation or irritation of an organism or part by external influence, mechanical, chemical, etc.

stimulose (stim'ulōs) *a.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] Furnished with stinging hairs or cells.

stimulus (stim'ulūs) *n.* [L. *stimulare*, to incite.] An agent which causes a body or some part of it to react when affected by it.

sting (sting) *n.* [A.S. *stingan*, to sting.] Stinging hair or cell; spine of Sting-ray; offensive and defensive organ for piercing, usually also for inoculating with poison, as in Wasp.

stipe (stip) *n.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] The stem bearing pileus in Agarics; stem of Palms and Tree-ferns; stem of fern fronds; a stipes.

stipel (sti'pēl) *n.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] An outgrowth of leaflets resembling the stipule of a leaf-base.

stipellate (sti'pēlāt) *a.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] Bearing stipels.

stipes (sti'pēz) *n.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] Peduncle of a stalked eye; distal part of protopodite of first maxilla of Insects; itself divided into eustipes and parastipes, and the eustipes further into dististipes, proxistipes and basistipes.

stipiform (sti'pifōrm) *a.* [L. *stipes*, stalk; *forma*, shape.] Resembling a stalk or stem.

stipitate (sti'pītāt) *a.* [L. *stipes*, stalk.] Stalked.

stipular (sti'pūlār) *a.* [L. *stipula*, stem.] Like, *pert.* or growing in place of stipules; stipellar.

stipulate (sti'pūlāt) *a.* [L. *stipula*, stem.] Furnished with stipules; stipuliferous.

stipule (sti'pūl) *n.* [L. *stipula*, stem.] One of two foliaceous or membranaceous processes developed at base of a leaf petiole, sometimes in tendril or spine form.

stipuliform (sti'pūlifōrm) *a.* [L. *stipula*, stem; *forma*, shape.] In the form of a stipule.

stirp (stērp), **stirps** (stērps) *n.* [L.

stirps, root-stock.] The sum-total of germs or gemmules to be found in a newly fertilised ovum.

stock (stōk) *n.* [A.S. *stocc*, post.] An asexual zooid which produces sexual zooids of one sex by gemmation, as in Polychaets.

stolon (stō'lōn) *n.* [L. *stolo*, shoot.] A creeping stem or runner capable of developing rootlets and stem, and ultimately forming a new individual; a cylindrical stem of some Polyzoa from which individuals grow out at intervals; a horizontal tubular branch of some Coelenterates from which new zooids arise by budding; the cado-phore of Tunicates.

stolonate (stō'lōnāt) *a.* [L. *stolo*, shoot.] Having stolons; resembling a stolon; developing from a stolon; *appl.* plants and animals which develop by means of stolons; stoloniferous.

stoma (stō'mā) *n.*, **stomata** (stōm'ātā) *plu.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] A small mouth-like orifice; minute openings in epidermis of plants, especially on under surface of leaves; apertures in endothelium of serous membranes.

stomach (stōm'āk) *n.* [Gk. *stomachos*, throat, gullet.] Sac-like portion of food canal beyond gullet, in Vertebrates; corresponding part, or entire digestive cavity, of Invertebrates.

stomachic (stōmāk'ik) *a.* [Gk. *stomachos*, gullet.] *Pert.* the stomach.

stomatal (stōm'ātāl) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] *Pert.* or like a stoma; stomatic.

stomate (stōm'māt) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] With stoma or stomata.

stomatiferous (stōmātif'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing stomata.

stomatogastric (stōm'ātōgās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; *gaster*, stomach.] *Pert.* mouth and stomach; *appl.* visceral system of nerves supplying anterior part of alimentary canal.

stomatose, **stomatous**,—stomate.

stomidium (stōmīd'ium) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; *idion*, *dim.*] Aperture representing terminal pore of degenerated tentacles of Actinaria.

stomions (stō'miōnz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] Dermal pores or ostia perforating dermal membrane of developing Sponge.

stomium (stō'miūm) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth.] Group of thin-walled cells in fern sporangium where cleavage of capsule takes place.

stomocoel (stō'mōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; *koilos*, hollow.] System of cavities in lips.

stomodaeal canal,—in Ctenophores, a canal given off by each per-radial canal, and situate parallel to stomodaeum.

stomodaeum (stōm'ōdē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *stoma*, mouth; *odaos*, *pert.* way.] Anterior ectoderm-lined portion of alimentary canal; anterior pitted-in portion of embryonic gut.

stone canal,—madreporic canal, an S-shaped cylinder extending from madreporite to near mouth border in Echinoderms.

stone cells,—sclerotic cells or rounded parenchymatous elements, as found in pear; scleroids.

strangulated,—constricted in places; contracted and expanded irregularly.

stratification (strāt'ifikā'shūn) *n.* [L. *stratum*, layer; *facere*, to make.] Arrangement in layers; superimposition of layers of epithelium cells.

stratified epithelium,—epithelium cells arranged in many superimposed layers.

stratiform (strāt'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *stratum*, layer; *forma*, shape.] *Appl.* a fibrocartilage which forms a thin coating to osseous grooves, or is developed in small masses in some tendons.

stratose (strā'tōs) *a.* [L. *stratum*, layer.] Arranged in layers.

stratum (strā'tūm) *n.* [L. *stratum*, a layer.] A layer of cells, tissue.

stratum compactum,—surface layer of decidua vera.

stratum corneum,—horny external layer of epidermis.

stratum fibrosum,—external fibrous tissue of articular capsule.

stratum granulosum,—superficial layer of rete mucosum of skin.

stratum lucidum,—layer of cells between stratum corneum and stratum granulosum of skin.

stratum spongiosum,—deeper three-fourths of decidua vera.

stratum synoviale,—internal stratum of articular capsule; synovial membrane, *q.v.*

stratum zonale, **cinereum**, **opticum**, **lemnisci**,—strata of anterior corpora quadrigemina, from surface inwards.

strepsinema (strēp'sinē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *streptos*, pliant; *nema*, thread.] Strepsitene stage in meiosis.

strepsitene (strēp'sitēn) *a.* [Gk. *streptos*, pliant; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* stage in meiosis where the diplotene threads are more or less twisted.

streptostylic (strēp'töstīl'ik) *a.* [Gk. *streptos*, pliant; *stylos*, column.] Exhibiting streptostyly, or having quadrate in movable articulation with squamosal; *cf.* monimostylic.

stria (stri'ā) *n.* [L. *stria*, funnel, channel.] A narrow line, streak, band, groove, or channel.

striated (striā'tēd) *a.* [L. *stria*, channel.] Marked by narrow lines or grooves, usually parallel.

striated muscle,—bundles of fibres enclosed in a sheath continuous with tendons; voluntary muscle, fibres presenting transverse striations.

stridulating organs,—a special apparatus on metathoracic and anterior abdominal segments for producing song of Cicadas; sound-producing organs of various other Arthropoda.

striga (stri'gā) *n.* [L. *striga*, ridge, furrow.] An upright, stiff, pointed hair or bristle.

strigate (stri'gāt) *a.* [L. *striga*, ridge.] Bearing strigae.

strigilis (strij'ilis) *n.* [L. *stringere*, to scrape.] A mechanism for cleaning antennae, at junction of tibia and tarsus on first leg of Bees.

strigillose (strij'ilös) *a.* [L. *strigilla*, small ridge.] Minutely strigose.

strigose (striō'ös) *a.* [L. *striga*, ridge.] Covered with stiff hairs; marked by small grooves or furrows.

striola (striō'lā) *n.* [L. *striola*, small channel.] Fine narrow line or streak.

striolate (stri'ölāt) *a.* [L. *striola*, small channel.] Finely striate.

strobila (ströb'ilā) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] Stage in development of some Scyphozoa, where from a succession of annular discs embryos take form of a pile of discs separated off in turn; jointed body of Tape-worms.

strobilaceous (ströb'ilāshūs) *a.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] Cone-shaped; *pert.* or having strobiles.

strobilation (ströb'ilāshün) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] Reproduction by body-segmentation into zooids, as in Coelenterates, or into proglottides, which develop into adult forms as in Worms; strobilisation.

strobile (ströb'il) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] A strobila; a spike formed of persistent membranous bracts, each having a pistillate flower; a cone; an assemblage of sporophylls.

strobiliferous (ströb'ilif'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Producing strobiles.

strobiloid (ströb'iloid) *a.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone; *eidōs*, form.] Strobiliform; resembling or shaped like a strobilus or cone.

strobilus (ströb'ilūs) *n.* [Gk. *strobilos*, fir cone.] A strobile; a cone.

stroma (strö'mā) *n.* [Gk. *stroma*, ground substance.] Transparent filmy framework of red blood corpuscles; connective tissue binding and supporting an organ; in ovary, a soft, vascular, reticular framework in meshes of which ovarian follicles are imbedded; in *plu.* stromata, short protrusions from the sclerotium, each composed of hyphae, in which

perithecia are developed, in some Thallophytes.

stromatic (strömät'ik) *a.* [Gk. *stroma*, ground substance.] *Pert.*, like, in form or nature of, a stroma; stromatiform; stromatous.

stromatolysis (ström'ätöl'isis) *n.* [Gk. *stroma*, ground substance; *lysis*, loosing.] Continued action of a haemolysin on cell stroma after haemoglobin has been liberated.

strombuliferous (strömbülif'erūs) *a.* [L. *strombus*, spiral snail; *ferre*, to carry.] Having spirally-coiled organs or structures.

strombuliform (ström'büliförm) *a.* [L. *strombus*, spiral snail; *forma*, shape.] Spirally coiled.

strongyle (strön'jil) **strongylon** (strön'jilön) *n.* [Gk. *stronggylos*, globular.] A two-rayed rod sponge spicule.

strophiolate (ströf'iolāt) *a.* [L. *strophium*, small garland.] Having excrescences round hilum.

strophioles (ströf'iolz) *n. plu.* [L. *strophium*, small garland.] Small excrescences arising from various parts of a seed testa, never developed before fertilisation.

struma (stroom'ä) *n.* [L. *struma*, scrofulous tumour.] A swelling on a plant organ.

strumiferous (stroom'if'erūs) *a.* [L. *struma*, tumour; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a struma or strumae.

strumiform (stroom'iförm) *a.* [L. *struma*, tumour; *forma*, shape.] Cushion-like.

strumose (stroom'ös), **strumulose** (stroom'ülös) *a.* [L. *struma*, tumour.] Having small cushion-like swellings.

strut-roots,—buttress-roots, *q.v.*

stupeous (stü'pēūs), **stupose** (stü'pōs) *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Tow-like; having a tuft of matted filaments.

stupulose (stü'pülös) *a.* [L. *stupa*, tow.] Covered with short filaments.

stylar (stī'lār) *a.* [L. *stilus*, pricker.] *Pert.* a style.

stylete (stī'lāt) *a.* [L. *stilus*, pricker.] Having a style or styles.

style (stil) *n.* [L. *stilus*, pricker.] Slender upper part of an ovary supporting stigma; a calcareous projection from pore tabula in some Millepora; abdominal bristle-like process on male Insects.

stylet (stī'lēt) *n.* [L. *stilus*, pricker.] Small, pointed bristle-like appendage.

stylifer (stī'lifēr) *n.* [L. *stilus*, pricker; *ferre*, to carry.] Portion of clasper which carries style.

styliferous (stilif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *stilus*, pricker; *ferre*, to carry.] Having bristly appendages.

styliform (stī'lifōrm) *a.* [L. *stilus*, pricker; *forma*, shape.] Bristle-shaped.

styloglossal (stī'lōglōs'āl) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* styloglossus muscle connecting styloid process and tongue.

stylogonidium,—conidium, *q.v.*

stylohyal (stī'lōhī'āl) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Distal part of styloid process of temporal bone; a small interhyal between hyal and hyomandibular.

stylohyoid (stī'lōhī'oid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Appl.* a ligament attached to styloid process and lesser cornu of hyoid.

styloid (stī'loid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *eidōs*, form.] *Appl.* processes of temporal bone, fibula, radius, ulna.

styломандибular (stī'lōmāndīb'ulār) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; L. *mandibulum*, jaw.] *Appl.* ligamentous band extending from styloid process to cervical fascia under parotid gland.

styломastoid (stī'lōmās'toid) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *mastos*, breast; *eidōs*, like.] *Appl.* foramen between styloid and mastoid processes, also an artery entering that foramen.

stylopharyngeus (stī'lōfārīn'jēūs) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *pharynx*, pharynx.] A muscle extending from base of styloid process downwards along side of pharynx.

stylopodium (stīlōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *pous*, foot.] A conical

swelling surrounding bases of divaricating styles of Umbelliferae; upper arm, or thigh.

stylospore,—conidium, *q.v.*

stylosporous (stīlōs'pōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *sporos*, seed.] *Pert.* a stylospore or conidium.

stylostegium (stī'lōstē'jīūm) *n.* [Gk. *stylos*, pillar; *stēge*, roof.] Inner corona of milk-weed plants.

stylus (stī'lūs) *n.* [L. *stilus*, pricker.] A style; stylet; simple pointed spicule; molar cusp; pointed process.

subabdominal (süb'ābdōm'īnāl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *abdomen*, belly.] Nearly in abdominal region.

subacuminate (süb'ākū'mīnāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *acumen*, point.] Somewhat tapering.

subaduncate (süb'ādūng'kāt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *aduncus*, hooked.] Somewhat crooked.

subaerial (süb'āē'riāl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *aer*, air.] Growing just above surface of ground.

subalpine (sübāl'pīn) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *alpinus*, alpine.] *Appl.* zone below timber line, or to plants or animals growing or living there.

subalternate (süb'ältēr'nāt, -ōl-) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *alternus*, one after another.] Tending to change from alternate to opposite.

subanconeus (süb'āngkōnē'ūs) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *ancon*, elbow.] Small muscle extending from triceps to elbow.

subapical (sübāp'īkāl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *apex*, extremity.] Nearly at the apex.

subarachnoid (sübārāk'noid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *arachne*, spider's web; *eidōs*, form.] *Appl.* a cavity filled with cerebrospinal fluid between arachnoid and pia mater; *appl.* cisternae of brain, and longitudinal septum in same region.

subarborescent (süb'ārbōrēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *arborescens*, growing into a tree.] Somewhat like a tree.

subarcuate (sübâr'küât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *arcus*, bow.] *Appl.* a large blind fossa in infant skull which extends backwards under superior semicircular canal.

subauricular (süb'örîk'ülâr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *auricula*, ear-tip.] Below the ear.

subaxillary (süb'âksil'âri) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *axilla*, arm-pit.] *Appl.* outgrowths just beneath the axil.

sub-basal (süb-bâ'säl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *basis*, foundation.] Situated near the base.

sub-branchial (süb-bräng'kiäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Under the gills.

sub-bronchial (süb-bröng'kiäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *bronchos*, wind-pipe.] Below the bronchials.

subcalcareous (süb'kâlkâ'riüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *calx*, lime.] Somewhat limy.

subcalcarine (süb'kâl'kärl'n) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *calcar*, spur.] Under calcarine fissure; *appl.* lingual gyrus of brain.

subcallosal (süb'käl'säl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *callus*, hard skin.] *Appl.* a gyrus below corpus callosum.

subcampanulate (süb'kämpân'ülât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *campanula*, little bell.] Somewhat bell-shaped.

subcapsular (süb'kâp'sülâr) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *capsula*, little chest.] Inside a capsule.

subcardinal (süb'kâr'dinäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cardo*, hinge.] *Appl.* pair of veins between mesonephroi.

subcarinate (süb'kâr'inât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *carina*, keel.] Somewhat keel-shaped.

subcartilaginous (süb'kârtilâj'inüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cartilago*, gristle.] Not entirely cartilaginous.

subcaudal (süb'kôd'äl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cauda*, tail.] Situate under tail, as a shield or plate.

subcaudate (süb'kôd'ât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cauda*, tail.] Having a tail-like process.

subcaulescent (süb'kôlës'ënt) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *caulis*, stalk.] Borne on a very short stem.

subcentral (sübsën'träl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *centrum*, centre.] Nearly central.

subchela (süb'kê'lâ) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *chele*, claw.] A prehensile claw of which last joint folds back on preceding, as in Squilla.

subchelate (süb'kê'lât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *chele*, claw.] Having subchela; having imperfect chelae.

subchordal (süb'kôr'däl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *chorda*, cord.] Under the notochord.

subcingulum (sübsing'gülüm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *cingulum*, girdle.] The lower lip part of a cingulum or girdle of Rotifers.

subclavate (süb'klä'vât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *clavus*, club.] Somewhat club-shaped.

subclavian (süb'klä'viän) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *clavis*, key.] *Appl.* artery, vein, nerve, muscle, below clavicle.

subcoracoid (süb'kôr'äkoid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *korax*, crow; *eidos*, like.] Below the coracoid.

subcordate (süb'kôr'dât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cor*, heart.] Tending to be heart-shaped.

subcorneous (süb'kôr'nëüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cornu*, horn.] Under a horny layer; slightly horny.

subcortical (süb'kôr'tikäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cortex*, bark.] Under cortex, or cortical layer; *appl.* cavities under dermal cortex of Sponges.

subcosta (süb'kôs'tä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *costa*, rib.] Subcostal nervure of insect wing.

subcostal (süb'kôs'täl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *costa*, rib.] Below ribs; *appl.* zone, muscles, arteries; plane.

subcrenate (süb'krë'nât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; L.L. *crena*, notch.] Tending to have rounded scallops, as a leaf margin.

subcrureal (süb'kroor'ëäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *crus*, leg.] *Appl.* subcrureus or articularis genu muscle, extending from lower femur to knee.

subcubical (süb'kü'bikäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cubus*, cube.] *Appl.* cells not quite so long as broad, as those lining alveoli of thyroid.

subcutaneous (süb'kütä'nëüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, skin.] Under the cutis or skin; *appl.* parasites living just under skin; *appl.* external abdominal ring.

subcuticular (süb'kütik'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cuticula*, cuticle.] Under the epidermis or outer skin.

subcutis (sübkü'tis) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *cutis*, skin.] A loose layer of connective tissue between corium and deeper tissues of skin.

subdentate (sübdën'tät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *dens*, a tooth.] Slightly toothed or notched.

subdermal (sübdër'mäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *derma*, skin.] Beneath the skin.

subdorsal (sübdôr'säl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *dorsum*, back.] Situated almost on dorsal surface.

subdural (sübdü'räl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *durus*, hard.] *Appl.* the space separating spinal dura mater from arachnoid.

subepiglottic (süb'ëpiglöt'ik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *ëpi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] Beneath epiglottis.

subepithelial (süb'ëpithë'liäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *ëpi*, upon; *thallein*, to grow.] *Appl.* plexus of cornea; below epithelium.

suber (sü'bër) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] Cork tissue.

subereous (sübë'rëüs) *a.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] Of corky texture.

suberiferous (sübërif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *suber*, cork tree; *ferre*, to bear.] Cork-producing.

suberification (sü'bërifikä'shün) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree; *facere*, to make.] Conversion into cork tissue.

suberin (sü'bërin) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] The waxy substance developed in a thickened cell-wall, characteristic of cork tissues.

suberisation (sü'bërfizä'shün) *n.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] Modification of cell walls due to suberin formation.

suberose (sü'bërös) *a.* [L. *suber*, cork tree.] With corky, waterproof texture.

subgalea (sübgä'lëä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *galea*, helmet.] Part of maxilla of Insects.

subgeniculate (süb'jën'ik'ülät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *genu*, knee.] Somewhat bent.

subgenital (sübjën'itäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *genitalis*, genital.] Below reproductive organs; *appl.* shallow pit or pouch beneath gonad in Aurelia; *appl.* portico formed by fusion of subgenital pouches of Discomedusae.

subglenoid (sübg'lë'noid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *glene*, socket; *eidōs*, form.] Beneath glenoid cavity.

subglossal (sübg'lös'äl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *glossa*, tongue.] Beneath the tongue.

subharpal (sübhär'päl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *harpe*, sickle.] *Appl.* plate in area below harpe in Insects.

subhyaloid (sübhī'älōid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *hyalos*, glass; *eidōs*, like.] Beneath hyaloid membrane or fossa of eye.

subhymenium (süb'hīmë'nīüm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *hymen*, membrane.] Layer of small cells between trama and hymenium in gill of Agarics.

subhyoid (sübhī'oid) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Below hyoid at base of tongue.

subiculum (sübik'ülüm) *n.* [L. *subiculum*, under layer.] Filamentous mycelium of certain Fungi.

subimago (süb'imä'gō) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *imago*, imitation.] A stage between pupa and imago in life-history of some Insects.

subinguinal (sübīn'gwinäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *inguen*, groin.] Situated below a horizontal line at level of great saphenous vein termination; *appl.* glands.

subjugal (sübjoo'gäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *jugum*, yoke.] Below jugal or cheek bone.

subjugular (sübjoo'gölär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *jugulum*, collar-bone.] *Appl.* a ventral fish-fin nearly far enough forward to be jugular.

sublanceolate (süblän'sëölät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lanceolatus*, speared.] Tending to be narrow and to taper towards both ends.

sublaryngeal (süblärin'jéal) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *laryngx*, larynx.] Situate below larynx.

sublenticular (sübléntik'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lenticula*, small lentil.] Somewhat lens-shaped.

sublingua (sübling'gwä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, tongue.] A single or double projection beneath tongue, in Insectivores.

sublingual (sübling'gwäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lingua*, tongue.] Beneath tongue; *appl.* gland, artery, fossa.

sublobular (süblöb'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *lobus*, lobe.] *Appl.* veins at base of lobules of liver.

subocular (süblök'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *oculus*, little place.] Somewhat locular or cellular.

submalleate (sübmäl'ëät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *malleus*, hammer.] Somewhat hammer-shaped; *appl.* trophi of rotifer mastax.

submarginal (sübmâr'jinäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *margo*, margin.] Placed nearly at margin.

submarginate (süb'mâr'jinät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *margo*, margin.] *Appl.* a bordering structure near a margin.

submaxilla (süb'mäksil'ä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *maxilla*, jaw.] Mandible.

submaxillary (süb'mäksil'äri) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Appl.* duct, ganglion, gland, triangle, beneath lower jaw.

submedian (sübmë'diän) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *medius*, middle.] *Appl.* tooth or vein next median.

submental (sübmën'täl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *mentum*, chin.] Beneath chin; *appl.* artery, glands, triangle; *pert.* submentum.

submentum (sübmën'tüm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *mentum*, chin.] Basal part of labium of Insects.

submersed (sübmërsd') *a.* [L. *submergere*, to submerge.] *Appl.* plants growing entirely under water.

submicron (sübmik'rön) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *mikros*, small.] An element seen as a separate disc with aid of ultramicroscope, al-

though invisible with ordinary microscope; *cf.* amicon.

submucosa (süb'mükö'sä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *mucosus*, mucous.] Layer of tissue under mucous membrane.

subnasal (sübnä'zäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *nasus*, nose.] Beneath nose.

subneural (sübnü'räl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *neuron*, nerve.] *Appl.* gland and ganglion of nervous system of Tunicates.

subnotochordal (süb'nötökör'däl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *noton*, back; *chorde*, cord.] *Appl.* a rod, the hypochord, ventral to true notochord.

suboccipital (süb'öksip'itäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *occiput*, back of head.] *Appl.* muscles, nerve, triangle, under occipitals of skull.

subocular shelf,—ingrowth from suborbitals supporting eyeball of Fishes.

suboesophageal (sübësof'ájé'äl, -áj'ëäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *oisophagos*, gullet.] Below the gullet.

subopercular (süb'öpër'külär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *operculum*, cover.] Under operculum of Fishes, or shell-lid of Molluscs.

suboperculum (süb'öpër'külüm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *operculum*, cover.] The subopercle, a membrane bone of operculum of Fishes.

suboptic (süböpt'ik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *optikos*, relating to sight.] Below the eye.

suboral (sübö'räl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *os*, mouth.] Below or near mouth.

suborbital (sübör'bitäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *orbis*, circle.] *Appl.* structures below orbit.

subovate (sübö'vät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *ovum*, egg.] Suboval; subovoid; somewhat oval or egg-shaped.

subpalmate (sübpäl'mät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *palma*, palm of hand.] Tending to become palmate; *appl.* leaves.

subparietal (süb'päri'ëtäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *paries*, wall.] Beneath parietals; *appl.* sulcus which is lower boundary of parietal lobe.

subjectinate (sübpëk'tinât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pecten*, comb.] Tending to be comb-like in structure.

subpedunculate (süb'pëdünġ'külât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pedunculus*, little foot.] Resting on very short stalk.

subpericardial (süb'përikâr'diäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *peri*, round; *kardia*, heart.] Under pericardium.

subperitoneal (süb'përitönë'äl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *peritonaion*, something stretched round.] *Appl.* connective tissue under peritoneum.

subpetiolar (sübpët'ïölä) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *petiolus*, little foot.] Within petiole or leaf-stalk.

subpetiolate (sübpët'ïölä) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *petiolus*, small foot.] Almost sessile.

subpharyngeal (süb'färin'jëäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *pharynx*, pharynx.] Below the gullet.

subphrenic (sübfren'ik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *phren*, midriff.] Below the diaphragm.

subpial (sübpï'äl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pia*, kind.] Under the pia mater.

subpleural (sübploor'äl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *pleura*, side.] Beneath inner lining of thoracic wall.

subpubic (sübpü'bik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pubes*, adult.] Below the pubic region.

subpulmonary (sübpül'mönäri) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *pulmo*, lung.] Beneath the lungs.

subradius (sübrä'diüs) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *radius*, ray.] In radiate animals, a radius of fourth order, that between adradius and perradius, or between adradius and interradius.

subramose (sübrä'mös) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *ramus*, branch.] Branching somewhat.

subreniform (sübrën'iförm) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *renes*, kidneys; *forma*, shape.] Slightly kidney-shaped.

subretinal (sübrët'inäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *rete*, net.] Beneath retina.

subrostral (sübrös'träl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *rostrum*, beak.] Below the

beak or rostrum; *appl.* a cerebral fissure.

subsacral (sübsä'kräl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *sacrum*, sacred.] Below the sacrum.

subsartorial (süb'särtö'riäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *sartor*, tailor.] *Appl.* plexus under sartorius of thigh.

subscapular (sübskäp'ülär) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Beneath the scapula; *appl.* artery, muscles, nerves, etc.

subsclerotic (süb'sklëröt'ik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *skleros*, hard.] Beneath sclerotic layer of eye; between sclerotic and choroid.

subserous (sübsë'rüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *serum*, whey.] Beneath serous membrane; *appl.* areolar tissue.

subserrate (sübsër'ät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *serra*, saw.] Somewhat notched or saw-toothed.

subsessile (sübsës'il) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *sedere*, to sit.] Nearly sessile; with almost no stalk.

subsidiary cells,—additional modified epidermal cells lying outside guard-cells.

subspatulate (sübspät'ülât) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *spatula*, spoon.] Somewhat spoon-shaped.

subspinous (sübspi'nüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *spina*, spine.] Tending to become spiny.

substantia (sübstän'shiä) *n.* [L. *substantia*, substance.] Substance; matter.

substantia adamantina, eburnea, ossea,—respectively enamel, dentine, and cement of teeth.

substantia gelatinosa,—grey matter of spinal cord.

substantia nigra,—a semilunar layer of grey cells of mid-brain.

substantive variation,—changes in actual constitution or substance of parts; *cf.* meristic variation.

substernal (sübstër'näl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *sternum*, breast-bone.] Below the sternum.

substratose (sübsträ'tös) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *stratum*, layer.] Slightly or indistinctly stratified.

- substratum** (sübsträ'tüm) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *stratum*, layer.] The base to which a stationary animal or a plant is fixed.
- subtectal** (sübtëk'täl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *tectum*, roof.] *Pert.* alisphenoid of fish skull.
- subtegmenal** (sübtëg'minäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *tegmen*, covering.] Under the tegmen or inner coat of a seed.
- subtentacular canals**,—two prolongations of Echinoderm coelom.
- subthoracic** (süb'thöräs'ik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *thorax*, breast.] Not so far forward as to be called thoracic; *appl.* certain fish-fins.
- subtrapezoidal** (süb'träpëzoid'äl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *trapezion*, small table; *eidōs*, form.] Somewhat trapezoid-shaped.
- subtruncate** (sübtrüng'kät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *truncatus*, maimed.] Terminating rather abruptly.
- subtypical** (sübtip'ikäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *typus*, image.] Deviating slightly from type.
- subulate** (sü'bülät) *a.* [L. *subula*, awl.] Awl-shaped; *appl.* leaves, narrow and tapering from base to a fine point.
- subumbellate** (sübüm'bëlät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *umbella*, small shade.] Tending to an umbellate arrangement, with peduncles arising from a common centre.
- subumbonal** (süb'ümbönäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *umbo*, boss.] Beneath or anterior to umbo of bivalve shell.
- subumbrella** (süb'ümbrel'ä) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *umbra*, shade.] Concave inner surface of medusoid bell.
- subuncinate** (sübün'sinät) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *uncus*, hook.] Having a somewhat hooked process; somewhat hook-shaped.
- subungual** (sübüng'gwäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *unguis*, nail.] Under a nail, claw, or hoof; hyponychial.
- subunguis** (sübüng'gwäis) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *unguis*, nail.] The ventral scale of a claw.
- subvaginal** (sübväj'inäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *vagina*, sheath.] Within or under a sheath.
- subvertebral** (sübvër'tëbräl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *vertebra*, joint.] Under the spinal column.
- subzonal** (sübzönäl) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *zona*, belt.] *Appl.* layer cells internal to zona radiata.
- subzygomatic** (sübzi'gömät'ik) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; Gk. *zygon*, yoke.] Under the cheek-bone.
- succiferous** (süksif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *succi*, sap; *ferre*, to carry.] Sap-coveying.
- succise** (süksis') *a.* [L. *succisa*, lopped off.] Abrupt; appearing if a part were cut off.
- succubous** (sük'übüs) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *cubare*, to lie down.] With each leaf covering part of the under it.
- succulent** (sük'ülënt) *a.* [L. *succi*, sap.] Full of juice or sap.
- succus** (sük'üs) *n.* [L. *succus*, juice.] The juice of a plant; fluid secreted by glands.
- sucker** (sük'er) *n.* [A.S. *sucan*, suck.] A stem-branch, first subterranean and then aerial, which may ultimately form an independent plant; an organ adapted for creating a vacuum, in some animals for purposes of ingestion, in others assist in locomotion.
- sucking disc**,—a disc assisting attachment, at end of echinoderm tube-foot.
- sucrose** (sü'krös) *n.* [F. *sucré*, sugar.] Cane sugar, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}$.
- suctorial** (süktör'riäl) *a.* [L. *sugen*, to suck.] Adapted for sucking; furnished with suckers; *appl.* a part of fat in relation with buccinate supposed to assist in sucking.
- sudor** (sü'dör) *n.* [L. *sudor*, sweat.] Perspiration.
- sudoriferous** (sü'dörif'ërüs) *a.* [L. *sudor*, sweat; *ferre*, to carry.] Conveying, producing, or secreting sweat; *appl.* glands and their ducts.
- suffrutex** (süf'rootëks) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *frutex*, shrub.] An undershrub.
- suffruticose** (süf'root'ikös) *a.* [L. *sub*, under; *frutex*, shrub.] Somewhat shrubby.

sugent (sū'jēnt), **sugescent** (sūjēs'-ēnt) *a.* [L. *sugere*, to suck.] Suctorial.

sulcate (sūl'kāt) *a.* [L. *sulcus*, furrow.] Furrowed; grooved.

sulcus (sūl'kūs) *n.* [L. *sulcus*, furrow.] A groove; *appl.* cerebral grooves; those of heart, tongue, cornea, bones, etc.; stomodaeal groove of Anthozoa; longitudinal flagellum groove of Dinoflagellata; sulculus.

summer egg,—thin-shelled, quickly developing egg of some freshwater forms laid in spring or summer; *cf.* winter egg.

supercarpal (sūpērkāp'pāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *carpus*, wrist.] Upper carpal or above the carpus.

supercilia (sūpērsil'īā, soo-) *n. plu.* [L. *super*, over; *cilia*, eyelids.] The eyebrows.

superciliary (sūpērsil'īārī, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *cilia*, eyelids.] *Pert.* eyebrows; above orbit.

superciliary arches,—two arched elevations below frontal eminences.

superficial (sūpērfish'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *facies*, face.] On the surface; *appl.* arteries, veins, etc.

superglottal (sūpērglōt'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; Gk. *glotta*, tongue.] Above the glottis.

superior (sūpē'rīōr, soo-) *a.* [L. *superior*, upper.] Upper; higher; growing or arising above another organ.

superparasite,—hyperparasite, *q.v.*

supersacral (sūpērsāk'rāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *sacrum*, sacred.] Above the sacrum.

supersphenoidal (sū'pērsfēnoid'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; Gk. *sphen*, wedge; *eidōs*, form.] Above sphenoid bone.

supervolute (sūpērvōlūt', soo-) *a.* [L. *super*, over; *volvere*, to roll.] Having a plaited and rolled arrangement in the bud.

supinate (sū'pīnāt) *a.* [L. *supinus*, bent backwards.] Inclining or leaning backwards.

supination (sū'pīnāshūn) *n.* [L. *supinus*, bent backward.] Movement of arm by which palm of

hand is turned upwards; *cf.* pronation.

supinator brevis and longus,—two arm muscles used in supination.

suppression (sūprēsh'ūn) *n.* [L. *sub*, under; *pressus*, pressed.] Non-development of organ or part.

supraacromial (sū'prāāk'rō'mīāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *akros*, summit; *omos*, shoulder.] Above acromion of shoulder-blade.

supraanal (sū'prāā'nāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *anus*, anus.] Sur-anal; above anus or anal region.

supraangular,—surangular, *q.v.*

supraauricular (sū'prāōrīk'ulār, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *auris*, ear.] Above the auricle; *appl.* feathers.

suprabranchial (sū'prābrāng'kiāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Above the gills.

suprabuccal (sū'prābūk'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *bucca*, cheek.] Above cheek and mouth.

supracallosal (sū'prākālō'sāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *callosus*, hard.] *Appl.* a gyrus on upper surface of corpus callosum of brain.

supracaudal (sū'prākōd'āl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *cauda*, tail.] Above the tail or caudal region.

suprachoroid (sū'prākō'roid, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *chorion*, skin.] Over the choroid; between choroid and sclerotic.

supraclavicle (sū'prāklāv'īkēl, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; *clavicula*, small key.] Supraclavicle; a bone of shoulder girdle of Fishes.

supraclavicular (sū'prāklāvīk'ulār, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *clavicula*, small key.] Above or over the clavicle; *appl.* nerves.

supraclavicular (sū'prāklāvīk'ulār, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *kleithron*, key.] Supraclavicle.

supracondylar (sū'prākōn'dilār, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *kondylos*, knob.] Above a condyle; *appl.* ridge and process.

supracostal (sū'prākōs'tāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *costa*, rib.] Over or externally to the ribs.

supracranial (sū'prākṛā'nīāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *Gk. kranion*, skull.] Over or above the skull.

supradorsal (sū'prādōr'sāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *dorsum*, back.] On or over the back; *appl.* small cartilaginous elements in connection with primitive vertebral column.

supraethmoid (sū'præth'moid, soo-) *n.*

[*L. supra*, above; *Gk. ethmos*, sieve; *eidōs*, form.] Dermethmoid, a bone external to mesethmoid.

supraglenoid (sū'prāglē'noid, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *Gk. glene*, socket.] Above the glenoid cavity.

supraglenoid tuberosity, — slight elevation at apex of glenoid cavity.

suprahyoid (sū'prāhi'oid, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *Gk. hyoëides*, Y-shaped.]

Over the hyoid bone; *appl.* aponeurosis, glands, muscles.

supralabial (sū'prālā'biāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *labium*, lip.] On the lip; *appl.* scutes or scales.

supraloral (sū'prālō'rāl, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *lorum*, thong.]

Above the loral region; *appl.* Birds, Snakes.

supramastoid crest, — ridge at upper boundary of mastoid region of temporal bone.

supramaxillary (sū'prāmāksil'āri, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* upper jaw.

suprameatal (sū'prāmēā'tāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *meatus*, passage.] *Appl.* triangle and spine over external acoustic meatus.

supranasal (sū'prānā'zāl, soo-) *a.* [*L. supra*, above; *nasus*, nose.]

Over nasal bone or nose.

supraoccipital (sū'prāōksip'itāl, soo-) *n.*

[*L. supra*, above; *occiput*, back of head.] A large median bone of upper occipital region.

supraocular (sū'prāōk'ulār, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *oculus*, eye.] Over or above the eye; *appl.* scales.

supraoesophageal (sū'prāēsōf'ājē'āl, -āj'ēāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *Gk. oisophagos*, gullet.] Above or over the gullet.

supraorbital (sū'prāōr'bitāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *orbis*, circle.]

Above orbital cavities; *appl.* artery, foramen, nerve, vein, etc.

suprapharyngeal (sū'prāfarin'jēāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *Gk. pharyngx*, pharynx.] Above or over pharynx.

suprapubic (sū'prāpū'bik, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *pubes*, adult.] Above the pubic bone.

suprapyggal (sū'prāpī'gāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *Gk. pyge*, ramp.] Above the pygal bone.

suprarenal (sū'prārē'nāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *renes*, kidneys.] Situated above kidneys; adrenal; *appl.* arteries, glands, veins, plexus.

suprarenal bodies, capsules, or glands, — paired endocrine glands

situate near, or apposed to, kidneys of Vertebrates; adrenals.

suprarenin (sū'prārē'nīn) *n.* [*L. supra*, above; *renes*, kidneys.]

Active principle of chromophil adrenal tissue; adrenalin.

suprarostal (sū'prārōs'trāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *rostrum*, beak.] *Appl.* a cartilaginous plate anterior to trabeculae in Amphibia.

suprascapula (sū'prāskāp'ūla, soo-) *n.*

[*L. supra*, above; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] An incompletely ossified extension of scapula of Amphibians and Ophidians.

suprascapular (sū'prāskāp'ulār, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *scapula*, shoulder-blade.] Above the shoulder-blade; *appl.* artery, ligament, nerve.

supraseptal (sū'prāsēp'tāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *septum*, partition.] *Appl.* two plates diverging from interorbital septum.

suprasphenoid (sū'prāsfē'noid, soo-) *n.*

[*L. supra*, above; *Gk. sphēn*, wedge.] Membrane bone dorsal to sphenoid cartilage.

suprasphenoidal (sū'prāsfēnoid'āl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *Gk. sphēn*, wedge.] Above sphenoid bone of skull.

supraspinal (sū'prāspī'nāl, soo-) *a.*

[*L. supra*, above; *spina*, spine.] Above or over spinal column; *appl.* a ligament.

supraspinatus (sū'prāspīnā'tūs, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *spina*, spine.] *Appl.* scapular fossa and fascia for origin of supraspinatus.

suprastapedial (sū'prāstāpē'diāl, soo-) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; *stapes*, stirrup.] The part of columella of ear above stapes, homologous with mammalian incus.

suprasternal (sū'prāstēr'nāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *sternum*, breast-bone.] Over or above breast-bone; *appl.* a slit-like space in cervical muscle; body-plane.

suprastigmal (sū'prāstīg'māl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *stigma*, mark.] Above a stigma or breathing-pore of Insects.

supratemporal (sū'prātēm'pōrāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; *temporalis*, temporary.] *Pert.* upper temporal region of skull; *appl.* arch, fossa.

suprathoracic (sū'prāthōrās'īk, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *thorax*, breast.] Above thoracic region.

supratonsillar (sū'prātōn'sīlār, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *tonsilis*, clipped.] *Appl.* a small depression in lymphoid mass of tonsil.

supratrochlear (sū'prātrōk'lēār, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *trochlea*, pulley.] Over trochlear surface; *appl.* nerve and foramen.

supratympanic (sū'prātīmpān'īk, soo-) *a.* [L. *supra*, above; Gk. *tympanon*, drum.] Above the eardrum.

sural (sū'rāl) *a.* [L. *sura*, calf of leg.] *Pert.* calf of leg; *appl.* arteries and nerves.

suranal,—supraanal, *q.v.*

surangular (sūrāng'gūlār) *n.* [L. *supra*, above; *angulus*, angle.] Supraangular; a bone of lower jaw of Reptiles and Birds.

surculose (sūr'kūlōs) *a.* [L. *surculus*, twig.] Surculous; surculigerous; *appl.* plants producing suckers first underground, thence aerial and forming independent plants; bearing suckers; stoloniferous.

surculus (sūr'kūlūs) *n.* [L. *surculus*, twig.] Underground shoot, ulti-

mately aerial and independent; sucker.

suspensor (sūspēn'sōr) *n.* [L. *suspendere*, to hang down.] A chain of cells developed from hypobasal segment of angiosperm zygote, attaching embryo to embryo sac; occurring in modified form in other plants.

suspensorium (sūspēnsō'rīūm) *n.* [L. *suspendere*, to hang down.] The upper part of hyoid arch from which lower jaw is suspended.

suspensory (sūspēn'sōri) *a.* [L. *suspendere*, to hang down.] *Pert.* a suspensorium; serving for suspension; *appl.* various ligaments.

sustentacular (sūstēntāk'ulār) *a.* [L. *sustentaculum*, prop, support.] Supporting; *appl.* connective tissue acting as a supporting framework for an organ; *appl.* cells.

sustentaculum lienis, tali,—support of spleen, of ankle-bone.

sustentator (sūstēntā'tōr) *n.* [L. *sustinere*, to sustain.] Sustentor or hooked cremaster of Lepidoptera.

sutural (sū'tūrāl, soo-) *a.* [L. *sutura*, seam.] *Pert.* a suture; *appl.* dehiscence taking place at a suture.

sutural bones,—Wormian bones; irregular isolated bones occurring in the course of sutures, especially in lambdoidal suture and posterior fontanelle.

suture (sū'tūr, soo-) *n.* [L. *sutura*, seam.] Line of junction of two parts immovably connected; an immovable articulation of bone as in skull; dehiscence line.

swarm (swōrm) *n.* [A.S. *swearm*, swarm.] A large number of minute motile organisms viewed collectively; departure of a number of bees from one hive to form another.

swarm spore,—zoospore, *q.v.*

swimmerets,—paired abdominal appendages of Crustaceans, functional partly for swimming.

swimming bells,—nectocalyces; medusoid structures of Siphonophores with velum and radiating canals, serving to propel the colony.

swimming or **swim bladder**, — air bladder of Fishes, developed as a diverticulum of alimentary canal.

swimming funnel, — tube of Dibranchiates through which water is expelled from mantle cavity, expulsion providing means of propulsion.

swimming ovaries, — groups of ripe ova of Acanthocephala detached and floating in body cavity.

swimming plates, — in Ctenophores, eight equidistant bands of ciliated comb-like plates or comb-ribs, propellers of the organism.

syconium (sikō'niūm) *n.* [Gk. *sykon*, fig.] A Syconus; a multiple, succulent, receptacular fruit.

symbiont (sim'biōnt) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *bioun*, to live.] One of the partners in symbiosis; symbiote.

symbiosis (simbiō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *symbioun*, to live together.] A condition in which two animals, two plants, or plant and animal, symbiotes or symbionts, live in mutually beneficial partnership.

symbiotic (simbiōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *symbioun*, to live together.] Living in beneficial partnership.

symmetrical (simēt'rikāl) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] Regularly shaped; divisible into exactly similar halves.

symmetry (sim'ētri) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *metron*, measure.] State of divisibility into similar halves; regularity of form; similarity of structure on each side of an axis, central, dorsoventral, or antero-posterior. *See* bilateral and radial symmetry.

sympathetic (simpāthēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pathos*, feeling.] *Appl.* system of nerves supplying viscera and blood-vessels, and intimately connected with spinal and some cerebral nerves; *appl.* coloration in imitation of surroundings.

sympathomimetic (simpāthōmimēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pathos*, feeling; *mimetikos*, imitating.] *Appl.* substances which affect plain muscle in same way as sympathetic stimulation.

sympetalous (simpēt'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *petalon*, leaf.] Having a tubular corolla formed by union of petals.

symphily (sim'fili) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *philein*, to love.] Commensalism of symphiles with mutual liking.

symphyantherous, — synantherous, *q.v.*

symphyllous, — gamophyllous, *q.v.*

symplogogenesis (sim'fiōjēn'ēsis) *n.* [Gk. *symplyesthai*, to grow together; *genesis*, descent.] Development of an organ from union of two others.

sympphysial (simfiz'iāl) *a.* [Gk. *sympphysis*, growing together.] Symphyseal; symphysian; *pert.* a symphysis.

sympphysis (sim'fisīs) *n.* [Gk. *sympphysis*, growing together.] The line of junction of two pieces of bone separate in early life, as pubic symphysis; slightly movable articulation with bony surfaces connected by fibrocartilage.

symplost (sim'pläst) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *plastos*, formed.] Multinucleate body formed by nuclear fragmentation of a single energid.

symplectic (simplēk'tik) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *plektos*, plaited.] A bone of fish skull between quadrate and hyomandibular.

sympodial (simpō'diāl) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pous*, foot.] *Pert.* or resembling a sympodium in principle.

sympodite (sim'pōdit) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pous*, foot.] The protopodite of Crustacea.

sympodium (simpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pous*, foot.] A primary axis consisting of a line connecting bases of consecutive branchings.

synacme (sināk'mē) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *akme*, prime.] Condition when stamens and pistils mature simultaneously; synanthesis; synacmy.

syngangium (sinān'jūm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *angeion*, vessel.] A compound sporangium in which sporangia are coherent, as in some Ferns; anterior portion of truncus arteriosus.

synantherous (sīnăn'thērūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *antheros*, flowery.] Having anthers united to form a tube.

synanthesis,—synacme, *q.v.*

synanthous (sīnăn'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *anthos*, flower.] Having flowers and leaves appearing simultaneously; having flowers united together.

synanthy (sīnăn'thī) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *anthos*, flower.] Adhesion of flowers usually separate.

synaposematic (sīnăp'ōsēmăt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *apo*, from; *sema*, sign.] *Appl.* mimicry of a more powerful species as means of defence.

synapse (sīnăps') *n.* [Gk. *synapsis*, union.] The connection of one nerve cell and another through the medium of terminal branchings of dendrons or axons; the area of contiguity between two nerve cells.

synapsid (sīnăp'sid) *a.* [Gk. *synapsis*, union.] *Appl.* skulls with supra- and infratemporal fossae united in a single fossa.

synapsis (sīnăp'sis) *n.* [Gk. *synapsis*, union.] Syndesis, *q.v.*

synaptene (sīnăp'tēn) *a.* [Gk. *synapsis*, union; *tainia*, band.] *Appl.* zygotene stage in meiosis; synaptotene.

synaptic membrane,—a membrane intervening between nerve-ending and muscle fibre supplied by it, also between one neurone and fibre connecting it with another.

synapticula (sīnăptik'ulă) *n.* [Gk. *synaptos*, united.] One of small rods connecting septa of mushroom-coral, or like structure.

synarthrosis (sīn'ărthrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *arthron*, joint.] An articulation in which bone surfaces are in almost direct contact, fastened together by connective tissue or hyaline cartilage, with no appreciable motion.

syncarp (sīn'kărp) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *karpos*, fruit.] A syncarpium; an aggregate fruit with united carpels.

syncarpous (sīn'kărp'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*,

with; *karpos*, fruit.] Bearing a collective fruit; with carpels united.

syncarpy (sīn'kărp'ti) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *karpos*, fruit.] Condition of having carpels united to form a compound ovary.

syncerebrum (sīnsēr'ēbrūm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] A secondary brain formed by union with brain of one or more of ventral cord ganglia in some Arthropods.

synchondrosis (sīn'kōndrō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *chondros*, cartilage.] A synarthrosis in which the connecting medium is cartilage.

synconium (sīn'kō'nium) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *konos*, cone.] Hollow inflorescence axis of fig.

syncraniate (sīnkră'niăt) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kranion*, skull.] Having vertebral elements fused with skull.

syncranterian (sīnkrăntēr'iăn) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kranteres*, wisdom teeth.] With teeth in a continuous row.

syncryptic (sīn'krip'tik) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kryptos*, hidden.] *Appl.* animals alike though unrelated, through common protective resemblance to surroundings.

syncytiotrophoblast, — syncytium, *q.v.*

syncytium (sīnsit'ium) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *kytos*, hollow.] A multinucleated mass of protoplasm without differentiation into cells; outer stratum of trophoblast of mammalian ovum, the syncytiotrophoblast; plasmodium; coenocyte.

syndactyl (sīndăk'til) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *daktylos*, digit.] With fused digits, as in many Birds.

syndactylism (sīndăk'tilizm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *daktylos*, digit.] Whole or part fusion of two or more digits.

syndesis (sīn'dēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *syndesis*, a binding together.] Conjugation or fusion of homologous chromosomes in meiosis.

Syndesmology (sīn'dēzmōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *syndesmos*, band; *logos*, discourse.] The branch of anatomy dealing with ligaments and articulations.

syndesmosis (sín'dězmō'sís) *n.* [Gk. *syndesmos*, ligament.] A slightly movable articulation, with bony surfaces connected by an interosseous ligament; *cf.* symphysis.

syndrome (sín'drōm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *dromein*, to run.] A group of concomitant symptoms.

synecthry (síněk'thri) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *echthros*, hatred.] Commensalism of synecthrans with mutual dislike.

synema (sínē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *nema*, thread.] The united stamen filaments of a monadelphous flower.

synergetic (sínērjēt'ík), **synergic** (sínēr'jík) *a.* [Gk. *synergos*, co-operator.] Operating together; *appl.* muscles which combine with "prime movers" and "fixation muscles" in movement.

synergid (sínēr'jid) *n.*, **sinergidae** (sínēr'jídē) *plu.* [Gk. *synergos*, co-operator.] Two help-cells lying beside ovum at micropylar end of embryo sac of an ovule.

syngamy (sín'gāmi) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *gamos*, marriage.] Sexual reproduction; fusion of gametes.

syngenesious (sín'jēnē'siūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *genesis*, descent.] Having stamens united in cylindrical form by anthers; with anthers united.

syngensis (sínjēn'ēsís) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *genesis*, descent.] Sexual reproduction; theory that germs of all human beings, past, present, and future, were created simultaneously, and that there are germs within germs *ad infinitum*.

syngenetic (sín'jēnēt'ík) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *genesis*, descent.] Sexually reproduced.

syngnaths (sín'gnāths) *n. plu.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *gnathos*, jaw.] Paired jaws or mouth-plates of Stelleroids.

synizesis (sínizē'sís) *n.* [Gk. *synizesis*, contraction.] The attraction-figure associated with syndesis.

syngaryon (sínkār'íōn) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *karyon*, nut.] Zygote nucleus resulting from fusion of pronuclei.

synochreate, synocreate (sínök'rēāt) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *ocrea*, legging.] With stipules united, enclosing stem in a sheath.

synoecious (sínē'shūs), **synoicous** (sínok'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *oikos*, house.] Having antheridia and archegonia on same receptacle, or stamens and pistils on same flower.

synoekete (sínēkēt') *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *oikos*, house.] A tolerated guest in a colony.

synosteosis, synostosis, — anchylosis.

synotic tectum, — a cartilaginous arch between optic capsules representing cartilaginous roof of higher Vertebrates.

synovia (sínō'viā) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *ovum*, egg.] Viscid, glairy secretion of synovial membrane.

synovial membrane, — inner stratum of articular capsule, a delicate connective tissue secreting a fluid for keeping joints moist.

synoviparous (sín'ōvip'ārūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *ovum*, egg; *parere*, to beget.] Secreting synovia.

synpelmous (sínpēl'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *pelma*, sole.] Having two tendons united before they go to separate digits.

symsacrum (sínsā'krūm) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *sacrum*, sacred.] A mass of fused vertebrae supporting the pelvic girdle of Birds.

synsepalous (sínsēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; L. *separare*, to divide.] With calyx composed of fused or united sepals.

symspermous (sínspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *sperma*, seed.] Having several seeds united.

symsporous (sínspō'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *sporos*, seed.] Propagating by cell conjugation, as in Algae.

syntechnic (sintēk'ník) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *technē*, skill.] Resemblance in unrelated animals, due to environment; convergence.

syntenosis (sintēnō'sís) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *tenon*, sinew.] Tendinous articulation.

syringeal (sírín'jěál) *a.* [Gk. *syrinx*, pipe.] *Pert.* the syrinx.

syringium (sírín'jium) *n.* [Gk. *syrinx*, pipe.] A syringe-like organ of some Insects for ejection of disagreeable fluid.

syrinx (sír'ingks) *n.* [Gk. *syrinx*, pipe.] Vocal organ of Birds, at base of trachea.

systemic heart,—heart of Invertebrates, and auricle and ventricle of left side of heart of higher Vertebrates; *opp.* respiratory heart.

systilius (sístil'ius) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *stylos*, column.] The columella-lid of some Mosses.

systole (sís'tölē) *n.* [Gk. *systole*, drawing together.] Contraction of heart causing circulation of blood; contraction of any contractile cavity.

systylous (sís'tilūs) *a.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *stylos*, column.] With coherent styles; with fixed columella-lid.

syzygium (sízij'ium) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *zygon*, yoke.] Group of associated Gregarines.

syzygy (síz'iji) *n.* [Gk. *syn*, with; *zygon*, yoke.] A close suture of two adjacent arms, found in Crinoids; a number of individuals, two to five, adhering in strings in association of Gregarines.

T

tabula (täb'ulā) *n.*, **tabulae** (täb'ulē) *plu.* [L. *tabula*, table.] Horizontal partitions traversing vertical canals of Hydrocorallina and tabulate corals.

tabulare (täb'ulā'rē) *n.* [L. *tabula*, table.] Bone above otic capsule in higher Vertebrates.

tachygenesis (täk'tjēn'ēsís) *n.* [Gk. *tachys*, quick; *genesis*, descent.] Development with omission of certain embryonic stages, as in some Crustacea.

tactile (täk'tíl) *a.* [L. *tangere*, to

touch.] *Appl.* capsular corpuscles or cones constituting special sense end-organs of touch.

tactual (täk'tuāl) *a.* [L. *tangere*, to touch.] *Pert.* sense of touch.

taenia (té'niā) *n.* [L. *taenia*, ribbon.] A band or line of nerve and muscle.

taeniate (té'niāt) *a.* [L. *taenia*, ribbon.] Ribbon-like; striped.

taenidium (tēnīd'ium) *n.*, **taenidia** *plu.* [Gk. *tainia*, ribbon; *idion*, dim.] Spiral threads strengthening the chitinous layer of insect tracheae.

taenioid (té'nioid) *a.* [Gk. *tainia*, ribbon; *eidos*, form.] Ribbon-shaped; like a Tape-worm.

taenioles (té'niōlz) *n. plu.* [L. *taeniola*, small ribbon.] Four longitudinal, gastric ridges of a scyphula.

tagmata (täg'mätä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tagma*, corps.] Units; parts; segments; molecular groups.

talocalcaneal (tāl'ökālkā'nēāl) *a.* [L. *talus*, ankle-bone; *calcaneum*, heel.] *Pert.* talus or astragalus and calcaneus, or ankle-bone and heel.

talon (tāl'ōn) *n.* [L. *talus*, ankle.] Claw of bird of prey; posterior heel of molar tooth.

taloscaphoid (tāl'öskáf'oid) *a.* [L. *talus*, heel; Gk. *skaphe*, boat; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* astragalus and scaphoid bone.

talus (tä'lūs) *n.* [L. *talus*, ankle.] The ankle-bone or astragalus.

tapetal (täpē'täl) *a.* [L. *tapetum*, carpet.] *Pert.* tapetum; *appl.* cells.

tapetum (täpē'tüm) *n.* [L. *tapetum*, carpet.] Outer and posterior part of choroid; main body of fibres of corpus callosum; special nutritive layer investing sporogenous tissue of sporangium.

taproot (täp'root) *n.* [M.E. *tappe*, short pipe; A.S. *wyrt*, root.] An elongated parent root with secondary roots in acropetal succession.

tarsal (tār'säl) *a.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] *Pert.* tarsus; *appl.* arteries, bones, glands.

tarsale (târsă'lē) *n.*, **tarsalia** (târsă'lîă) *plu.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] Ankle-bones.

tarsi (târ'sî) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] Two thin elongated plates of dense connective tissue helping to support the eyelid.

tarsometatarsal (târ'sömēt'âtâr'säl) *a.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot; *meta*, beyond.] *Pert.* an articulation of tarsus with metatarsus.

tarsometatarsus (târ'sömēt'âtâr'süs) *n.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot; *meta*, beyond.] A short straight bone of bird's leg formed by fusion of distal row of tarsals with second to fifth metatarsals.

tarsophalangeal (târ'söfălän'jēäl) *a.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot; *phalangx*, line of battle.] *Pert.* tarsus and phalanges.

tarsus (târ'süs) *n.* [Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] Ankle-bones, usually consisting of two rows; cartilage plate of eyelid.

tartareous (târtâr'ëüs) *a.* [L.L. *tartarum*, acid salt.] Having a rough and crumbling surface.

taste bud,—an end-organ of taste, consisting of a flask-shaped group of modified epithelial cells found on tongue and adjacent parts; a gustatory calyculus.

tauidion (tôid'ïön) *n.* [Gk. *tau*, T; *idion*, *dim.*] Part of cranial floor of Palaeospondylus.

taxeopodous (tâk'sëöp'ödüs) *a.* [Gk. *taxis*, arrangement; *pous*, foot.] Having proximal and distal tarsal bones in straight lines parallel to limb axis.

taxis (tâk'sîs) *n.* [Gk. *taxis*, arrangement.] A tendency of an organism towards (positive) or away from (negative) a source of stimulus.

taxonomy (tâksôn'ömi) *n.* [Gk. *taxis*, arrangement; *nomos*, law.] The laws of classification as applied to Natural History.

tectology (tëktöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *tekton*, carpenter; *logos*, discourse.] Morphology in which an organism is considered as a group of morpho-

logical as distinct from physiological units or individuals.

tectorial (tëktō'riäl) *a.* [L. *tectus*, covered.] Covering; *appl.* membrane covering spiral organ of Corti.

tectospondylic (tëk'töspöndil'ik) *a.* [L. *tectus*, covered; Gk. *sphondylos*, vertebra.] Having vertebrae with several concentric rings of calcification, as in some Elasmobranchs; tectospondylous.

tectrices (tëk'trisēz) *n. plu.* [L. *tectus*, covered.] Wing-coverts; small feathers covering bases of remiges.

teeth (tëth) *n. plu.* [A.S. *toth*, tooth.] Hard bony growths on maxillae, premaxillae, and mandibles of Mammals; growths of similar, of chitinous, or of horny formation borne on jaws, tongue or pharynx.

tegmen (tëg'mën) *n.* [L. *tegmen*, covering.] The integument, endopleura, or inner seed-coat; ninth abdominal tergite of male Insects; calyx covers of Crinoids; anterior wing of Orthoptera; thin plate of bone over tympanic antrum.

tegmen cranii,—roof of chondrocranium.

tegumentum (tëgmën'tüm) *n.* [L. *tegmen*, covering.] A protective bud-scale; tract of mid-brain.

tegula (tëg'ülä) *n.* [L. *tegula*, tile.] A small flap on mesothorax overhanging articulation of wings in Lepidoptera; a small lobe at wing-base of Diptera.

tegular (tëg'ülär) *a.* [L. *tegula*, tile.] *Pert.* a tegula; consisting of a tile-like structure.

tela (të'lä) *n.* [L. *tela*, web.] A web-like tissue; *appl.* choroid membrane.

telarian (tëlä'riän) *a.* [L. *tela*, web.] Web-spinning.

telegony (tëlëg'öni) *n.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *gonos*, offspring.] The supposed influence of a male parent on offspring subsequent to his own, of the same female parent by another sire.

teleianthous (těl'ĩān'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *teleios*, complete; *anthos*, flower.] *Appl.* a flower having both gynoecium and androecium.

telencephalon (těl'ēnkēf'ālōn, -sēf-) *n.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *engkephalos*, brain.] The anterior part of fore-brain.

teleodont (těl'ēōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* forms of Stag-beetles with largest mandible development.

teleophore (těl'ēōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *teleos*, complete; *pherein*, to bear.] A gonotheca, or transparent case enclosing medusae of Hydrozoa.

teleorganic (těl'ēōrgān'ik) *a.* [Gk. *teleos*, complete; *organon*, instrument.] *Appl.* functions vital to an organism.

telescopicform (tělēskō'pifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *tele*, far; *skopein*, to view; *L. forma*, shape.] Having joints that telescopic into each other.

telethmoid,—prenasal, *q.v.*

teleutogonidium (tělū'tōgōnīd'ium), **teleutospore** (tělū'tōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *teleute*, completion; *gonos*, offspring; *idion*, *dim.*; *sporos*, seed.] In Uredineae, a winter-spore formed in autumn, germinating in following spring; teliospore; teleutobud or winter-bud.

teleutosporiferous (tělū'tōspōrif'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *teleute*, completion; *sporos*, seed; *L. ferre*, to carry.] *Appl.* Rusts bearing teleutospores; teliosporiferous.

teliostage (těl'īōstāj) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *L. stare*, to stand.] Last summer-stage of certain Fungi in which telia are produced; teleutoform stage.

telium (těl'ium) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end.] The teleutosorus, or sorus produced in last summer-stage of certain rust Fungi.

teloblast (těl'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *blastos*, bud.] A large cell which buds forth rows of smaller cells, as in annelid embryos.

telokinesis (těl'ōkīnē'sis) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *kinesis*, movement.] Last stage of mitosis when

daughter-nuclei are re-formed; changes in cell after telophase.

telolecithal (těl'ōlēs'ithāl) *a.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *lekithos*, yolk.] Having yolk accumulated in one hemisphere.

telolemma (těl'ōlēm'ā) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *lemma*, skin.] A capsule containing a nerve-fibre termination, in neuromuscular spindles.

telomitic (těl'ōmīt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *mitos*, thread.] Having chromosomes attached endwise to spindle-fibres.

telophase (těl'ōfāz) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *phasis*, aspect.] Final phase of mitosis with cytoplasm division.

telosynapsis,—telosynsidesis, *q.v.*

telosynsidesis (těl'ōsīn'dēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *synsidesis*, binding together.] End to end union of chromosome halves in meiosis.

telotroch (těl'ōtrōk) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end; *trochos*, wheel.] Pre-anal tuft of cilia of trochosphere.

telotrocha,—trochosphere, *q.v.*

telson (těl'sōn) *n.* [Gk. *telson*, extremity.] The unpaired terminal abdominal segment of Crustaceans.

telum (těl'ium) *n.* [Gk. *telos*, end.] Last abdominal segment of Insect.

temnospondylous (tēm'nōspōn'dilūs) *a.* [Gk. *temnein*, to cut; *sphondylos*, vertebra.] With vertebrae not fused but in articulated pieces; cf. stereospondylous.

temporal (tēm'pōrāl) *a.* [*L. temporalis*, temporary.] *Pert.*, or in region of, temples.

temporalis muscle,—broad radiating muscle arising from whole of temporal fossa and extending to coronoid process of mandible.

temporomalar (tēm'pōrōmālār) *a.* [*L. temporalis*, temporary; *mala*, cheek.] *Appl.* nerve supplying temple and cheek, zygomatic nerve.

temporomandibular articulation,—the hinge of the jaws.

temporomaxillary (tēm'pōrōmāksil-ārī) *a.* [*L. temporalis*, temporary; *maxilla*, jaw.] *Pert.* temporal and maxillary region; *appl.* posterior facial vein.

tenaculum (tēnāk'ūlūm) *n.* [L. *tenax*, holding.] In Teleosts, fibrous band extending from eyeball to skull; an adhesive structure of certain Algae.

tendinous (tēn'dīnūs) *a.* [Gk. *tendere*, to stretch.] Of the nature of a tendon; having tendons.

tendo calcaneus, tendo Achillis,—the tendon of the heel.

tendon (tēn'dōn) *n.* [L. *tendere*, to stretch.] A white glistening fibrous cord connecting a muscle with a movable structure.

tendon reflex,—contraction of muscles in a state of slight tension by a tap on their tendons.

tendrill (tēn'drīl) *n.* [O.F. *tendrillon*, tender sprig.] A specialised twining stem or leaf by which creepers support themselves.

tendrillar (tēn'drīlār) *a.* [O.F. *tendrillon*, tender sprig.] Acting as a tendrill; twining.

tensor (tēn'sōr) *a.* [L. *tendere*, to stretch.] *Appl.* muscles which stretch parts of body.

tentacles (tēn'tākēlz) *n. plu.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler.] Slender flexible organs on head of many small animals, used for feeling, exploration, prehension, or attachment, as in Snails, Insects, Crabs.

tentacular (tēntāk'ūlār) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler.] *Pert.* tentacles; *appl.* a canal branching from per-radial canal to tentacle base in Ctenophores.

tentaculiferous (tēntāk'ūlif'ērūs) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing tentacles.

tentaculiform (tēntāk'ūlifōrm) *a.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler; L. *forma*, shape.] Like a tentacle in shape or structure.

tentaculocyst (tēntāk'ūlōsist) *n.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler; Gk. *kystis*, bladder.] A sense organ of Trachylinae, a club-shaped body on umbrella margin, containing one or more lithites.

tentaculozooids (tēntāk'ūlōzō'oidz) *n. plu.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler; Gk. *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.]

Long slender tentacular individuals at outskirts of hydrozoan colony.

tentaculum (tēntāk'ūlūm) *n.* [L.L. *tentaculum*, feeler.] A tentacle or feeler.

tentilla (tēntīl'ā), **tentillum** (tēntīl'ūm) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *tenta*, tent.] A tentacle branch.

tentorium (tēntō'rīūm) *n.* [L. *tentorium*, tent.] A chitinous framework supporting brain of Insects; an arched lamina covering superior surface of cerebellum and supporting occipital lobes of brain.

Teratology (tēr'ātōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *teras*, monster; *logos*, discourse.] Science treating of malformations and monstrosities of plants and animals.

tercine (tēr'sīn) *n.* [L. *tertius*, third.] The third coat of an ovule or a layer of the second.

tereбра (tēr'ēbrā) *n.* [L. *tereбра*, borer.] An ovipositor which bores into wood, as in Thalesa.

terebate (tēr'ēbrāt) *a.* [L. *tereбра*, borer.] Furnished with boring organ.

teres (tēr'ēz) *n.* [L. *teres*, round and smooth.] The name given to a ligament and two muscles, *teres major* and *teres minor*, extending from scapula to humerus.

terete (tērēt'), **teretial** (tērē'shiāl) *a.* [L. *teres*, rounded off.] Nearly cylindrical in section, as stems.

tergal (tēr'gāl) *a.* [L. *tergum*, back.] Situated at back; *pert.* tergum.

tergminate (tērjēm'ināt) *a.* [L. *ter*, thrice; *geminī*, twins.] Thrice forked with twin leaflets.

tergite (tēr'git) *n.* [L. *tergum*, back.] Dorsal chitinous plate of each segment of most Arthropods.

tergum (tēr'gūm) *n.* [L. *tergum*, back.] Dorsal portion of arthropod somite; tergite; back generally; dorsal plate of Barnacles.

terminal (tēr'mīnāl) *a.* [L. *terminus*, end.] *Pert.*, or situated at, the end, as terminal bud at end of twig.

termitarianium (tēr'mītār'īūm) *n.* [L. *termes*, wood-worm.] An elaborately constructed termite colony mound.

ternary (těr'nări), **ternate** (těr'nāt) *a.* [L. *terni*, three each.] Arranged in threes; having three leaflets to a leaf.

ternatopinnate (těrñā'töpín'āt) *a.* [L. *terni*, three each; *pinna*, feather.] Having three pinnate leaflets to each compound leaf.

terraneous (těrā'něūs) *a.* [L. *terra*, earth.] *Appl.* land vegetation.

terrestrial (těrēs'triāl) *a.* [L. *terra*, earth.] *Appl.* animals living on ground surface, *cf.* aerial, aquatic.

territory (těr'itōri) *n.* [L. *territorium*, domain.] An area defended by a Bird shortly before and during the breeding season.

tertiary (těr'shiāri), **tertiary** (těr'shiāri) *a.* [L. *tertius*, third.] *Appl.* wing feathers of humerus, otherwise scapulars; *appl.* Tertiary period or earlier two-thirds of the Cenozoic.

test (těst) *n.* [L. *testa*, shell.] A shell or hardened outer covering.

testa (tēs'tā) *n.* [L. *testa*, shell.] Test; hard outer covering of seed.

testaceous (těstā'shūs) *a.* [L. *testa*, shell.] Protected by a shell-like outer covering.

testicle (tēs'tikēl) *n.* [L. *testis*, testicle.] Male genital gland; testis.

testicular (těstik'ulār) *a.* [L. *testis*, testicle.] Having two oblong tubercles, as in some Orchids; testicle-shaped; testiculate; *pert.* testis.

testis (tēs'tis) *n.*, **testes** (tēs'tēz) *plu.* [L. *testis*, testicle.] Paired male reproductive glands producing spermatozoa.

testudinate (těstū'dīnāt) *a.* [L. *testudo*, tortoise.] Having a hard protective shell, as in Tortoise.

tetaniform (tět'ānifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *tetanos*, stretched; L. *forma*, shape.] Like tetanus; tetanoid.

tetanize (tět'āniz) *v.* [Gk. *tetanos*, stretched.] To cause a muscle to contract by a series of induction shocks.

tetanus (tět'ānūs) *n.* [Gk. *tetanos*, stretched.] State of a muscle under-

going a continuous fused series of contractions due to electrical stimulation; a rigid state of plant tissue caused by continued stimulus.

tethelin (tět'hēlln) *n.* [Gk. *Tethys*, Titaness.] Growth-promoting principle isolated from pituitary body.

tetrabranchiate (tět'rābrāng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *branchia*, gills.] Having four gills.

tetracarpellary (tět'rākārpēl'āri) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having four carpels.

tetracerous (tět'rās'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *keras*, horn.] Four-horned.

tetrachotomous (tět'rākōt'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetracha*, fourfold; *tome*, cutting.] Divided up into fours.

tetracoccus (tět'rākōk'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *kōkōs*, kernel.] Minute organisms found in groups of four.

tetracrepid (tět'rākrep'id) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *krepis*, foundation.] *Appl.* a minute calthrops or four-rayed spicule.

tetract (tět'rākt) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *aktis*, ray.] A four-rayed spicule.

tetractine (tět'rākt'in) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *aktis*, ray.] A spicule of four equal and similar rays meeting at equal angles; a tetraxon.

tetracyclic (tět'rāsī'klik) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *kyklos*, circle.] With four whorls.

tetrad (tět'rād) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four.] A group of four; *appl.* four-cell stage in development of Bryophytes and Pteridophytes; a quadruple group of chromatids at meiosis; a quadrangular mass or loop or chromosomes in a stage of mitosis.

tetradactyl (tět'rādāk'til) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *daktylos*, finger.] Having four digits.

tetradyamous (tět'rādīn'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *dynamis*, power.] Having four long stamens and two short.

tetragonal (tět'rāg'ōnāl) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *gonia*, angle.] Quaternary.

tetragnous (tĕtrāj'ínūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *gyne*, female.] With four carpels to a gynoecium.

tetralophodont (tĕt'rälöf'ödönt) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *lophos*, crest; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* molar teeth with four ridges.

tetralophous (tĕt'rälöf'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *lophos*, crest.] *Appl.* a spicule with four rays branched or crested.

tetramerous (tĕträm'ērūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *meros*, part.] Composed of four parts; in multiples of four.

tetrandrous (tĕträn'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *aner*, man.] Having four stamens.

tetrapetalous (tĕt'räpĕt'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *petalon*, leaf.] Having four petals.

tetraploid (tĕt'räplöid) *a.* [Gk. *tetraple*, fourfold.] With four times the normal number of gametic chromosomes.

tetrapneumous (tĕt'räpnū'mönūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *pneumon*, lung.] Having four lungs, as certain Spiders.

tetrapod (tĕt'räpöd) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *pous*, foot.] A four-footed animal.

tetrapterous (tĕträp'tērūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *pteron*, wing.] Having four wings.

tetrapyrenous (tĕt'räpīrē'nūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *pyren*, fruit-stone.] Having a four-stoned fruit.

tetraquetrous (tĕtrāk'wĕtrūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *L. quadratus*, squared.] Having four angles, as some stems.

tetrarch (tĕt'rärk) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *archos*, ruler.] With four protoxylem bundles.

tetraselenodont (tĕt'räsĕlē'nödönt) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *selenē*, moon; *odous*, tooth.] Having four crescentic ridges on molar teeth.

tetrasepalous (tĕt'räsĕp'älūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *L. separare*, to divide.] Having four sepals.

tetraspermous (tĕt'räspĕr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *sperma*, seed.] Having four seeds.

tetrasporangium (tĕt'räspörän'jĭüm) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] Sporangium producing tetraspores, as in Red Algae.

tetraspore (tĕt'räspör) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *sporos*, seed.] One of four non-motile spores produced by sporangium of Red Algae.

tetrasporocystid (tĕt'räspör'ösis'tid) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *sporos*, seed; *kystis*, bladder.] *Appl.* oocyst of Sporozoa when four sporocysts are present.

tetrastichous (tĕträs'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in four rows.

tetrathecal (tĕt'räthĕ'käl) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *theke*, case.] Having four loculi.

tetragon (tĕträk'sön) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *axon*, axis.] A tetractine.

tetrazoic (tĕt'räzō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *zoon*, animal.] Having four sporozoites; *appl.* gregarine spores.

tetrazoid (tĕt'räzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *tetras*, four; *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, form.] Zooid developed from each of four parts constricted from stolon process of embryonic Ascidian.

thalamencephalon (thäl'amĕnkĕf'älön, -sĕf-) *n.* [Gk. *thalamos*, receptacle; *engkephalos*, brain.] The part of brain comprising thalamus, corpora geniculata, and epithalamus.

thalamus (thäl'amūs) *n.* [Gk. *thalamos*, receptacle.] The receptacle or torus of a flower; part of brain.

thalassin (thäläs'in) *n.* [Gk. *thalassa*, sea.] A toxin of sea-anemone tentacles.

thalline (thäl'in) *a.* [Gk. *thallos*, young shoot.] Resembling a thallus.

thalloid (thäl'oid) *a.* [Gk. *thallos*, young shoot; *eidōs*, form.] Like a thallus.

thallome (thäl'öm) **thallus** (thäl'ūs) *n.* [Gk. *thallos*, young shoot.] A combination of cells presenting no differentiation of leaf and stem, as in Thallophytes.

thallophyte (thäl'öfit) *n.* [Gk. *thallos*, young shoot; *phyton*, plant.] A plant not differentiated into stem and root, varying widely in form.

ianatoid (thăn'ătoid) *a.* [Gk. *thanas*, death; *eidōs*, form.] Deadly; *appl.* poisonous snakes.

ianatology (thăn'ătöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *thanas*, death; *logos*, discourse.] Theories of death.

teca (thē'kă) *n.* [Gk. *theke*, case.] A spore or pollen case; a sporangium; a structure serving as protective covering for organ or organism, as of spinal cord, follicle pupa, proboscis, tube-animal.

tecapore (thē'kăfōr) *n.* [Gk. *theke*, case; *pherein*, to bear.] A structure on which a theca is borne.

tecasporous (thēkäs'pōrūs) *a.* [Gk. *theke*, case; *sporos*, a seed.] Having spores enclosed.

tecate (thē'kāt) *a.* [Gk. *theke*, case.] Covered or protected by theca; theciferous; thecigerous.

tecium (thē'shiūm) *n.* [Gk. *theke*, case.] That part of a Fungus or Lichen containing the sporules.

tecodont (thē'kōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *theke*, case; *odous*, tooth.] Having teeth in sockets.

helyblast (thē'liblăst) *n.* [Gk. *thelys*, female; *blastos*, bud.] A matured female germ cell.

helyotoky (thē'liōt'ōki) *n.* [Gk. *thelys*, female; *tokos*, offspring.] Parthenogenesis in case where females only are produced.

helyplasm (thē'liplăzm) *n.* [Gk. *thelys*, female; *plasma*, mould.] Female plasm; *cf.* arrhenoplasm.

henal (thē'năl) *a.* [Gk. *thenar*, palm of hand.] *Pert.* or in region of palm of hand.

henar (thē'năr) *n.* [Gk. *thenar*, palm of hand.] The muscular mass forming ball of thumb.

hermogenesis (thēr'mōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *genesis*, production.] Body-heat production by oxidation.

hermolysis (thēr'mōl'isīs) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *lysis*, loosing.] Loss of body heat.

hermonasty (thēr'mōnăs'ti) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *nastos*, close pressed.] Response to variations of temperature.

thermophase (thēr'mōfăz) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *phainein*, to appear.] First developmental stage in some annual and perennial plants, and which can be partly or entirely completed during seed ripening if temperature and humidity are favourable; vernalisation phase.

thermophilic (thēr'mōfil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *philos*, loving.] Thriving in heat, as certain Bacteria; thermophil.

thermophyte (thēr'mōfit) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *phylon*, plant.] A plant which lives through unfavourable seasons in the form of seed.

thermoscopic (thēr'mōskōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *skopein*, to view.] Adapted for recognising changes of temperature, as special sense-organs or eyes of certain Cephalopods.

thermotaxis (thēr'mōtăk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *taxis*, arrangement.] Reaction to stimulus of heat or cold.

thermotropism (thēr'mōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *therme*, heat; *trope*, turn.] Tendency to turn towards heat, shown by curvature in plants.

thesocytes (thē'sōsits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thesis*, deposit; *kytos*, hollow.] Sponge-cells storing reserve material.

thigmocyte (thīg'mōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *thigma*, touch; *kytos*, hollow.] A corpuscle which undergoes cytolysis on contact with foreign substance.

thigmotaxis (thīg'mōtăk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *thigma*, touch; *taxis*, arrangement.] The tendency of minute organisms to attach themselves to objects on contact; reaction to touch stimulus.

thigmotropism (thīg'mōt'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *thigma*, touch; *trope*, turn.] The tendency to respond to mechanical contact by clinging and curving, as in tendrils; response to stimulus of contact.

thiogenic (thiōjēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *theion*, sulphur; *genos*, birth.] Sulphur-producing; *appl.* Bacteria utilising sulphur compounds.

- thiophilic** (thiöfil'ik) *a.* [Gk. *theion*, sulphur; *philein*, to love.] *Appl.* Bacteria thriving in the presence of sulphur compounds.
- thoracic** (thöräs'ik) *a.* [Gk. *thorax*, breast.] *Pert.* or in region of thorax.
- thoracic index**,—one hundred times depth of thorax at nipple level divided by breadth.
- thorax** (thō'räks) *n.* [Gk. *thorax*, breast.] In higher Vertebrates, that part of body between neck and abdomen containing heart, lungs, etc.; body region behind head of other animals.
- thread cells**,—in skin of Myxinoids, cells whose long threads form a network in which mucous secretion of ordinary gland cells is entangled.
- three nerved leaf**,—a leaf with three distinct primary veins.
- Thremmatology** (thrēm'ätöl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *threnma*, nursling; *logos*, discourse.] The science of breeding animals and plants under domestic conditions.
- thrombin** (thröm'bîn) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot.] Ferment of fibrinogen which enables latter to form fibrin.
- thrombocytes** (thröm'bösits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot; *kytos*, hollow.] The elementary particles or blood-platelets, each being amoeboid and containing a nucleus, but immediately clumping together in drawn blood.
- thrombogen** (thröm'böjën) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot; *genos*, birth.] A factor in formation of thrombin, contained in solution in oxalate plasma.
- thrombokinase** (thröm'bökīnäs') *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot; *kinein*, to move.] A factor in formation of thrombin, found in tissues and blood-platelets.
- thromboplastin** (thröm'böpläs'tin) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot; *plastos*, moulded.] A substance in drawn blood set free from granular masses of disintegrated thrombocytes.
- thrombosis** (thrömbō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *thrombos*, clot.] Clotting, as of blood.
- thyloses** (thilō'sēz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thylax*, sack.] Masses of parenchyma formed inside wood vessel through pressure in secondary wood.
- thymus** (thi'müs) *n.* [Gk. *thymos*, thymus.] An endocrine gland in lower anterior part of neck, or surrounding heart, and found in Man in the embryo and during infancy only.
- thyreo**,—see thyro-.
- thyridium** (thirid'iüm) *n.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *idion*, dim.] Hairless whitish area on certain insect wings.
- thyroarytaenoid** (thi'röäritē'noid) *n.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *arytaina*, pitcher *eidos*, form.] Muscle of larynx.
- thyroepiglottic** (thi'röep'iglöt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *epi*, upon; *glotta*, tongue.] *Appl.* ligament connecting epiglottis stem and angle of thyroid cartilage.
- thyroglossal** (thi'röglös'äl) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *glossa*, tongue.] *Pert.* thyroid and tongue; *appl.* an embryonic duct, the ductus thyroglossus.
- thyrohyals** (thi'röhi'älz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] Greater cornua of hyoid bone.
- thyrohyoid** (thi'röhi'oid) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *hyoeides*, Y-shaped.] *Appl.* muscle extending from thyroid cartilage to hyoid cornu.
- thyroid** (thi'roid) *a.* [Gk. *thyra*, door *eidos*, form.] *Appl.* a ductless highly-vascular gland at front and sides of neck; also to arteries cartilage, and veins; shield-shaped.
- thyroxine** (thi'rök'sin) *n.* [Gk. *thyra*, door; *oxys*, sharp.] A compound isolated from thyroid gland, an iodised amine.
- thyrsoid** (thēr'soid) *a.* [Gk. *thyrsus*, wand; *eidos*, form.] Resembling a thyrsus in shape.
- thyrsus** (thēr'süs) *n.* [Gk. *thyrsus*, wand.] A mixed inflorescence with main axis racemose, later axes cymose, with cluster almost double-cone shaped.
- thysanuriform** (thi'sänü'riförm) *a.* [Gk. *thysanos*, fringe; *oura*, tail *L. forma*, form.] Campodeiform; *appl.* a larva resembling a Thysanura.

tibia (tīb'īā) *n.* [L. *tibia*, pipe, flute.] Inner and larger of leg-bones between knee and ankle; joint of insect leg.

tibial (tīb'īāl) *a.* [L. *tibia*, pipe.] *Pert.* or in region of tibia.

tibiofibula (tīb'īōfīb'ūlā) *n.* [L. *tibia*, flute; *fibula*, buckle.] Bone formed of fused tibia and fibula.

tibiofibular (tīb'īōfīb'ūlār) *a.* [L. *tibia*, flute; *fibula*, buckle.] *Pert.* tibia and fibula; *appl.* articulation, syndesmosis.

tibiotarsal (tīb'īōtār'sāl) *a.* [L. *tibia*, flute; Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] *Pert.* tibia and tarsus; *pert.* or in region of tibiotarsus.

tibiotarsus (tīb'īōtār'sūs) *n.* [L. *tibia*, flute; Gk. *tarsos*, sole of foot.] Tibial bone of Birds to which proximal tarsals are fused.

Tiedemann's vesicles, — small rounded glandular chambered bodies at neck of Polian vesicles; racemose vesicles of Asteroidea.

tigellum (tijēl'ūm) *n.* [F. *tige*, stem.] The central embryonic axis, consisting of radicle and plumule.

tissue (tis'ū, tish'ū) *n.* [F. *tissu*, woven.] The fundamental structure of which animal and plant organs are composed.

tokocytes (tō'kōsīts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tokos*, production; *kytos*, hollow.] Reproductive cells of Sponges.

tomentose (tōmēn'tōs) *a.* [L. *tomentum*, stuffing.] Covered closely with matted hairs, as a leaf.

tomentum (tōmēn'tūm) *n.* [L. *tomentum*, stuffing.] The closely matted hair on leaves or stems.

tongue (tūng) *n.* [A.S. *tunge*, tongue.] An organ on floor of mouth, usually movable and protrusible; any tongue-like structure, as radula, ligula.

tonofibrillae (tō'nōfibril'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tonos*, tension; L. *fibrilla*, small fibre.] Epitheliofibrillae, *q.v.*, regarded as skeletal or supporting structures rather than as myofibrillae.

tonoplast (tō'nōplāst) *n.* [Gk. *tonos*, tension; *plastos*, modelled.] A

plastid with distinct vacuole walls; a vacuolar membrane; a special form of vacuole-producing plastid.

tonsil (tōn'sil) *n.* [L. *tonsilla*, tonsil.] One of paired aggregations of lymphoid tissue near tongue base.

tonus (tō'nūs) *n.* [Gk. *tonos*, tension.] Tonicity, or condition of being slightly stretched, as of muscles.

topotype (tōp'ōtip) *n.* [Gk. *topos*, place; *typos*, figure.] A specimen from locality of original type.

torcular (tōr'kulār) *n.* [L. *torcular*, wine-press.] A junction of cerebral blood-sinuses; confluens sinuum.

torma (tōr'mā) *n.* [Gk. *tormos*, socket.] A thickening at junction of labrum and clypeus.

tornaria (tōrnā'riā) *n.* [L. *tornare*, to turn.] The free larval stage in development of Balanoglossida.

tornote (tōr'nōt) *a.* [L. *tornare*, to turn.] With blunt extremities, as a spicule.

torose (tō'rōs) *a.* [L. *torus*, swelling.] Having fleshy swellings; knobbed.

torques (tōr'kwēz) *n.* [L. *torquere*, to twist.] A necklace-like arrangement of fur, feathers, or the like.

torsion (tōr'shūn) *n.* [L. *torquere*, to twist.] The twisting round of a gastropod body as it develops.

torticone (tōr'tikōn) *n.* [L. *torquere*, to twist; *conus*, cone.] A turreted, spirally-twisted shell.

torula condition,—yeast-like isolated cells resulting from growth of blue mould conidia in saccharine solution.

torulose (tōr'ulōs) *a.* [L. *torus*, swelling.] With small swellings; beaded.

torulus (tōr'ulūs) *n.* [L. *torulus*, small swelling.] The insect antenna insertion socket.

torus (tō'rūs) *n.* [L. *torus*, swelling.] Axis bearing floral leaves; thickened side of a bordered pit; firm prominence or marginal fold or ridge; ridge bearing uncini in Polychaeta.

totipalmate (tō'tipāl'māt) *a.* [L. *totus*, all; *palmā*, palm of hand.] Having feet completely webbed.

totipotent (tötüp'ötënt) *a.* [L. *totus*, all; *potens*, powerful.] *Appl.* blastomeres which can develop into complete embryos when cut off from aggregate of blastomeres.

toxaspire (tök'säspir) *n.* [Gk. *toxos*, bow; L. *spira*, coil.] A spiral spicule of rather more than one revolution.

Toxicology (tök'siköl'öji) *n.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison; *logos*, discourse.] The science treating of poisons.

toxiciferous (töksif'ërüs) *a.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison; L. *ferre*, to carry.] Holding or carrying poison.

toxin (tök'sin) *n.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison.] A poison.

toxoson (tök'sön) *n.* [Gk. *toxos*, bow.] A toxa or bow-shaped spicule.

toxophores (tök'söförz) *n. plu.* [Gk. *toxikon*, poison; *pherein*, to carry.] The poisoning qualities of toxin molecules; *cf.* haptophores.

trabant (träbänt') *n.* [Ger. *Trabant*, satellite.] Short chromosome segment constricted from the rest.

trabeculae (träbäk'ülär) *n. plu.* [L. *trabecula*, little beam.] Plates of sterile cells extending across sporangium of Pteridophytes; a row of cells bridging a cavity; two curved bars of cartilage embracing hypophysis cerebri of embryo; small fibrous bands forming imperfect septa or framework of organs.

trabecular (träbäk'ülär) *a.* [L. *trabecula*, little beam.] *Pert.* of nature of a trabecula; having a cross-barred framework; trabeculate.

trabs cerebri,—corpus callosum.

trachea (träkē'ä, trä'kēä) *n.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] The windpipe; a respiratory tubule of Insects and other Arthropods; spiral or annular vascular tissue of plants.

tracheal (träkē'äl, trä'kēäl) *a.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] *Pert.*, resembling, or having tracheae; tracheate, *appl.* tissue.

tracheal gills,—small wing-like respiratory outgrowths from the abdomen of water larvae of Insects.

tracheid (träk'ëid) *n.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] An individual thickened cell of a tracheal column, where end-walls persist.

tracheidal cells,—in transfusion tissue, cells resembling tracheids.

trachelate (träk'ëlät) *a.* [Gk. *trachelos*, neck.] Narrowed; as in neck-formation.

trachelomastoid (träk'ëlömäs'toid) *a.* [Gk. *trachelos*, neck; *mastos*, breast; *eidos*, form.] *Pert.* tracheal region and mastoid process; *appl.* muscle.

trachenchyma (träkäng'kimä) *n.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe; Gk. *enchyma*, infusion.] Tracheal vascular tissue.

tracheobronchial (träk'ëöbröng'kiäl) *a.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe; Gk. *brongchos*, bronchial tube.] *Appl.* glands; *appl.* a syrx formed of lower end of trachea and upper bronchi.

tracheole (träk'ëöl) *n.* [L. *trachia*, windpipe.] An ultimate branch of tracheal system.

trachyglossate (träk'iglös'ät) *a.* [Gk. *trachys*, rough; *glossa*, tongue.] With rasping or toothed tongue.

tract (träkt) *n.* [L. *trahere*, to draw.] A region or area or system considered as a whole, as alimentary tract.

tractellum (träktël'üm) *n.* [L. *trahere*, to draw.] A flagellum of forward end of Mastigophora, with circumduction motion.

tragus (trä'güs) *n.* [Gk. *tragos*, goat.] A small pointed eminence in front of concha of ear; its hair.

trama (trä'mä) *n.* [L. *trama*, woof.] A central core of interwoven hyphae of a fungus conidiophore.

transformation (träns'förmä'shün) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *formare*, to form.] Change of form, as in metamorphosis; metabolism.

transfusion tissue,—tissue of gymnosperm leaves, consisting of parenchymatous and tracheidal cells.

transilient (tränsil'ient) *a.* [L. *transilire*, to leap over.] *Appl.* nerve fibres connecting brain convolutions not adjacent; *n.* mutation.

transitional (trānzlīsh'ōnāl) *a.* [L. *transire*, to go across.] *Appl.* epithelium occurring in ureters and urinary bladder, renewing itself by mitotic division of third and innermost layer of cells.

translocation (trānz'lōkā'shūn) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *locus*, place.] Diffusion, as of food material; change in position of a chromosome segment to another part of the same chromosome or of a different chromosome.

transmedian (trānzme'diān) *a.* [L. *trans*, across; *medius*, middle.] *Pert.* or crossing the middle plane; *appl.* muscles.

transmutation theory,—theory that one species can evolve from another.

transpalatine (trānz'pāl'ātīn) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *palatus*, the palate.] A cranial bone of Crocodiles, connecting pterygoid with jugal and maxilla.

transpiration (trānzpirā'shūn) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *spirare*, to breathe.] Exhalation of vapour through pores, or stomata.

transpyloric plane, — upper of imaginary horizontal planes dividing abdomen into artificial regions.

transversal (trānzvēr'sāl) *a.* [L. *trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn.] Lying across or between, as a transversal wall.

transverse (trānz'vērs) *a.* [L. *trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn.] Lying across or between, as artery, colon, ligament, process.

transversum (trānzvēr'sūm) *n.* [L. *trans*, across; *vertere*, to turn.] In most Reptiles, a cranial bone extending from pterygoid to maxilla.

trapeziform (trāpē'zifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *trapezion*, small table; L. *forma*, shape.] Trapezium-shaped.

trapezium (trāpē'ziūm) *n.* [Gk. *trapezion*, small table.] The first carpal bone, at base of first metacarpal; greater multangular bone; portion of pons Varolii.

trapezium (trāpē'ziūs) *n.* [Gk. *trapezion*, small table.] A broad,

flat, triangular muscle of neck and shoulders.

trapezoid (trāpē'zoid, trāp'ēzoid) *a.* [Gk. *trapezion*, small table; *eidos*, form.] Trapezium-shaped; *appl.* ligament, nucleus, ridge.

traumatin (trō'mätin) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound.] Substance occurring in injured plant cells, which is capable of causing uninjured cells to divide; wound hormone; $C_{11}H_{17}O_4N$.

traumatonasty (trō'mätōnās'tī) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *nastos*, close pressed.] Curvature response to stimulus of wounding.

traumatotropic (trō'mätōtrōp'ik) *a.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *trope*, turning.] *Appl.* curvature of plant organ away from a wounding influence; traumatropic.

traumatropism (trō'mät'rōpizm) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *trope*, turn.] Sensitiveness to wounds.

traumotaxis (trō'mōtāk'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *trauma*, wound; *taxis*, arrangement.] Reaction after wounding, as in nuclei and protoplasts.

trefoil (trē'foil) *n.* [L. *trifolius*, three-leaved.] Flower or leaf with three lobes.

tremeloid (trēm'ēloid) *a.* [L. *tremere*, to tremble.] Gelatinous in substance or appearance.

trephones (trēfōnz') *n. plu.* [Gk. *trephein*, to nourish.] Nutritive substances secreted by lymphocytes.

triactinal (triāk'tināl) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *aktis*, ray.] Three-rayed.

triadelphous (tri'ādēl'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *adelphos*, brother.] Having stamens united into three bundles by their filaments.

triaene (tri'ēn) *n.* [Gk. *triaina*, trident.] A somewhat trident-shaped spicule.

triandrous (triān'drūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *aner*, man.] Having three stamens.

triangle (triāng'gēl) *n.* [L. *triangularis*, three-sided.] A three-sided structure or area.

trianthus (triān'thūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *anthos*, flower.] Having three flowers.

triarch (tri'ârk) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *arche*, beginning.] Having three xylem bundles uniting to form the woody tissue plate of root.

triarticulate (tri'ârtik'ûlât) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *articulus*, joint.] Three-jointed.

Triassic (triâs'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three.] *Appl.* the early Mesozoic geological period.

triaster (triâs'tër) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *aster*, star.] Three chromatin masses resulting from tripolar mitosis, as in cancer cells.

triaxon (triâk'sôn) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *axis*, axle.] A sponge spicule with three axis.

triboluminescence (tri'bôloomînës'-ên) *n.* [Gk. *tribein*, to rub; L. *luminescere*, to grow light.] Luminescence produced by friction.

tribrateate (tribrâk'tëât) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *bractea*, thin plate of metal.] With three bracts.

trica (tri'kâ) *n.* [F. *tricoter*, to knit.] A lichen apothecium with ridged spherical surface.

tricarpeary (tri'kârpël'ârî) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *karpos*, fruit.] With three carpels.

triceps (tri'sëps) *n.* [L. *tres*, three; *caput*, head.] *Appl.* a muscle with three heads or insertions.

trichites (trik'its) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair.] Fine rod-like structures found in oral basket of certain Infusoria.

trichocarpous (trik'ôkâr'pûs) *a.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *karpos*, fruit.] With hairy fruits.

trichocyst (trik'ôsist) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *kystis*, bladder.] An oval or spindle-shaped protrusible body found in Infusorians.

trichodragmata (trik'ôdrâg'mâtâ) *n. plu.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *dragma*, sheaf.] Straight, fine hair-like spicules in bundles.

trichogyne (trik'ôjîn) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *gyne*, woman.] An elongated hair-like receptive cell at end of carpoonium of Thallophytes.

trichome (trik'ôm) *n.* [Gk. *trichoma*,

growth of hair.] A hairy epidermal structure.

trichophore (trik'ôfôr) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair; *pherein*, to bear.] A group of cells bearing trichogyne; chaetigerous sac of Annelids.

trichosis (trikô'sis) *n.* [Gk. *thrix*, hair.] Distribution of hair.

trichotomous (trikôt'ômûs) *a.* [Gk. *tricha*, threefold; *tome*, cutting.] Divided into three branches.

tricipital (trisip'itâl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *caput*, head.] Having three heads or insertions, as triceps.

triccoccus (trikôk'ûs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *kokkos*, kernel.] *Appl.* a three-carpel fruit.

triconodont (trikô'nôdônt) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *konos*, cone; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* tooth with three crown prominences in a line parallel to jaw axis.

tricostate (trikôs'tât) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *costa*, rib.] With three ribs.

tricotyledonous (tri'kôtilë'dônûs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *kotyledon*, cup-like hollow.] With three cotyledons.

tricrotic (trikrôt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *krotein*, to beat.] Having a triple beat in the arterial pulse.

tricrural (trikroor'âl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *crus*, leg.] With three branches.

tricuspid (trikûs'pid) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *cuspis*, point.] Three-pointed; *appl.* triangular valve of heart.

tricuspidate (trikûs'pidât) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *cuspis*, point.] *Appl.* three-pointed leaf.

tridactyl (tridâk'til) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *daktylos*, finger.] Having three digits.

tridentate (tridën'tât) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *dens*, tooth.] Having three tooth-like divisions.

tridynamous (tridîn'âmûs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *dynamis*, power.] With three long and three short stamens.

trifacial (trifâ'shiâl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *facies*, face.] *Appl.* fifth cranial nerve, the trigeminal.

trifarious (trifā'riūs) *a.* [L. *trifarius*, of three sorts.] In groups of three; of three kinds; in three rows; having three surfaces.

trifid (trī'fid) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *findere*, to cleave.] Cleft to form three lobes.

triflagellate (triflāj'ēlāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *flagellum*, whip.] Having three flagella.

trifoliate (trifō'liāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *folium*, leaf.] Having three leaves growing from same point.

trifoliolate (trifō'liōlāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *foliola*, small leaf.] With three leaflets growing from same point.

trifurcate (trifūr'kāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *furca*, fork.] With three forks or branches.

trigamous (trig'āmūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gamos*, marriage.] *Appl.* flower-head with staminate, pistillate, and hermaphrodite flowers.

trigeminal nerve, — fifth cranial, sensory nerve of head and face, and motor nerve of mastication muscles.

trigon (trī'gōn) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] Triangle of cusps of upper jaw molar teeth.

trigonal (trig'ōnāl) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] Ternary or triangular when *appl.* symmetry with three parts to a whorl; *appl.* three-sided stems.

trigone (trī'gōn) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] Also trigonum, — a small triangular space, as olfactory trigone, trigonum vesicae.

trigonid (trig'ōnīd) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gonia*, angle.] Triangle of cusps of lower molar teeth.

trigynous (trī'gīnūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *gynē*, woman.] Having three styles.

trijugate (trījoog'āt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *jugum*, yoke.] Having three pairs of leaflets.

trilabiate (trilā'biāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *labium*, lip.] With three lips.

trilobate (trilō'bāt) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *lobos*, lobe.] Three-lobed.

trilocular (trilōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *loculus*, little place.] Having three cells or loculi.

trilophodont (trilōf'ōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *lophos*, crest; *odous*, tooth.] Having three - crested teeth.

trilophous (trilōf'ūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *lophos*, crest.] *Appl.* rayed spicule with three rays branched or ridged.

trimerous (trīm'erūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *meros*, part.] Composed of multiples of three, as parts of flower.

trimonoecious (trīmōnē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *monos*, alone; *oikos*, house.] *Appl.* plants with male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on one individual.

trimorphism (trīmōr'fīzm) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *morphe*, form.] Occurrence of three distinct forms or forms of organs in one species; trimorphous condition.

trinervate (trīnēr'vāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *nervus*, sinew.] Having three veins or ribs running from base to margin of leaf.

trinomial (trīnō'miāl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *nomen*, name.] *Appl.* names consisting of three terms; *cf.* binomial.

trioecious (trīē'shūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *oikos*, house.] Producing male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants.

triovulate (trīōv'ulāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *ovum*, egg.] Having three ovules.

tripartite (trīpār'tīt, trīp'ärtīt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *partitus*, separated.] Divided into three lobes, as a leaf.

tripetalous (trīpēt'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *petalon*, leaf.] Having three petals.

tripinnate (trīpīn'āt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *pinna*, feather.] Thrice pinnate; divided pinnately three times.

tripinnatifid (trīpīnāt'īfid) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *pinna*, feather; *findere*, to cleave.] Divided three times in a pinnatifid manner.

tripinnatisect (trīpīnāt'isēkt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *pinna*, feather; *secare*, to cut.] Thrice pinnatisect; three times lobed with divisions nearly to midrib.

triplechinoid,—*see* diadematoïd.

triple-nerved,—*appl.* a leaf with three prominent veins.

triplicostate (trīp'likōs'tāt) *a.* [L. *triplex*, triple; *costa*, rib.] Having three ribs.

triploblastic (trīp'lōblās'tik) *a.* [Gk. *triplox*, triple; *blastos*, bud.] With three primary germinal layers, epiblast, mesoblast, hypoblast.

triplocaulescent (trīp'lōkōlēs'ēnt) *a.* [L. *triplex*, triple; *caulis*, stalk.] Having axes of a third order.

triploid (trīp'lōid) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *aploos*, one-fold.] With treble the normal number of gametic chromosomes.

tripod (trī'pōd) *n.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *pous*, foot.] A tripod-shaped or three-legged spicule.

tripolar (trīpō'lār) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *polos*, axis.] *Appl.* division of chromatin to three poles in diseased cells instead of normal two poles, in mitosis.

triquetrous (trīkwēt'rūs) *a.* [L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered.] *Appl.* stem with three angles and three concave faces; *appl.* three-cornered or wedge-shaped bone.

triquetrum (trīkwēt'rūm) *n.* [L. *triquetrus*, three-cornered.] The cuneiform carpal bone; Wormian bone.

triquinate (trīkwī'nāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *quini*, five each.] Divided into three, with each lobe again divided into five.

triradial (trīrā'diāl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *radius*, ray.] Having three branches as radii from one centre; *appl.* orbital sulcus.

trisealous (trīsēp'ālūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *L. separare*, to divide.] Having three sepals.

triseptate (trīsēp'tāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *septum*, partition.] Having three partitions or septa, as a fruit.

triserial (trīsēr'riāl) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *series*, row.] Arranged in three rows; having three whorls.

trisporous (trīspō'rūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *sporos*, seed.] Having three spores.

tristachyous (trīstā'kīūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *stachys*, ear of corn.] With three spikes.

tristichous (trīs'tikūs) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *stichos*, row.] Arranged in three rows.

triternate (trītēr'nāt) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *terni*, three each.] Thrice ternately divided.

tritibial (trītīb'iāl) *n.* [L. *tres*, three; *tibia*, pipe.] Compound ankle-bone formed when centrale unites with talus.

tritoblasts (trī'tōblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *tritos*, third; *blastos*, bud.] A generation of Neosporidia produced by deutoblasts and in turn giving rise to teloblasts.

tritocerebron (trī'tōsēr'ēbrōn) *n.* [Gk. *tritos*, third; L. *cerebrum*, brain.] Third lobe of insect brain indicated during development; part of brain of higher Crustacea, consisting of antennal nerve centres; also tritocerebrum.

tritocone (trī'tōkōn) *n.* [Gk. *tritos*, third; *konos*, cone.] Premolar cusp.

tritior (trī'tōr) *n.* [L. *tritius*, rubbed.] Grinding surface of a tooth.

tritozoid (trī'tōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *tritos*, third; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] A zooid of third generation.

tritubercular (trītübēr'kūlār) *a.* [L. *tres*, three; *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Appl.* molar teeth with three cusps; tricuspid.

trituberculy (trītübēr'kūli) *n.* [L. *tres*, three; *tuberculum*, small hump.] Theory of molar tooth development.

triungulin (trīüng'gūlin) *n.* [L. *tres*, three; *ungula*, claw.] Small, six-legged larva of Strepsiptera and Cantharidae; triungulus.

trivium (trīv'iūm) *n.* [L. *trivium*, cross-road.] The three rays of starfish farthest from madreporite; *cf.* bivism.

trizoic (trizō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tria*, three; *zoon*, animal.] *Appl.* protozoan spore containing three sporozoites.

trochal (trō'kāl) *a.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] Wheel-shaped; *appl.* anterior disc of Rotifers.

trochanter (trōkän'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *trochanter*, runner.] *Appl.* processes or prominences at upper end of thigh-bone — greater, lesser, and third; small segment of insect leg between coxa and femur.

trochanteric fossa, — a deep depression on medial surface of neck of femur.

trochantin (trōkän'tin) *n.* [Gk. *trochanter*, runner.] A short joint which may follow trochanter of insect leg.

trochate (trō'kāt) *a.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] Having wheel-like structure; wheel-shaped; trochiferous, trochiform.

trochlea (trōk'lēā) *n.* [Gk. *trochilia*, pulley.] A pulley-like structure through which a tendon passes; as of humerus, femur, orbit.

trochlear (trōk'lēār) *a.* [Gk. *trochilia*, pulley.] Shaped like a pulley; *pert.* trochlea.

trochoblasts (trōk'öblāsts) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel; *blastos*, bud.] Portions of segmenting egg destined to become prototroch of a trochosphere.

trochoid (trō'koid) *a.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel; *eidos*, form.] Wheel-shaped; capable of rotating motion, as pivot-joint.

trochophore (trōk'ōfōr), **trochosphere** (trōk'ōsfēr) *n.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel; *sphaira*, globe.] Free-swimming pelagic larval stage of many Worms and some Molluscs.

trochus (trō'kūs) *n.* [Gk. *trochos*, wheel.] Inner, anterior, coarser ciliary zone of rotifer disc; *cf.* cingulum.

tropeic (trōpē'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tropis*, keel.] Keel-shaped.

trophallaxis (trōfālāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *allos*, other.] Interchange of food between larvae and imagines in certain Insects.

trophamnion (trōfām'nīōn) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *amnion*, foetal membrane.] Sheath around developing egg of some Insects, serving as nourishment.

trophī (trō'fi) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment.] Hard chitinous chewing organs of Rotifers; mouth-parts of Insect; mandibles and maxillae collectively.

trophic (trōf'ik) *a.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment.] Connected with nutrition; *appl.* nerves.

trophifer, **trophiger** (trōf'ifēr, -jēr) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; L. *ferre*, *gerere*, to carry.] Posterolateral region of insect head with which mouth-parts articulate.

trophoblast (trōf'öblāst) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *blastos*, bud.] The outer layer of cells of a morula.

trophochromatin (trōf'ōkrō'mātin) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *chroma*, colour.] Vegetative chromatin, or that which regulates metabolism and functions; *cf.* idiochromatin.

trophochromidia (trōf'ōkrōmid'ia) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *chroma*, colour.] Vegetative chromidia; *cf.* idiochromidia.

trophocytes (trōf'ōsits) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *kytos*, hollow.] Fat cells used as food, in insect development.

trophodisc (trōf'ōdisk) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *diskos*, plate.] Female gonophore of certain Hyd-rozoa.

trophology (trōfōl'ōji) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *logos*, discourse.] The science of nutrition.

trophonemata (trōf'ōnēm'ätä) *n. plu.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; *nema*, thread.] Uterine villi or hair-like projections of Elasmobranchs, which transfer nourishment to embryo through spiracle; villi.

trophonucleus (trōf'ōnū'klēūs) *n.* [Gk. *trophe*, nourishment; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] Larger nucleus of binuclear Protozoa, regulating metabolism and growth; *cf.* kinetoneucleus.

- trophophore** (trōfōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *pherein*, to bear.] In Sponges, an internal bud or group of cells destined to become a gemmule.
- trophoplasm** (trōf'ōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *plasma*, mould.] Vegetative or nutritive part of cell; *cf.* idioplasm.
- trophoplast** (trōf'ōpläst) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *plastos*, moulded.] A cell, nucleated or not; a plastid.
- trophosome** (trōf'ōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *soma*, body.] The nutritive polypoid persons of a hydroid colony.
- trophospongia** (trōf'ōspōn'jiä) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *sponggia*, sponge.] Spongy vascular layer of mucous membrane between uterine wall and trophoblast.
- trophospongium** (trōf'ōspōn'jiüm) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *sponggia*, sponge.] Canalisation of nerve cells, canaliculi occupied by branching processes of neuroglia cells.
- trophotaxis** (trōf'ōtāk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *taxis*, arrangement.] Stimulation by an agent which may serve as food.
- trophothylax** (trōf'ōthi'läks) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *thylax*, sack.] Food-pocket on first abdominal segment of certain ant larvae.
- trophotropism** (trōfōt'rōpīzm) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *trope*, turn.] Tendency of an organism to turn towards a food supply.
- trophozoite** (trōf'ōzō'it) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *zoon*, animal.] The adult stage of a Sporozoan.
- trophozoid** (trōf'ōzō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *trophē*, nourishment; *zoon*, animal; *eidos*, form.] A nutritive zooid of free-swimming tunicate colonies.
- tropibasic** (trōpibā'sik) *a.* [Gk. *trope*, turn; *basis*, base.] *Appl.* chondrocranium with small hypophysial fenestra and common trabecula; *cf.* platybasic.
- tropic movement**, — response to stimulation.
- tropism** (trō'pīzm) *n.* [Gk. *tropein*, to turn.] Tendency of an organism to react in a certain way to a certain kind of stimulus; a tendency to move towards (positive) or away from (negative) a source of stimulus.
- trophophyte** (trō'pōfit) *n.* [Gk. *tropein*, to turn; *phyton*, plant.] A changing plant, or one which is more or less hygrophilous in summer and xerophilous in winter.
- true ribs**, — ribs which are directly connected with sternum.
- truncate** (trüng'kāt) *a.* [L. *truncare*, to cut off.] Terminating abruptly as if tapering end were cut off.
- truncus arteriosus**, — most anterior region of amphibian heart, through which blood is driven from ventricle.
- trunk** (trüngk') *n.* [L. *truncare*, to cut off.] Main stem of tree; proboscis of Elephant.
- trunk legs**, — pereopods of Decapods, thoracic locomotory legs.
- tryma** (tri'mä) *n.* [Gk. *tryma*, hole.] A one-celled, one-seeded, indehiscent fruit with separable rim and two-valved endocarp with spurious dissepiments, as Walnut.
- trypanomonad** (trip'änömō'nād) *a.* [Gk. *trypanon*, auger; *monas*, unit.] *Appl.* phase in development of Trypanosome while in its invertebrate host; crithidial.
- trypanorhynchus** (trip'änöring'küs) *n.* [Gk. *trypanon*, auger; *rhyngchos*, snout.] A spiniferous protrusible proboscis accompanying each phyllidium in certain Cestoidea.
- trypsin** (trip'sin) *n.* [Gk. *tryein*, to rub down; *pepsis*, digesting.] Enzyme of pancreatic juice; similar enzyme of various plants and animals.
- trypsinogen** (trip'sin'ōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *tryein*, to rub down; *pepsis*, digesting; *genos*, birth.] Substance secreted by cells of pancreas converted into trypsin by enterokinase of succus entericus.
- tubar** (tū'bār) *a.* [L. *tuba*, pipe.] Consisting of an arrangement of tubes, or forming a tube, as *applied* system and skeleton in Sponges.

tubate (tū'bāt) *a.* [L. *tuba*, pipe.] Tube-shaped.

tube (tūb) *n.* [L. *tuba*, pipe.] Any tubular structure; cylindrical structure, as protective enveloping case of many animals; a mollusc siphon.

tuber (tū'bēr) *n.* [L. *tuber*, knob.] Thickened fleshy underground stem; rounded protuberance.

tubercle (tū'bĕrkĕl) *n.* [L. *tuberculum*, small hump.] A small rounded protuberance; root-swelling or nodule; tuberculum or rib-knob.

tuberculate (tūbĕr'kūlāt) *a.* [L. *tuberculum*, small hump.] *Pert.* resembling, or having tubercles.

tuberculose (tūbĕr'kūlōs) *a.* [L. *tuberculum*, small hump.] Having many tubercles.

tuberiferous (tū'bĕrif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *tuber*, hump; *ferre*, to bear.] Bearing or producing tubers.

tuberiform (tū'bĕrifōrm) *a.* [L. *tuber*, hump; *forma*, shape.] Resembling or shaped like a tuber; tuberoid.

tuberosity (tū'bĕrōs'itī) *n.* [L. *tuber*, protuberance.] Rounded eminence on a bone, usually for muscle attachment.

tuberous (tū'bĕrūs) *a.* [L. *tuber*, hump.] Covered with or having many tubers.

tubicolous (tūbĭk'ōlūs) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *colere*, to inhabit.] Inhabiting a tube.

tubicorn (tū'bĭkōrn) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *cornu*, horn.] With hollow horns.

tubifacient (tū'bĭfā'shiĕnt) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *faciens*, making.] Tube-making, as some Worms.

tubilingual (tū'bĭlĭng'gwāl) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *lingua*, tongue.] Having tubular tongue, adapted for sucking.

tubiparous (tūbĭp'ārūs) *a.* [L. *tubus*, tube; *parere*, to beget.] *Appl.* glands secreting tube-forming material.

tubulate (tū'būlāt) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube.] Tubiform; tubuliferous.

tubule (tū'būl) *n.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube.] Any small hollow, cylindrical structure.

tubuliferous (tū'būlif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube; *ferre*, to carry.] Having a tubule.

tubuliflorous (tū'būliflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube; *flos*, flower.] Having florets with tubular corolla.

tubuliform (tū'būlifōrm) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube; *forma*, shape.] Tube-shaped; *appl.* certain spinning glands.

tubulose (tū'būlōs) *a.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube.] Having, or composed of, tubular structures, as an aster head, a tubipore Coral; hollow and cylindrical.

tubulus (tū'būlūs) *n.* [L. *tubulus*, small tube.] A hymeneal pore; cylindrical ovipositor; any small tubular structures, as tubuli lactiferi, recti, seminiferi.

tunic (tū'nĭk), **tunica** (tū'nĭkā) *n.* [L. *tunica*, coating.] An investing membrane or tissue, as those of kidney, ovary, testis, arteries.

tunicate (tū'nĭkāt) *a.* [L. *tunica*, coating.] *Appl.* bulbs with numerous concentric layers; enveloped in leathery test or mantle.

tunicle (tū'nĭkĕl) *n.* [L. *tunica*, coating.] A natural covering; integument.

tunnel of Corti [*A. Corti*, Italian histologist.] Triangular tunnel enclosed by two rows of pillars of Corti and basilar membrane.

turbinal (tūr'bĭnāl) *a.* [L. *turbo*, whirl.] Spirally rolled or coiled, as bone or cartilage.

turbinate (tūr'bĭnāt) *a.* [L. *turbo*, whirl.] Top-shaped; *appl.* shells; certain nasal bones.

turgescence (tūrjĕs'ĕns) *n.* [L. *turgere*, to swell.] Tension or pressure in living cell tissue due to transpiration; turgidity; turgescence condition.

turgor (tūr'gōr) *n.* [L. *turgere*, to swell.] Rigidity of plant tissue due to inflation of cells with water.

turio (tū'riō), **turion** (tū'riōn) *n.* [L. *turio*, shoot.] Young scaly shoot budded off from underground stem.

tylhexactine (tīl'hěksāk'tin) *n.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob; *hex*, six; *aktis*, ray.] A hexactine spicule with rays ending in knobs.

tylosis (tīlō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob.] Development of irregular cells in a cell cavity.

tylostyle (tī'lōstil) *n.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob; *stylos*, pillar.] Spicule pointed at one end, knobbed at other.

tylotate (tī'lōtāt) *a.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob.] With a knob at each end.

tylote (tī'lōt) *n.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob.] A slender dumbbell-shaped spicule.

tylotic (tīlōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob.] Affected by tylosis.

tylotoxea (tī'lōtōk'sěä) *n.* [Gk. *tylos*, knob; *oxys*, sharp.] A tylote with one sharp end, directed towards surface of Sponge.

tympanic (timpān'ik) *a.* [Gk. *tympanon*, drum.] *Pert.* tympanum.

tympanohyal (tīm'pānōhī'äl) *n.* [Gk. *tympanon*, drum; *hyooides*, Y-shaped.] *Pert.* tympanum and hyoid; part of hyoid arch embedded in petro-mastoid.

tympanum (tīm'pānūm) *n.* [Gk. *tympanon*, drum.] The drum-like cavity constituting middle ear; drum of ear; membrane of auditory organ on tibia or abdomen of Insect; inflatable air-sac on neck of some Tetraoninae.

type (tip) *n.* [L. *typus*, image.] Sum of characteristics common to a large number of individuals, serving as a ground for classification; a primary model; the actual specimen described as the original of a new genus or species.

typhlosole (tif'lōsōl) *n.* [Gk. *typhlos*, blind; *solen*, channel.] Median dorsal longitudinal fold of intestine projecting into lumen of gut of some Invertebrates.

typical (tip'ikäl) *a.* [L. *typus*, image.] *Appl.* specimen conforming to type or primary example; exhibiting in

marked degree the essential characteristics of genus or species.

tyramine (tī'rāmin) *n.* [Gk. *tyros*, cheese; *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] A toxic substance secreted by Cephalopoda.

Tyson's glands [E. *Tyson*, English anatomist.] Glands round the corona of the glans penis.

U

ulna (ül'nä) *n.* [L. *ulna*, elbow.] A long bone on medial side of forearm parallel with radius.

ulnar (ül'när) *a.* [L. *ulna*, elbow.] *Pert.* ulna; *appl.* artery, nerve, vein, bone.

ulnar nervure,—radiating or cross nervure in wing of Insects.

ulnare (ülnä'rē) *n.* [L. *ulna*, elbow.] Bone in proximal row of carpals lying at distal end of ulna.

ulnocarpal (ülnōkār'päl) *a.* [L. *ulna*, elbow; *carpus*, wrist.] *Pert.* ulna and carpus.

ulnoradial (ülnörā'diäl) *a.* [L. *ulna*, elbow; *radius*, radius.] *Pert.* ulna and radius.

ulotrichous (ülōt'rikūs) *a.* [Gk. *oulos*, woolly; *thrix*, hair.] Having woolly or curly hair.

ultimobranchial bodies,—pair of gland rudiments derived from fifth pharyngeal pouches, which later degenerate and disappear.

umbel (üm'bēl) *n.* [L. *umbella*, dim. of *umbra*, shade.] An arrangement of flowers or of polyps springing from a common centre and forming a flat or rounded cluster.

umbellate (üm'bēlāt) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade.] Arranged in umbels.

umbelliferous (üm'bēlif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade; *ferre*, to carry.] Producing umbels.

umbelliform (ümbēl'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an umbel.

umbelligerous (üm'bēlij'ērūs) *a.* [L. *umbella*, shade; *gerere*, to carry.] Bearing flowers or polyps in umbellate clusters.

umbellula (ũbĕl'ulā) *n.* [L. *umbellula*, *dim.* of *umbella*, shade.] A large cluster of polyps at tip of elongated stalk or rachis.

umbellulate (ũbĕl'ulāt) *a.* [L. *umbellula*, umbel.] Arranged in umbels and umbellules.

umbellule (ũbĕl'ul) *n.* [L. *umbellula*, umbel.] A small or secondary umbel.

umbilical (ũm'bĭl'kāl, ũmbĭl'ikāl) *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, navel.] *Pert.* navel, or umbilical cord; *appl.* arteries, veins, tissues, vesicle, plane.

umbilical cord,—navel cord connecting embryo with placenta; prolongation by which ovule is attached to placenta.

umbilicate (ũmbĭl'ikāt) *a.* [L. *umbilicus*, navel.] Having a central depression; navel-like.

umbilicus (ũm'bĭl'kūs) *n.* [L. *umbilicus*, navel.] The navel; central abdominal depression at place of attachment of umbilical cord; hilum; basal depression of certain spiral shells; an opening near base of feather.

umbo (ũm'bō) *n.* [L. *umbo*, shield-boss.] A protuberance like boss of a shield; beak or older part of bivalve shell.

umbonate (ũm'bōnāt) *a.* [L. *umbo*, shield-boss.] Having a conical or rounded protuberance.

umbraculiferous (ũmbrāk'ũlif'ērūs) *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, *dim.* of *umbra*, shade.] Bearing an umbrella-like organ or structure.

umbraculiform (ũmbrāk'ũlifōrm) *a.* [L. *umbraculum*, umbrella; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like an expanded umbrella.

umbraculum (ũmbrāk'ũlũm) *n.* [L. *umbraculum*, umbrella.] Any umbrella-like structure.

umbrella (ũmbrĕl'ā) *n.* [L. *umbella*, *dim.* of *umbra*, shade.] The contractile disc of a Jelly-fish.

unciferous (ũnsĭf'ērūs) *a.* [L. *uncus*, hook; *ferre*, to carry.] Bearing hooks or hook-like processes.

unciform (ũn'sĭfōrm) *a.* [L. *uncus*, hook; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like

a hook or barb; *appl.* process of ethmoid bone; *n.*, the unciform or hamatum or uncinatum of wrist.

uncinate (ũn'sĭnāt) *a.* [L. *uncinus*, hook.] Unciform; hook-like.

uncinate process, — backwardly directed process occurring on ribs of Birds; downwardly directed process of ethmoid.

uncinus (ũn'sĭnūs) *n.* [L. *uncinus*, hook.] Small hooked, or hook-like, structure; one of small hooks found on segments of many Worms; a hook-like structure found in certain Infusorians; a marginal tooth of Gastropods.

uncus (ũng'kūs) *n.* [L. *uncus*, hook.] Hook-shaped anterior extremity of hippocampal gyrus; hooked head of mastax of Rotifers; hook-like process on dorsal portion of ninth, or copulatory, abdominal segment of male Lepidoptera.

under-wing,—one of posterior wings of any Insect.

undose (ũn'dōs) *a.* [L. *undosus*, billowy.] Having undulating and nearly parallel depressions which run into one another and resemble ripple-marks on seashore.

unequally pinnate,—odd pinnate, pinnate with single terminal leaflet.

ungual (ũng'gwāl) *a.* [L. *unguis*, nail.] *Pert.* or having a nail or claw; *appl.* phalanges bearing claws or nails.

unguiculate (ũnggwĭk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *unguiculus*, nail.] Clawed; *appl.* petals with narrowed stalk-like portion below.

unguis (ũng'gwĭs) *n.* [L. *unguis*, claw.] A nail or claw; narrow stalk-like portion of some petals; lacrimal bone; a chitinous hook on foot of Insect.

ungula (ũng'gũlā) *n.* [L. *ungula*, hoof.] Hoof.

ungulate (ũng'gũlāt) *a.* [L. *ungula*, hoof.] Hoofed.

unguligrade (ũng'gũligrād) *a.* [L. *ungula*, hoof; *gradus*, step.] Walking upon hoofs.

uniaxial (ũ'nĭāk'sĭāl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *axis*, axis.] With one axis.

unibranchiate (ū'nībrāŋg'kiāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *branchia*, gills.] Having one gill.

unicapsular (ū'nīkăp'sulār) *a.* [L. *uncus*, one; *capsula*, case.] Having only one seed-case.

unicellular (ū'nīsēl'ulār) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cellula*, cell.] Having only one cell, or consisting of one cell.

uniciliate (ū'nīsīl'īāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cilium*, eyelash.] Having one cilium or flagellum.

unicorn (ū'nīkōrn) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cornu*, horn.] Having a single horn-like spine; *appl.* shells.

unicostate (ū'nīkōs'tāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *costa*, rib.] Having a single prominent mid-rib, as certain leaves.

unicotyledonous (ū'nīkōtīlē'dōnūs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *kotyle*, leaf.] Having a single cotyledon.

unicuspid (ū'nīkūs'pīd) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *cuspis*, point of spear.] Having one tapering point, as tooth.

unidactyl (ū'nīdāk'tīl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *daktylos*, finger.] Having one digit only.

uniembryonate (ū'nīēm'briōnāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *embryon*, foetus.] Having one embryo only.

unifacial (ū'nīfā'shāl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *facies*, face.] Having one face or chief surface.

uniflagellate (ū'nīflāj'elāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *flagellum*, whip.] Having only one flagellum.

uniflorous (ū'nīflō'rūs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *flos*, flower.] Bearing only one flower.

unifoliate (ū'nīfō'liāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *folium*, leaf.] With one leaf.

unifoliolate (ū'nīfō'liōlāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *foliolum*, *dim.* of *folium*, leaf.] Having one leaflet only.

unijugate (ū'nījoog'āt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *jugum*, yoke.] *Appl.* pinnate leaf having one pair of leaflets.

unilabiate (ū'nīlā'biāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *labium*, lip.] With one lip.

unilaminate (ū'nīlām'īnāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *lamina*, layer.] Having one layer only; *appl.* tissues.

unilateral (ū'nīlāt'ērāl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *latus*, side.] Arranged on one side only.

unilocular (ū'nīlōk'ulār) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *loculus*, *dim.* of *locus*, place.] One-celled; having one division only; *appl.* ovaries.

unimucronate (ū'nīmū'krōnāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *mucro*, sharp point.] Having a single sharp point or tip; *appl.* leaves, etc.

uninucleate (ū'nīnū'klēāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *nucleus*, nucleus.] Having one nucleus; uninuclear.

uniovular (ū'nīō'vulār) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *ovum*, egg.] *Pert.* a single ovum; monozygotic; *appl.* twinning.

uniparous (ū'nīp'ārūs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *parere*, to beget.] Producing one at a birth; having a cymose inflorescence with one axis at each branching.

unipetalous (ū'nīpēt'ālūs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; Gk. *petalon*, leaf.] Having one petal.

unipolar (ū'nīpō'lār) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *polus*, pole.] Having one pole only; *appl.* some nerve-cells.

uniseptate (ū'nīsēp'tāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *septum*, hedge.] Having one septum or dividing partition.

uniserial (ū'nīsē'riāl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *series*, rank.] *Appl.* fins with radials on one side of basalia.

uniserrate (ū'nīsēr'āt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *serra*, saw.] Having only one row of serrations on edge.

uniserrulate (ū'nīsēr'ulāt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *serrula*, *dim.* of *serra*, saw.] Having one row of small serrations on edge.

unisetose (ū'nīsē'tōs) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *seta*, bristle.] Bearing one bristle.

unisexual (ū'nīsēk'sūāl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *sexus*, sex.] Of one or other sex; distinctly male or female.

unispiral (ū'nīspī'rāl) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *spira*, coil.] Having one spiral only.

univalent (ū'nīvāl'ēnt, ū'nīv'ālēnt) *a.* [L. *unus*, one; *valere*, to be strong.] *Appl.* a single unpaired chromosome.

nivalve (ū'nivālv') *n.* [L. *unus*, one; *valvae*, folding doors.] A shell consisting of one piece or valve, as a gastropod shell.

universal donor,—person with blood of group D or four, whose blood may be transfused into, or whose skin may be grafted on to, a member of any other group, without harmful reaction.

universal recipient,—person with blood of group A or one, into whom blood may be transfused from a member of any other group, without harmful reaction.

unpaired (ūn'pārd) *a.* [L. *un*, not; *par*, equal.] Situated in median line of body, consequently single.

urachus (ū'rākūs) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *echein*, to hold.] The median umbilical ligament; the fibrous cord extending from bladder to umbilicus.

urceolate (ūr'sēōlāt) *a.* [L. *urceolus*, small pitcher.] Urn- or pitcher-shaped; *appl.* calyx or corolla; shells of various Protozoa.

urceolus (ūr'sēōlūs) *n.* [L. *urceolus*, small pitcher.] The external tube of certain Rotifers; any urn-shaped structure.

urea (ūrē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine.] A nitrogenous excretory substance, chief constituent of urine; $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$.

uredinium (ūr'rēdīn'ium) *n.* [L. *uredo*, blight.] In Rusts, the mycelium-bearing uredospores.

uredo (ūrē'dō) *n.* [L. *uredo*, blight.] Summer stage of Rust Fungi.

uredospores (ūrē'dōspōrz) *n. plu.* [L. *uredo*, blight; Gk. *sporos*, seed.] Reddish summer spores borne on sporophore of Rusts; uredobuds.

ureter (ūrē'tēr) *n.* [Gk. *oureter*, ureter.] Duct conveying urine from kidney to bladder or cloaca.

urethra (ūrē'thrā) *n.* [Gk. *ourethra*, from *ouron*, urine.] Duct leading off urine from bladder, and in male conveying semen in addition.

urinary (ū'rīnārī) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine.] *Pert.* urine; *appl.* bladder, organ, papillae, uriniferous tubules.

urine (ū'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine.] A fluid excretion from kidneys in Mammals, a solid or semisolid excretion in Birds and Reptiles.

uriniparous (ū'rīnīp'ārūs) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *parere*, to beget.] Urine-producing; *appl.* tubules in cortical portion of kidney.

urinogenital (ū'rīnōjēn'itāl) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *genos*, birth.] Connected with urinary and genital systems.

urinogenital ridge,—a paired ridge from which urinary and genital systems are developed.

urinogenital sinus,—bladder or pouch in connection with urinary and genital systems in many animals.

urite (ū'rīt) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail.] An abdominal segment in Arthropods.

urn (ūr'n) *n.* [L. *urna*, pitcher.] The theca of Mosses.

urns (ūr'nz) *n. plu.* [L. *urna*, pitcher.] Ciliate bodies floating in coelomic fluid of Annulata.

urobilin (ū'rōbī'līn) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; L. *bilis*, bile.] A yellow pigment of urine.

urocardiac ossicle,—a short stout bar forming part of gastric mill in Crayfish.

urochord (ū'rōkōrd) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *chorde*, cord.] The notochord when confined to caudal region, as in Tunicates.

urochrome (ū'rōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *chroma*, colour.] A yellowish pigment to which ordinary colour of urine is due.

urocoel (ū'rōsēl) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *koiros*, hollow.] An excretory organ in Mollusca, of doubtful morphological nature.

urocyst (ū'rōsīst) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *kystis*, hollow.] The urinary bladder.

urodaeum (ū'rōdē'ūm) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *odaios*, way.] The part or chamber of cloaca into which ureters and genital ducts open.

urodelous (ū'rōdē'lūs) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *delos*, visible.] With persistent tail.

urogastric (ū'rōgās'trik) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *gaster*, stomach.] The tail or posterior portion of gastric region in certain Crustaceans.

urogenital,—urinogenital, *q.v.*

urohyal (ū'rōhiāl) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *hyoides*, Y-shaped.] A median bony element in hyoid arch below hypohyals.

uromere (ū'rōmēr) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *meros*, part.] An abdominal segment in Arthropods.

uroneme (ū'rōnēm) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *nema*, thread.] A tail-like structure of some ciliate Protozoa.

uropatagium (ū'rōpātā'jium) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; L. *patagium*, border.] Membrane stretching from one femur to the other in Bats; podical plate of Insects.

uropod (ū'rōpōd) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *pous*, foot.] An abdominal appendage in Crustaceans.

uropygial (ū'rōpij'ial) *a.* [Gk. *orros*, end of os sacrum; *pyge*, rump.] *Pert.* uropygium; *appl.* oil gland.

uropygium (ū'rōpij'ium) *n.* [Gk. *orros*, end of os sacrum; *pyge*, rump.] The hump at end of bird's trunk, containing caudal vertebrae, and supporting tail feathers; also uropyge.

uropyloric (ū'rōpilōr'ik) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *pyle*, gate.] *Pert.* posterior portion of crustacean stomach.

urorectal (ū'rōrēk'tāl) *a.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; *rectus*, straight.] *Appl.* embryonic septum, which ultimately divides intestine into anal and urogenital parts.

urorubin (ū'rōroob'in) *n.* [Gk. *ouron*, urine; L. *ruber*, red.] The red pigment of urine.

urosacral (ū'rōsā'krāl) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *sacrum*, sacred.] *Pert.* caudal and sacral regions of vertebral column.

urosoma (ū'rōsōm) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *soma*, body.] Tail region of Fish; abdomen of Arthropod.

urostege (ū'rōstēj) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *stēge*, roof.] Ventral tail-plate of Serpent; urostegite.

urosteon (ūrōs'tēōn) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *osteon*, bone.] Median ossification on back portion of keel-bearing part of sternum in Birds.

urosternite (ū'rōstēr'nit) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *sternon*, breast.] Ventral plate of arthropodan abdominal segment.

urosthenic (ū'rōsthēn'ik) *a.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *sthenos*, strength.] Having tail strongly developed, for propulsion.

urostyle (ū'rōstil) *n.* [Gk. *oura*, tail; *stylos*, pillar.] An unsegmented bone, posterior part of vertebral column of anurous Amphibia; hypural bone in Fishes.

urticant (ūr'tikānt) *a.* [L. *urtica*, nettle.] *Appl.* stinging thread-cells.

use inheritance,—transmission of acquired characteristics.

uterine (ū'tērīn) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb.] *Pert.* uterus; *appl.* artery, vein, plexus, etc. of Mammals.

uterine bell,—muscular bell-like structure in female of certain thread-worms, communicating with coelom and uterus.

uteroabdominal (ū'tērōābdōm'ināl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *abdomen*, stomach.] *Pert.* uterus and abdominal region.

uterোসacral (ū'tērōsā'krāl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *sacrum*, sacred.] *Appl.* two ligaments of sacro-genital folds attached to sacrum.

uterovaginal (ū'tērōvāj'ināl, -vāj'i'nāl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *vagina*, vagina.] *Pert.* uterus and vagina.

uterovesical (ū'tērōvēs'ikāl) *a.* [L. *uterus*, womb; *vesicula*, vesicle.] *Pert.* uterus and bladder.

uterus (ū'tērūs) *n.* [L. *uterus*, womb.] The organ in female Mammals in which the embryo develops and is nourished before birth; an enlarged portion of oviduct modified to serve as a place for development of young or of eggs in lower Vertebrates.

uterus masculinus,—median sac attached to dorsal surface of urinogenital canal of male; utriculus prostaticus.

utricle (ū'trikēl) *n.* [L. *utriculus*, small bag.] An air-bladder; membranous indehiscent one-celled fruit; membranous sac of ear-labyrinth; uterus masculinus.

utricular (ū'trik'ulār) *a.* [L. *utriculus*, small bag.] Containing vessels like small bags; *appl.* modification of laticiferous tissue.

utriculus (ū'trik'ulūs) *n.* [L. *utriculus*, small bag.] Utricle of ear; air-bladder of aquatic plants.

uva (ū'vā) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] Pulpy indehiscent fruit with central placenta, like the grape.

uvea (ū'veā) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] Pigmented epithelium covering posterior surface of iris.

uvula (ū'vulā) *n.* [L. *uva*, grape.] Lobe of cerebellum; conical pendulous process from soft palate.

V

vaccine (vāk'sēn, -īn) *n.* [L. *vacca*, cow.] An attenuated living culture of a pathogenic organism, as those used against smallpox and other diseases; *cf.* provaccine.

vacuolar (vāk'ūōlār) *a.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] *Pert.* or like a vacuole.

vacuolated (vāk'ūōlā'tēd) *a.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] Containing vacuoles.

vacuole (vāk'ūōl) *n.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] One of spaces in cell protoplasm containing air, sap, or partially digested food.

vacuolisation (vāk'ūōlīzā'shūn) *n.* [L. *vacuus*, empty.] Appearance or formation of drops of clear fluid in growing or ageing cells.

vagal (vā'gāl) *a.* [L. *vagus*, wandering.] *Pert.* the *vagus*.

vagina (vājī'nā) *n.* [L. *vagina*, sheath.] A sheath or sheath-like tube; canal leading from uterus to external opening of genital canal; expanded sheath-like portion of leaf base.

vaginal (vājī'nāl, vājī'nāl) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath.] *Pert.* or supplying *vagina*; *appl.* arteries, nerves.

vaginal process,—projecting lamina on inferior surface of petrous portion of temporal; a lamina on sphenoid.

vaginate (vāj'īnāt) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath.] Invested as with a sheath.

vaginervose (vāj'īnēr'vōs) *a.* [L. *vagus*, wandering; *nervus*, sinew.] With irregularly-arranged veins.

vaginiculous (vāj'īnik'ōlūs) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath; *colere*, to inhabit.] *Appl.* certain Infusorians which build and inhabit sheaths or cases.

vaginiferous (vāj'īnīf'erūs) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath; *ferre*, to carry.] Vaginate; invested by a sheath.

vaginipennate (vāj'īnīpēn'āt) *a.* [L. *vagina*, sheath; *penna*, feather.] Having wings protected by a sheath.

vaginula (vājīn'ulā) *n.* [L. *vaginula*, *dim.* of *vagina*, sheath.] A small sheath; sheath surrounding basal portion of sporophyte in Mosses.

vagus (vā'gūs) *n.* [L. *vagus*, wandering.] The pneumogastric or tenth cranial nerve.

vallecula (vāl'ēk'ulā) *n.* [L. *vallis*, valley.] A depression or groove.

vallecular canal,—one of canals in cortical tissue of stem of Horsetails.

valleculate (vāl'ēk'ulāt) *a.* [L. *vallis*, valley.] Grooved.

valval (vāl'vāl) *a.* [L. *valva*, leaf, fold.] *Appl.* view of Diatom when one whole valve is next the observer; valvar.

valvate (vāl'vāt) *a.* [L. *valva*, fold.] Hinged at margin only; meeting at edges; opening by or furnished with valves.

valve (vāl'v) *n.* [L. *valva*, fold.] Any of various structures which permit flow in one direction, but are capable of closing tube or vessel and preventing backward flow; any of pieces formed by a capsule on dehiscence; lid-like structure of certain anthers; one of pieces forming shell of Diatom; any of pieces which form shell in certain Molluscs, Barnacles, etc.; one of pieces forming sheath of ovipositor or of clasper in certain Insects.

valve of Vieussens [*R. Vieussens*, French anatomist]. Thin layer of white matter extending between superior peduncles of cerebellum; anterior medullary velum.

valvelet (vǎlv'lēt), **valvula** (vǎlv'vūlā) *n.* [L. *valvula*, *dim.* of *valva*, fold.] A small fold or valve.

valvulae conniventes, — circular folds, of membrane found in alimentary canal from duodenum to ileum, affording increased area for secretion and absorption.

vane (vān) *n.* [A.S. *fana*, small flag.] The vexillum or web of a feather, consisting of barbs, etc.

variant (vā'riānt) *n.* [L. *varians*, changing.] An individual or species deviating in some character or characters from type.

variate (vā'riāt) *n.* [L. *variare*, to change.] The variable quantity in variation.

variation (vā'riāshūn) *n.* [L. *variare*, to change.] Divergence from type in certain characteristics.

varicellate (vā'isēl'āt) *a.* [L. *varix*, ridge.] *Appl.* shells with small or indistinct ridges.

variole (vā'riōl) *n.* [L. *varius*, various.] A small pit-like marking found on various parts in Insects.

varix (vā'riks) *n.*, **varices** (vā'risēz) *plu.* [L. *varix*, dilatation.] Prominent ridges across whorls of various univalve shells showing previous position of outer lip.

vas (vās) *n.*, **vasa** (vā'sā) *plu.* [L. *vas*, vessel.] A small vessel, duct, blind tube, or canal.

vasa deferentia, — ducts leading from testes to penis, exterior, urinogenital canal, or cloaca.

vasa efferentia, — ductules leading from testes to vas deferens.

vasal (vā'sāl) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel.] *Pert.* or connected with a vessel.

vascular (vās'kūlār) *a.* [L. *vasculum*, small vessel.] *Pert.*, consisting of, or containing vessels adapted for transmission or circulation of fluid.

vascular areas, — scattered areas developed between endoderm and

mesoderm of yolk-sac, beginning of primitive blood-vessels.

vascular bundle, — a group of special cells consisting of two parts, xylem or wood portion and phloem or bast portion; many have in addition: thin strip of cambium separating the two parts.

vascular tissue, — specially modified plant-cells, usually consisting of either tracheal or sieve cells, for circulation of sap.

vasculum (vās'kūlūm) *n.* [L. *vasculum*, small vessel.] A pitcher shaped leaf or ascidium.

vasifactive (vās'ifāk'tiv) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *facere*, to make.] Producing new blood-vessels.

vasiform (vās'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *forma*, shape.] Functioning as or resembling a duct; vascular

vasoconstrictor (vās'ōkōnstrīk'tōr) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *constringere*, to draw tight.] Causing constriction of blood vessels.

vasodentine (vās'ōdēn'tin) *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *dens*, tooth.] A variety of dentine permeated by blood-vessels

vasodilatin (vās'ōdīlā'tin) *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *dilatatus*, separated.] Product of protein disintegration corresponding in properties with histamine.

vasodilator (vās'ōdīlā'tōr) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *dilatatus*, separated.] Relaxing or enlarging the vessels.

vasoformative, — vasifactive, *q.v.*

vasohypertonic, — vasoconstrictor, *q.v.*

vasohypotonic, — vasodilator, *q.v.*

vasoinhibitory, — vasodilator, *q.v.*

vasomotion (vās'ōmō'shūn) *n.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *movere*, to move.] A change in calibre of blood-vessel.

vasomotor (vās'ōmō'tōr) *a.* [L. *vas*, vessel; *movere*, to move.] *Appl.* nerves supplying muscles in wall of blood-vessels and regulating calibre of blood-vessels, through containing both vasoconstrictor and vasodilator fibres.

vastus (vās'tūs) *n.* [L. *vastus*, immense.] A division of quadriceps muscle of thigh.

vector (vĕk'tōr) *n.* [L. *vector*, bearer.]

A carrier, as many Invertebrate hosts, of pathogenic organisms.

vegetal pole,—that side of a blastula at which megameres collect; the lower more slowly segmenting portion of a telolecithal egg; *opp.* animal pole.

vegetative (vēj'ētā'tiv) *a.* [L. *vegetare*, to enliven.] *Appl.* stage of growth in plants *opp.* reproductive period; *appl.* foliage shoots *opp.* flower or reproductive shoots.

vegetative cone,—the apical point.

vegetative period,—period of plant development after sowing of seed; *cf.* vernalisation.

vegetative pole,—vegetal pole, *q.v.*

vegetative reproduction,—among animals, reproduction by bud-formation or other asexual method.

veil (vāl) *n.* [L. *velum*, sail.] Velum; calyptra.

veins (vānz) *n. plu.* [L. *vena*, vein.] Branched vessels which convey blood to heart; ribs or nervures of insect wing; branching ribs or nerves of leaf.

velamen (vēlāmēn) *n.* [L. *velum*, sail.] A membrane; sheath of tracheides at apex of aerial roots of Orchids; a specialised moisture-absorbing tissue; velamentum.

velar (vē'lār) *a.* [L. *velum*, sail.] *Pert.* situated near velum.

velarium (vēlā'riūm) *n.* [L. *velum*, covering.] Velum of certain Cubomedusae, which differs from a true velum in containing endodermic canals.

velate (vē'lāt) *a.* [L. *velum*, covering.] Veiled; covered by a velum.

veliger (vēl'tjēr) *n.* [L. *velum*, velum; *gerere*, to carry.] Second stage in larval life of certain Molluscs when head bears a velum.

vellus (vēl'ūs) *n.* [L. *vellus*, fleece.] The stipe of a Fungus.

velum (vē'lūm) *n.* [L. *velum*, covering.] A membrane or structure similar to a veil; in Hydromedusae and certain Jelly-fishes the annular membrane projecting inwards from margin of bell; membrane in

connection with buccal cavity in Lancelet; membrane-like structure bordering oral cavity of certain Ciliates; larval swimming organ of veliger larva; mass of tissue stretching from stipe to pileus in certain Thallophytes.

velutinous (vēlū'tinūs) *a.* [It. *velluto*, velvet.] Covered with very fine, dense, short upright hairs.

velvet (vēl'vet) *n.* [M.E. *veluet*, velvet.] Soft vascular skin which covers antlers of Deer during growth.

vena (vē'nā) *n.*, **venae** (vē'nē) *plu.* [L. *vena*, vein.] A vessel by which blood is carried from body to heart.

venation (vēnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *vena*, vein.] Nervation; system or disposition of veins or nervures.

venin (vēn'in) *n.* [L. *venenum*, poison.] A toxic substance of snake venom.

venomosalivary (vēn'ōmōsāl'ivārī) *a.* [L. *venenum*, poison; *salivare*, to salivate.] *Pert.* salivary glands whose secretion is poisonous.

venomous (vēn'ōmūs) *a.* [L. *venenum*, poison.] Having poison-glands; able to inflict a poisonous wound.

venose (vē'nōs) *a.* [L. *vena*, vein.] With many and prominent veins.

venous (vē'nūs) *a.* [L. *vena*, vein.] *Pert.* vein; *applied* to blood returning to heart after circulation in body.

vent (vēnt) *n.* [L. *findere*, to cleave.] The anus; cloacal or anal aperture in lower Vertebrates.

vent feather,—an under tail covert feather.

venter (vēn'tēr) *n.* [L. *venter*, belly.] The abdomen; lower abdominal surface; protuberance, as of muscle; smooth concave surface; swollen basal portion of archegonium.

ventral (vēn'trāl) *a.* [L. *venter*, belly.] *Pert.* or situated on lower or abdominal surface; *pert.* or designating that surface of a petal, etc., that faces centre or axis of flower; *appl.* lower surface of flattened ribbon-like thalli.

- ventricle** (vĕn'trikĕl) *n.* [L. *ventriculus*, *dim.* of *venter*, belly.] A cavity or chamber, as in heart or brain; *appl.* fusiform fossa of larynx; gizzard of Birds; mid-gut or chylic ventricle of Insects; ventriculus.
- ventricose** (vĕn'trikōs) *a.* [L. *venter*, belly.] Swelling out in the middle, or unequally; *appl.* shells.
- ventricular** (vĕn'trik'ulār) *a.* [L. *ventriculus*, belly.] *Pert.* a ventricle; *appl.* ligaments and folds of larynx; *appl.* septum or valves in heart.
- ventrodorsal** (vĕn'trōdōr'sāl) *a.* [L. *venter*, belly; *dorsum*, back.] Extending from ventral to dorsal surface.
- ventrolateral** (vĕn'trōlāt'ērāl) *a.* [L. *venter*, belly; *latus*, side.] At side of ventral region; *appl.* different structures in various groups.
- venule** (vĕn'ul) *n.* [L. *venula*, *dim.* of *vena*, vein.] Small vein of insect wing.
- vermian** (vĕr'miān) *a.* [L. *vermis*, worm.] Worm-like.
- vermicular** (vĕrmik'ulār) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *vermis*, worm.] Resembling a worm in appearance or movement.
- vermiculate** (vĕrmik'ulāt) *a.* [*Dim.* of L. *vermis*, worm.] Marked with numerous fine lines or bands of colour or by irregular depressed lines.
- vermicule** (vĕr'mikul) *n.* [*Dim.* of L. *vermis*, worm.] Motile or kinetetic stage of some Sporozoa; a small worm-like structure.
- vermiform** (vĕr'mifōrm) *a.* [L. *vermis*, worm; *forma*, shape.] Shaped like a worm; *appl.* numerous structures, especially appendix.
- vermis** (vĕr'mis) *n.* [L. *vermis*, worm.] Annulated median portion of cerebellum; central portion of cerebellum in Birds and Reptiles.
- vernalisation** (vĕr'nālīzā'shūn) *n.* [L. *vernalis*, of the spring.] A method of inducing the plant embryo to complete part of its development independently of its rate of growth; theory of plant development based upon sequence of mutually independent phases; first developmental phase, preceding photostage, of annual and some perennial herbaceous plants; thermophase; jaro-vization.
- vernalised** (vĕr'nālīzd) *a.* [L. *vernalis*, of the spring.] *Appl.* plant which has completed part of its development before sowing.
- vernation** (vĕrnā'shūn) *n.* [L. *vernatio*, sloughing.] The arrangement of leaves within a bud.
- verruca** (vĕrook'ā) *n.* [L. *verruca*, wart.] A wart-like projection; one of small wart-like projections surrounding base of polyps in many Alcyonaria.
- verruciform** (vĕroos'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *verruca*, wart; *forma*, shape.] Wart-shaped.
- verrucose** (vĕrook'ōs) *a.* [L. *verruca*, wart.] Covered with wart-like projections.
- versatile** (vĕr'sātil) *a.* [L. *versare*, to turn around.] Swinging freely; *appl.* anthers; capable of turning backwards and forwards; *appl.* bird's toe.
- versicoloured** (vĕr'sikülērd) *a.* [L. *versare*, to change; *color*, colour.] Variegated in colour; capable of changing colour.
- vertebra** (vĕr'tēbrā) *n.* [L. *vertebra*, joint.] One of bony or cartilaginous segments that make up backbone; one of ossicles in ophiuroid arm.
- vertebra prominens**,—seventh cervical vertebra.
- vertebral** (vĕr'tēbrāl) *a.* [L. *vertebra*, joint.] *Pert.* spinal column; *appl.* various structures situated near or connected with spinal column, or with any structure likened to spinal column.
- vertebrarterial canal**,—canal formed by foramina in transverse processes of cervical vertebrae or between cervical rib and vertebra.
- vertebrate** (vĕr'tēbrāt) *a.* [L. *vertebra*, joint.] Having a backbone or spinal column.

- ertebration** (věř'těbrá'shūn) *n.* [L. *vertebra*, joint.] Division into segments or parts resembling vertebrae.
- ertex** (věř'těks) *n.* [L. *vertex*, top.] Top of head; highest point of skull.
- ertical** (věř'tikāl) *a.* [L. *vertex*, top.] Standing upright; lengthwise, in direction of axis; *pert.* vertex of head.
- ertical margin**, — limit between frons and occiput in Diptera.
- erticil** (věř'tisil) *n.* [L. *verticillus*, *dim.* of *vertex*, whirl.] An arrangement of flowers, structures or inflorescences about the same point on the axis.
- erticillaster** (věř'tisilās'tēr) *n.* [L. *verticillus*, small whorl; *aster*, star.] A much condensed cyme with appearance of whorl, but in reality arising in axils of opposite leaves.
- erticillate** (věř'tis'ilāt) *a.* [L. *verticillus*, small whorl.] *Appl.* antennae whose joints are surrounded, at equal distances by stiff hairs; disposed in verticils; whorled.
- erumontanum** (věř'oomōntā'nūm) *n.* [L. *veru*, spit; *montanum*, mountainous.] Small elevation on floor of urethra where seminal ducts enter; colliculus seminalis.
- esica** (věsī'kā, vēs'ikā) *n.* [L. *vesica*, bladder.] Bladder.
- esical** (vēs'ikāl) *a.* [L. *vesica*, bladder.] *Pert.* or in relation with bladder; *appl.* arteries, etc.
- esicle** (vēs'ikēl) *n.* [L. *vesicula*, *dim.* of *vesica*, bladder.] Small globular or bladder-like air space in tissues; small cavity or sac usually containing fluid; hollow prominence on shell or coral; one of three primary cavities of brain.
- esicula** (vēsik'ulā) *n.* [L. *vesicula*, small bladder.] A small bladder-like cyst or sac.
- esicula seminalis**, — a sac in which spermatozoa complete their development and are stored.
- esicular** (vēsik'ulār) *a.* [L. *vesicula*, small bladder.] Composed of or marked by presence of vesicle-like cavities.

- vesicular gland**, — a gland in tissue underlying epidermis in plants and containing essential oils.
- vesiculase** (vēsik'ulās) *n.* [L. *vesicula*, small bladder.] An enzyme from secretion of prostate gland, capable of coagulating contents of seminal vesicles.
- vespertine** (vēs'pěrtīn) *a.* [L. *vesper*, evening star.] Blossoming in evening; crepuscular.
- vespoid** (vēs'poid) *a.* [L. *vespa*, wasp; Gk. *eidos*, like.] Wasp-like.
- vessel** (vēs'ēl) *n.* [L. *vescellum*, *dim.* of *vas*, vessel.] Any tube or canal with properly defined walls in which fluids, such as blood, lymph, etc., circulate; continuous tube formed by superposition of numerous cells.
- vestibular** (vēstib'ulār) *a.* [L. *vestibulum*, passage.] *Pert.* a vestibule; *appl.* artery, bulb, fissure, gland.
- vestibulate** (vēstib'ulāt) *a.* [L. *vestibulum*, passage.] In form of passage between two channels; resembling a vestibule.
- vestibule** (vēs'tibul) *n.* [L. *vestibulum*, passage.] A cavity leading into another cavity or passage, as cavity of ear-labyrinth; space between labia minora containing opening of urethra; portion of ventricle directly below opening of aortic arch; cavity leading to larynx; nasal cavity; posterior chamber of bird's cloaca; small tubular or grooved depression leading to mouth in most Infusorians; space within circle of tentacles in endoproctan Polyzoans; vestibulum.
- vestige** (vēs'tij) *n.* [L. *vestigium*, trace.] A small degenerate or imperfectly developed organ or part which may have been complete and functional in some ancestor.
- vestigial** (vēstij'īāl) *a.* [L. *vestigium*, trace.] Small and imperfectly developed.
- vestiture** (vēs'titūr) *n.* [L. *vestis*, garment.] A body covering, as of scales, feathers, etc.
- veterinary** (vēt'ērīnārī) *a.* [L. *veterinarius*, *pert.* beast of burden.] *Pert.* art of treating diseases of animals.

vexillary (vēksil'āri, vēk'silāri) *a.* [L. *vexillum*, standard.] *Pert.* a vexillum; *appl.* type of aestivation in which upper petal is folded over others.

vexillate (vēk'silāt) *a.* [L. *vexillum*, standard.] Bearing a vexillum.

vexillum (vēksil'ūm) *n.* [L. *vexillum*, standard.] Upper petal in papilionaceous flower; vane of feather.

via (vi'ā) *n.* [L. *via*, way.] A way or passage.

viable (vi'ābēl) *a.* [F. *vie*, life; *able*.] Capable of living; capable of developing and surviving parturition.

vibracula (vibrāk'ulā) *n. plu.* [L. *vibraculum*, whip.] Movable whip-like organs, modified zooids for defensive purposes, found on Polyzoa; vibraculum.

vibratile (vib'rātil) *a.* [L. *vibrare*, to quiver.] Oscillating; *appl.* antennae of Insects.

vibratile corpuscles,—corpuscles closely resembling sperms found in coelomic fluid of Star-fish.

vibrioid (vib'rioid) *a.* [L. *vibrare*, to quiver; *eidos*, like.] Like a vibrio, a bacterium with thread-like appendages and a vibratory motion.

vibrioid body,—a slender cylindrical body found in superficial layer of many Algae and Fungi.

vibrissa (vibris'ā) *n.* [L. *vibrissa*, nostril hair.] A hair growing on nostril or face of animals, as whiskers of cat, acting often as tactile organ.

vicinism (vis'inizm) *n.* [L. *vicinus*, neighbour.] Tendency to variation due to proximity of related forms.

villiform (vil'ifōrm) *a.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair; *forma*, shape.] Having form or appearance of velvet; *appl.* dentition.

villous (vil'ūs) *a.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair.] Pubescent; having villi or covered with villi.

villus (vil'ūs) *n., villi* (vil'ī) *plu.* [L. *villus*, shaggy hair.] Trophonemata or minute vascular processes on intestine lining; processes on chorion through which nourishment

passes to embryo; fine straight processes on epidermis of plants.

vimen (vi'mēn) *n.* [L. *vimen*, twig.] Long slender shoot or branch.

vinculum (ving'kulūm) *n., vincula* (ving'kulā) *plu.* [L. *vinculum*, chain.] Slender tendinous bands; accessory connecting bands of fibres, as vincula brevia; band uniting two main tendons of foot in Birds.

virescence (vires'ēns) *n.* [L. *virescere*, to grow green.] Production of green colouring matter in petals instead of usual pigment.

virgate (vēr'gāt) *a.* [L. *virga*, twig.] Rod-shaped.

virgula (vēr'gulā) *n.* [L. *virga*, rod.] Small rod, axis of Graptolite.

viscera (vis'ērā) *n. plu.* [L. *viscera*, bowels.] The internal organs contained in various cavities of body.

visceral (vis'ērāl) *a.* [L. *viscera*, bowels.] *Pert.* viscera; *appl.* to numerous structures and organs.

visceral arches,—a series of arches developed in connection with mouth and pharynx.

visceral clefts,—a series of furrows or clefts on neck region between successive visceral arches.

viscerocranium (vis'ērōkrā'niūm) *n.* [L. *viscera*, bowels; *cranium*, skull.] Jaws and visceral arches; *cf.* neurocranium.

visceromotor (vis'ērōmō'tōr) *a.* [L. *viscera*, bowels; *movere*, to move.] Carrying motor impulses to viscera.

viscosity (viskōs'iti) *n.* [L. *viscosus*, viscous.] Internal friction in fluids due to adherence of particles to one another.

visual purple,—rhodopsin, *q.v.*

vital force,—form of energy manifested in living phenomena when considered distinct from chemical, physical, and mechanical forces.

vital functions,—functions of body on which life depends.

vitalism (vī'tālizm) *n.* [L. *vita*, life.] Belief of vitalists, that phenomena exhibited in living organisms are due to a special force distinct from physical and chemical forces.

vitamins (vī'tāminz) *n. plu.* [L. *vita*, life; *ammoniacum*, resinous gum.] Accessory food factors deficiency or excess of which causes disease; *cf.* deficiency diseases.

vitellarium (vit'ēlā'rīum) *a.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] A special organ in Flatworms and many Rotifers which produces yolk-laden cells; part of an ovariole.

vitelligenous (vit'ēlij'ēnūs) *a.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk; *gignere*, to beget.] Producing yolk; *appl.* cells in ovary of many Insects; also vitellogenous, vitellogene.

vitellin (vitēl'in) *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] The phospho-protein of egg-yolk; similar or related substance in seeds.

vitelline (vitēl'in) *a.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] *Pert.* yolk, or yolk-producing organ; *appl.* artery, vein, duct, gland.

vitellophags (vitēl'ōfāgz) *n. plu.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk; Gk. *phagein*, to eat.] Isolated cells forming hypoblast of Crustacean egg.

vitellose (vitēl'ōs) *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] A substance formed in digestion of yolk.

vitellus (vitēl'ūs) *n.* [L. *vitellus*, yolk.] Yolk of egg.

vitrella (vitrel'ā) *n.* [L. *vitrum*, glass.] A crystalline cone cell of an invertebrate eye.

vitroedentine (vit'rēōdēn'tin) *n.* [L. *vitreus*, glassy; *dens*, tooth.] A very hard variety of dentine; also vitrodentine.

vitreous (vit'rēūs) *a.* [L. *vitreus*, glassy.] Transparent; *appl.* a clear jelly-like substance in inner chamber of eye.

vitta (vit'ā) *n.*, **vittae** (vit'ē) *plu.* [L. *vitta*, band or fillet.] Oil receptacles in umbellifer fruit; a band of colour.

vivification (vīv'ifikā'shūn) *n.* [L. *vivus*, living; *facere*, to make.] One of series of changes in assimilation by which proteid material which has been taken up by cell is able to exhibit phenomena of living protoplasm.

viviparity (vīv'ipār'iti) *n.* [L. *vivus*, alive; *parere*, to beget.] Condition of bringing young forth alive; or of multiplying by means of shoots or bulbils.

viviparous (vīvīp'ārūs) *a.* [L. *vivus*, living; *parere*, to beget.] Bringing forth young alive; *cf.* oviparous, ovoviviparous; germinating while still attached to parent; exhibiting vivipary, as certain tropical plants.

vocal (vō'kāl) *a.* [L. *vox*, voice.] *Pert.* voice or utterance of sounds.

vocal cords,—folds of mucous membrane projecting into larynx.

volar (vō'lār) *a.* [L. *vola*, palm of hand.] *Pert.* palm of hand or sole of foot.

Volkman's canals,—simple canals piercing circumferential or periosteal lamellae of bone for passage of blood-vessels.

voluble (vōl'übēl) *a.* [L. *volvere*, to twist.] Twining spirally.

voluntary (vōl'üntāri) *a.* [L. *voluntas*, will.] Subject to or regulated by the will; *appl.* action of muscles.

volute (vōlūt') *a.* [L. *volvere*, to twist.] Spirally twisted.

volutin grains,—grains formed in cytoplasm and representing a food-material which is absorbed by the nucleus in growth and formation of chromatin.

volution (vōlū'shūn) *n.* [L. *volvere*, to twist.] Spiral twists of shell.

volva (vōl'vā) *n.* [L. *volva*, wrapper.] The sac-like structure enveloping stipes of an Agaric.

volvate (vōl'vāt) *a.* [L. *volva*, wrapper.] Provided with a volva.

vomer (vō'mēr) *n.* [L. *vomer*, ploughshare.] Bone in nasal region.

vomerine (vō'mērīn) *a.* [L. *vomer*, ploughshare.] *Pert.* vomer; *appl.* teeth.

vomeronasal (vō'mērōnā'zāl) *a.* [L. *vomer*, ploughshare; *nasus*, nose.] *Appl.* cartilage and organ in region of vomer and nasal cavity.

vomeropalatine (vō'mērōpāl'ătīn) *n.*

[*L. vomer*, ploughshare; *palatum*, palate.] Fused vomer and palatine, in some Amphibia.

von Baer's law [*K. E. von Baer*, Russian biologist.] Recapitulation theory, *q.v.*

vortex (vōr'téks) *n.* [*L. vortex*, vortex.] Spiral arrangement of muscle fibres at apex of heart.

vulva (vül'vä) *n.* [*L. vulva*, vulva.] The external parts of female genital organs.

vulviform (vül'vifōrm) *a.* [*L. vulva*, vulva; *forma*, shape.] Like a cleft with projecting lips; shaped like a vulva.

vulvouterine (vül'vōūtērīn) *a.* [*L. vulva*, vulva; *uterus*, womb.] *Pert.* vulva and uterus.

vulvovaginal (vül'vōvāj'īnāl) *a.* [*L. vulva*, vulva; *vagina*, sheath.] *Pert.* vulva and vagina.

W

Wallace's Line [*A. R. Wallace*, English naturalist.] Imaginary line, separating Australian and Oriental regions, between Bali and Lombok, between Celebes and Borneo, and then eastward of Philippines.

Wallerian degeneration [*A. V. Waller*, English physiologist.] Degeneration of nerve fibres following section,—this proceeds from seat of injury along axon away from neuron.

wandering cells,—amoeboid cells of mesogloea; migratory leucocytes of areolar tissue.

warm-blooded,—*appl.* animals which have a fairly high and constant temperature above that of surrounding medium; homoiothermal.

warning colours,—conspicuous colours assumed by many animals to warn off enemies.

wart (wōrt) *n.* [*A.S. wearte*, wart.] A dry excrescence formed on skin; firm glandular protuberance.

water-cells,—specialised cells in

stomach of camel for storage of fluid.

water culture,—experimental raising of plants in water to see effects of different nutrient solutions; *cf.* Hydroponics.

water-gland,—structure in mesophyll of leaves regulating water excretion through stomata.

water-pore,—minute ciliated opening through actinal wall of disc of Antedon; opening at apex of leaf-vein for excretion of water.

water stomata,—pores on surfaces of leaves for excretion of water.

water-tube,—ciliated branched tube connected with ring-vessel and coelom or with gill-structures.

water vascular system,—system of canals circulating watery fluid throughout body of Echinoderms; also applied to excretory system of Platyhelminths.

wattle (wōt'ēl) *n.* [*A.S. watel*, bag.] Fleishy process under throat of Cock or Turkey, and of certain Reptiles; barbel; Acacia.

wax (wāks) *n.* [*A.S. weax*, wax.] A substance produced by Bees and used in forming honeycomb; a fatty product of plants.

wax-pocket,—a wax-secreting cavity on abdomen of Bee.

web (wēb) *n.* [*A.S. webbe*, web.] Membrane stretching from toe to toe in swimming Birds; vexillum; network of threads spun by Spiders.

Weberian apparatus [*E. H. Weber*, German physiologist.] An apparatus found in Cypriniformes connecting ear with air-bladder.

Weberian ossicles,—chain of four small bones stretching on each side from a membranous fenestra of atrium to air-bladder in Cypriniformes.

Weber's Law,—inference that, within limits, equal *relative* differences between two stimuli of the same kind are equally perceptible.

wedge bones,—small infravertebral ossifications at junction of two vertebrae, often present in Lizards.

Weismannism (wīs'mānizm) *n.* [*A. F. L. Weismann*, German biologist.] The teaching of Weismann in connection with evolution and heredity, dealing chiefly with continuity of germ-plasm, and non-transmissibility of acquired characters.

wheal (hwēl) *n.* [*A.S. hwelian*, to inflame.] Long-continued shortening and thickening of muscle fibre on stimulation.

wheel organ,—locomotory ciliated ring of Rotifers; specialised ciliated epithelial structure in buccal cavity of Cephalochorda.

white body,—so-called optic gland of Molluscs, a large soft body of unknown function.

white matter,—tracts of medullated fibres in brain and spinal cord.

white yolk spheres,—minute vesicles forming a flask-shaped plug in centre of egg-yolk, and fine layers alternating with yellow yoke.

whorl (hwōrl) *n.* [*A.S. hweorfa*, a wheel.] The spiral turn of a univalve shell; circle of flowers or parts of a flower arising from one point.

wilting coefficient,—percentage of moisture in soil when wilting takes place.

wind - fertilisation,—fertilisation of plants by pollen carried by wind.

wing (wīng) *n.* [*M.E. winge*, wing.] One of two lateral petals in a papilionaceous flower; lateral expansion on many seeds; any broad membranous expansion; fore-limb of Birds; flight organ of Insects.

wing coverts,—tectrices, *q.v.*

wing pad,—undeveloped wing of insect pupae.

wing petal,—lateral petal in papilionaceous flowers.

winter egg,—egg of many fresh-water forms provided with thick shell which preserves it as it lies quiescent during winter; *cf.* summer egg.

wisdom teeth,—four molar teeth which complete permanent set in man, erupting late.

wolf tooth,—a small premolar tooth at front of premolar series, occasionally present in Horses.

Wolffian (wool'fiän) *a.* [*K. F. Wolff*, Russian embryologist.] *Appl.* certain structures first discovered by Wolff.

Wolffian body,—embryonic mesonephros arising as a series of tubules.

Wolffian duct,—duct of mesonephros.

Wolffian ridges,—ridges which appear on either side of middle line of early embryo, and upon which limb-buds are formed.

wood (wood) *n.* [*A.S. wudu*, wood.] The hard substance of a tree stem, xylem of vascular bundles.

wood vessel,—an element of tracheal tissue, a long tubular structure formed by cell-fusion.

Woolner's tubercle [*T. Woolner*, British sculptor.] Darwinian tubercle, *q.v.*

worker,—non-fertile female in a colony of social Insects.

worm (würm) *n.* [*A.S. wyrm*, worm.] A general name of no scientific value, used to designate any of the Flatworms, Roundworms, Polychaetes or Oligochaetes.

Wormian bones [*O. Wormius*, Danish anatomist.] Sutural bones, *q.v.*

wound hormones,—substances produced in wounded cells, said to act as stimulus to renewed growth near the wounds; *cf.* traumatin.

X

X-chromosome,—sex-chromosome.

X-zone,—transitory region of inner adrenal cortex.

xanthein (zän'thēin) *n.* [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow.] A water-soluble yellow-colouring matter of cell-sap.

xanthin (zän'thīn) *n.* [*Gk. xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow colouring matter in flowers.

xanthine (zăn'thîn) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow.] Dioxy-purine, found in muscle, liver, pancreas, urine; also in certain plants; $C_5H_4N_4O_2$.

xanthocarpous (zăn'thökâr'pūs) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *karpōs*, fruit.] Having yellow fruits.

xanthodont (zăn'thōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *odous*, tooth.] Having yellow-coloured incisors; *appl.* certain Rodents.

xantholeucophore (zăn'thōlook'-ōfōr), **xanthophore** (zăn'thōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *leukos*, white; *pherein*, to bear.] Yellow pigment-bearing cell.

xanthophane (zăn'thōfān) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *phainein*, to appear.] Chromophane.

xanthophyll (zăn'thōfil) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *phyllon*, leaf.] A yellow colouring matter found in autumn leaves, probably a constituent of chlorophyll.

xanthopous (zăn'thōpūs) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *pous*, foot.] Having a yellow stem.

xanthopsin (zăn'thōp'sin) *n.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *opsis*, sight.] Yellow pigment of insect eyes.

xanthospermous (zăn'thōspēr'mūs) *a.* [Gk. *xanthos*, yellow; *sperma*, seed.] Having yellow seeds.

xenarthral (zēnâr'thrāl) *a.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *arthron*, joint.] Having additional articular facets on dorso-lumbar vertebrae.

xenia (zē'niā) *n.* [Gk. *xenios*, hospitable.] Appearances in seed, fruit, or maternal organ of characters belonging to male parent.

xenogamy (zēnōg'āmī) *n.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *gamos*, marriage.] Cross-fertilisation.

xenogenesis (zēnōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *genesis*, descent.] Heterogenesis.

xenomorphosis (zēnōmôr'fōsīs) *n.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *morphe*, shape.] Heteromorphosis.

xenophya (zēn'ōfi'ā) *n. plu.* [Gk. *xenos*, strange; *phyein*, to grow.] Foreign bodies deposited in inter-

spaces of certain Sarcodina, or used in formation of shells of certain Protozoa; *cf.* autophya.

xerophilous (zērōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *xeros*, dry; *philein*, to love.] Able to withstand drought; xerophil; *appl.* plants adapted to a limited water supply.

xerophyte (zērōfit) *n.* [Gk. *xeros*, dry; *phyton*, plant.] A xerophilous plant; a plant growing in desert or alkaline or physiologically dry soil; a xerophil.

xiphihumeralis (zif'ihümērā'lis) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; *L. humerus*, shoulder.] A muscle extending from xiphoid cartilage to humerus.

xiphiplastron (zif'iplās'trōn) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; *F. plastron*, shield.] Fourth lateral plate in plastron of Chelonia.

xiphisternum (zif'istēr'nūm) *n.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; *L. sternum*, breast-bone.] The posterior segment or ensiform process of sternum.

xiphoid (zif'oid) *a.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; *eidōs*, shape.] Sword-shaped; ensiform; xiphoid.

xiphoid process,—last segment of sternum; tail or telson of Limulus.

xiphophyllous (zif'ōfil'ūs, zifōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *xiphos*, sword; *phyllon*, leaf.] Having sword-shaped leaves.

xylem (zi'lēm) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood.] Lignified portion of vascular bundle.

xylocarp (zi'lökârp) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *karpōs*, fruit.] A hard woody fruit.

xylochrome (zi'lōkrōm) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *chroma*, colour.] Wood dye or pigment of tannins, produced before death of wood-cells.

xylogen (zi'lōjēn) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *genos*, birth.] The forming wood in a bundle.

xyloid (zi'loid) *a.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *eidōs*, shape.] Woody, or resembling wood in structure.

xyloma (zilō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood.] A hardened mass of mycelium which gives rise to spore-bearing structures in certain Fungi; a tree tumour.

- xylophagous** (zilōf'ägūs) *a.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *phagein*, to eat.] Wood-eating; *appl.* certain Molluscs, Insects, Fungi; xylophilous.
- xylostroma** (zi'lōstrō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *stroma*, couch.] The felt-like mycelium of certain wood-destroying Fungi.
- xylotomous** (zilōt'ōmūs) *a.* [Gk. *xylon*, wood; *temnein*, to cut.] Able to bore, or cut wood.

Y

- Y-chromosome**,—the sex-chromosome which pairs with the X-chromosome in the heterogametic sex.
- Y-granules**,—granules, microchemically allied to yolk, found in male germ cells; yolk granules.
- yarovization**,—jarovization, vernalization.
- yellow body**,—corpus luteum.
- yellow cartilage**,—a cartilage whose matrix is pervaded by yellow or elastic connective tissue fibres.
- yellow cells**,—cells surrounding gut of earthworm, probably excretory in function; cells occurring in intestine of Turbellarians; in Radiolarians, symbiotic algae or zoochlorellae.
- yellow spot**,—macula lutea of retina.
- yolk** (yōk) *n.* [A.S. *geoloca*, yellow part.] Inert, or non-formative, nutrient material in ovum; vitellus.
- yolk-duct**,—vitelline duct.
- yolk-epithelium**,—epithelium surrounding yolk-sac.
- yolk-gland**,—a gland in connection with reproductive system by which egg is furnished with a supply of food-material.
- yolk-nucleus or vitelline body**,—cytoplasmic body appearing in ovarian egg.
- yolk-plates**,—parallel lamellae into which deutoplasm may be split up in Amphibia and many Fishes.
- yolk-plug**,—mass of yolk-cells filling up blastopore, as in Frog.
- yolk-pyramids**,—certain cells formed in segmenting egg of Crayfish.

- yolk-sac**,—membranous sac attached to embryo and containing yolk, which passes to intestine through vitelline duct, and acts as food for developing embryo.
- yolk-spherules**,—remains of neighbouring cells or of pseudo-cells found in ovum.
- yolk-stalk**,—a short stalk or strand containing ducts and connecting yolk-sac with embryo.
- ypsiliform** (ipsil'ifōrm) *a.* [Gk. *Y*, upsilon; L. *forma*, shape.] Y-shaped; *appl.* germinal spot at a certain stage in its development; ypsiloid.
- ypsiloid cartilage**,—attached to pubes in Salamanders.

Z

- zalambdodont** (zālām'dōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *za*, very; *lambda*, λ; *odous*, tooth.] *Appl.* Insectivores with narrow molar teeth with V-shaped transverse ridges.
- zero** (zē'rō) *n.* [Ar. *cifrun*, cipher.] The origin of graduation.
- zero, physiological**,—point of adaptation to temperature.
- zeugopodium** (zū'gōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *zeugnynai*, to join; *pous*, foot.] Forearm, shank.
- Zinn, zonule of** [*J. G. Zinn*, German anatomist.] Zonula ciliaris, *q.v.*
- zoaea** (zōē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *zoe*, life.] Early larval form of certain decapod Crustaceans.
- zoanthella** (zōānthēl'ā) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *anthos*, flower.] Type of zoanthid larva with transverse girdle of cilia.
- zoanthina** (zōānthī'nā) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *anthos*, flower.] Type of zoanthid larva with longitudinal band of cilia.
- zoarium** (zōā'riūm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] All the individuals of a polyzoan colony; a polypary.
- zodiophilous**,—zoophilous, *q.v.*

zoëa,—zoëa, *q.v.*

zoëaform (zōē'āfōrm) *a.* [Gk. *zoe*, life; *L. forma*, shape.] Shaped like a zoëa; also zoëaform.

zoëcial, **zoëcium**,—see zoë-.

zoëtic (zōēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zoe*, life.] Of or *pert.* life.

zoic (zō'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zoikos*, *pert.* life.] *Pert.* animals or animal life.

zoid (zō'id) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *idion*, *dim.*] A sporozoite formed by division of sporoblasts of Haemosporidia.

zoidiogamic (zōid'ögām'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *idion*, *dim.*; *gamos*, union.] *Appl.* plants fertilised by spermatozooids carried by water.

zoidiogamy (zōidiög'āmi) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *idion*, *dim.*; *gamos*, union.] Fertilisation by motile spermatozooids.

zoidophore (zō'idōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *idion*, *dim.*; *pherein*, to bear.] A spore mother cell or sporoblast formed by segmentation of oocyte in Haemosporidia.

zona (zō'nā) *n.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle.] A zone, band, or area.

zona arcuata,—inner part of basilar membrane supporting organ of Corti.

zona fasciculata,—radially arranged columnar cells in suprarenal gland below outer layer.

zona glomerulosa,—rounded groups of cells forming external cortical layer of suprarenal gland beneath capsule.

zona pectinata,—outer division of basilar membrane.

zona pellucida,—thick transparent membrane surrounding ovum.

zona reticularis or **reticulata**,—inner layer of suprarenal cortex.

zonal (zō'nāl) *a.* [*L. zonalis*, *pert.* zone.] Of or *pert.* a zone.

zonal symmetry,—metamerism, *q.v.*

zonal view,—view of Diatom in which girdle is seen.

zonate (zō'nāt) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle.] Zoned or marked with rings; arranged in a single row, as various tetraspores.

zone (zōn) *n.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle.] An area characterised by similar fauna or flora; stratum or set of beds characterised by typical fossil or set of fossils.

zonociliate (zō'nōsil'ītāt) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle; *L. cilium*, eyelash.] Banded with cilia, as certain annelid larvae.

zonoid (zō'noid) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle; *eidōs*, form.] Like a zone.

zonolimnetic (zō'nōlimnēt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zone*, girdle; *limne*, pool.] Of or *pert.* a certain zone in depth; *appl.* plankton.

zonoplacental (zō'nōplāsēn'tāl) *a.* [*L. zona*, girdle; *placenta*, cake.] Having a zonary placenta.

zonula ciliaris (zō'nulā siliā'rīs) *n.* [*L. zonula*, *dim.* of *zona*, girdle; *cilium*, eyelash.] The hyaloid membrane forming suspensory ligament of lens of eye.

zonule (zō'nul) *n.* [*L. zonula*, *dim.* of *zona*, girdle.] A little zone, belt, or girdle; a zonula.

zooanthellae (zō'ōānthēl'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *anthos*, flower.] Cryptomonads symbiotic with certain marine Protozoa.

zoobiotic (zō'ōbiōt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *bios*, life.] Parasitic on an animal, as some Fungi.

zooblast (zō'ōblāst) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *blastos*, bud.] An animal cell.

zoocaulon (zō'ōkōl'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *kaulos*, stalk.] Zoodendrium.

zoochlorellae (zō'ōklōrēl'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *chloros*, green.] Symbiotic green Algae living in various animals, *e.g.* Sarcodina, Radiolaria, Hydra.

zoocoenocyte (zō'ōsē'nōsīt) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *koinos*, common; *kytos*, hollow vessel.] A coenocyte bearing cilia, in certain Algae.

zoocyst (zō'ōsist) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *kystis*, hollow sac.] A sporocyst.

zoocyrtium (zō'ōsīt'iūm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *kytos*, hollow.] In certain Infusoria, the common gelatinous and often branched matrix.

zoodendrium (zō'ōdēn'drīūm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *dendron*, tree.] The tree-like branched stalk of certain colonial Infusorians.

zoodynamics (zō'ōdinām'iks) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *dynamis*, power.] The physiology of animals.

zoocial (zōē'shiāl) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *oikos*, house.] *Pert.* or resembling a zoecium.

zoecium (zōē'shiūm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *oikos*, house.] A chamber or cell enclosing a polyzoon nutritive zooid.

zoerythrin (zō'ōērith'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *erythros*, red.] Red pigment found in plumage of various Birds.

zoofulvin (zō'ōfūl'vīn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *L. fulvus*, yellow.] Yellow pigment found in plumage of various Birds.

zoogamete (zō'ōgāmēt') *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gamos*, marriage.] A motile gamete or planogamete.

zoogamy (zōōg'āmi) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gamos*, marriage.] Sexual reproduction in animals.

zoogenesis (zō'ōjēn'ēsīs) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *genesis*, descent.] The origin of animals.

Zoogeography (zō'ōjēōg'rāfi) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *ge*, earth; *graphein*, to write.] The science of distribution of animals on earth.

zoogloea (zō'ōglē'ā) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gloia*, glue.] A mass of Bacteria embedded in a mucilaginous matrix, frequently forming an iridescent film.

zoogonidium (zō'ōgōnīd'īūm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gonos*, offspring; *idion*, *dim.*] One of motile spores formed in gonidangium of Algae.

zoogonous (zōōg'ōnūs) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *gonos*, offspring.] Viviparous.

zooid (zō'oid) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *eidōs*, like.] A member of a compound animal organism; an individual or person in a Coelenterate or Polyzoon colony; posterior genital and non-sexual region formed in many Polychaetes.

zoolith (zō'ōlīth) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *lithos*, stone.] A fossil animal.

Zoology (zōōl'ōjī) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *logos*, discourse.] The science dealing with structure, functions, history, classification, and distribution of animals.

zoon (zō'ōn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] An individual developed from an egg.

zoonerhythrin (zō'ōnērith'rīn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *erythros*, red.] Red colouring matter found in various animals.

zoonite (zō'ōnīt) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal.] A body segment of an articulated animal.

zoonomy (zōōn'ōmī) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *nomos*, law.] The laws dealing with animal life.

zoophilous (zōōf'ilūs) *a.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *philein*, to love.] *Appl.* plants adapted for pollination by animals other than Insects.

zoophyte (zō'ōfit) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *phyton*, plant.] An animal resembling a plant in appearance or growth.

zooplankton (zō'ōplāng'ktōn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *planktos*, wandering.] Animal plankton.

zooplasm (zō'ōplāzm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *plasma*, mould.] Living substance which depends on the products of other living organisms for nutritive material.

zoosperm (zō'ōspērm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *sperma*, seed.] A spermatozoon; a zoospore.

zoosporangium (zō'ōspōrān'jīūm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed; *angeion*, vessel.] A sporangium in which zoospores develop.

zoospore (zō'ōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed.] A swarm-cell, flagellate or amoeboid, in many Protozoa; a motile protoplast in certain Algae.

zoothecium,—zoocytiūm, *q.v.*

zoothome (zō'ōthōm) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *thomos*, heap.] Any group of individuals in a living Coral.

Zootomy (zōōt'ōmt) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *temnein*, to cut.] Dissection; Anatomy of animals other than Man.

zootoxin (zō'ōtōk'sīn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *toxikon*, poison.] Toxin or poison produced by animals, as toad, snake, bee.

zooxanthellae (zō'ōzānthēl'ē) *n. plu.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow cells or symbiotic unicellular Algae living in various animals.

zooxanthin (zō'ōzānthīn) *n.* [Gk. *zoon*, animal; *xanthos*, yellow.] Yellow pigment found in plumage of certain Birds.

zygantrum (zīgān'trūm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *antron*, cave.] A fossa on posterior surface of neural arch of vertebrae of Snakes and certain Lizards.

zygapophysis (zī'gāpōf'īsīs) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *apophysis*, process of a bone.] One of processes of a vertebra by which it articulates with adjacent vertebrae.

zygobranchiate (zī'gōbrāng'kiāt) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *branchia*, gills.] Having gills symmetrically placed and renal organs paired; *appl.* a group of Gastropods.

zygocardiac ossicles,—paired lateral ossicles in gastric mill of Crustacea.

zygodactyl (zī'gōdāk'tīl) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *daktylos*, digit.] Having two toes pointing forward, two backward, as in Parrots.

zygodont (zī'gōdōnt) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *odontos*, tooth.] Having molar teeth in which the four tubercles are united in pairs.

zygoma (zīgō'mā) *n.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke.] The bony arch of the cheek; *arcus zygomaticus*.

zygomatic (zī'gōmāt'īk) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke.] Malar; *pert.* zygoma.

zygomaticofacial (zī'gōmāt'īkōfā'stāl) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke; *L. facies*, face.] *Appl.* foramen on malar surface of zygomatic for passage of nerve and vessels.

zygomatocotemporal (zī'gōmāt'īkō-tēm'pōrāl) *a.* [Gk. *zygoma*, yoke; *L. temporalis*, temporary.] *Appl.* suture, foramen, nerve, etc., at temporal surface of zygomatic.

zygomorphic (zī'gōmōr'fīk), **zygomorphous** (zī'gōmōr'fūs) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *morphe*, shape.] Bilaterally symmetrical.

zygonema (zī'gōnē'mā) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *nema*, thread.] Amphitene or zygotene stage ^c in meiosis.

zygoneury (zī'gōnū'rī) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *neuron*, nerve.] In certain Gastropods, having a connective between pleural ganglion and ganglion on visceral branch of opposite side.

zygophore (zī'gōfōr) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *pherein*, to bear.] A conjugating hypha in certain Fungi.

zygophyte (zī'gōfīt) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *phyton*, plant.] A plant with two similar reproductive cells which unite in fertilisation.

zygopleural (zī'gōplōor'āl) *a.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *pleuron*, side.] Bilaterally symmetrical.

zygopodium (zī'gōpō'diūm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *pous*, foot.] Forearm; shank.

zygosis (zīgō'sīs) *n.* [Gk. *zygosis*, balancing.] Conjugation.

zygosome,—mixochromosome, *q.v.*

zygosperm (zī'gōspērm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sperma*, seed.] Zygospore.

zygosphene (zī'gōsfēn) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sphen*, wedge.] An articular process on anterior surface of neural arch of vertebrae of Snakes and certain Lizards, which fits into zygantrum.

zygosporangium (zī'gōspōrān'jīūm) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sporos*, seed; *anggeion*, vessel.] A sporangium in which zygosporangia are formed.

zygospore (zī'gōspōr) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *sporos*, seed.] A zygote; a cell formed by conjugation of similar cells.

zygosporophore.—zygonphore. *a.v.*

zygotaxis (zī'götäk'sis) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *taxis*, arrangement.] Tendency towards conjugation between two specialised hyphae in certain Fungi; mutual attraction.

zygote (zī'göt) *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked.] Cell formed by union of two gametes or reproductive cells; fertilised egg.

zygotene (zī'götēn) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *tainia*, band.] Prophase of meiosis where spireme threads are uniting in pairs; pairing threads.

zygotic (zīgöt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked.] *Appl.* mutation occurring immediately after fertilisation.

zygotoblast (zī'götöbläst') *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked; *blastos*, bud.] A sporozoite produced by segmentation of zygotomere in Haemamoebae.

zygotomere (zī'götömēr') *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked; *meros*, part.] A

cell formed by segmentation of zygote in Haemamoebae.

zygotonucleus (zī'götönū'klēüs) *n.* [Gk. *zygotes*, yoked; L. *nucleus*, kernel.] A nucleus formed by fusion of two gametonuclei.

zygozoospore (zī'gözö'öspör) *n.* [Gk. *zygon*, yoke; *zoon*, animal; *sporos*, seed.] A motile cell formed by union of two similar cells.

zymase (zī'mäs) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme found in yeast cells.

zymin (zī'min) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven.] An enzyme or ferment.

zymogen (zī'möjēn) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven; *genos*, birth.] A substance capable of being transformed into a ferment.

zymosis (zīmō'sis) *n.* [Gk. *zyme*, leaven.] Fermentation.

zymotic (zīmöt'ik) *a.* [Gk. *zymotikos*, causing fermentation.] *Pert.* or caused by fermentation.

